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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1987 published November 1987

GOOD NEWS AT LAST

Utah's unemployment rate finally moved off dead center. October's figure dropped sharply to 5.9 percent, from a revised 6.1 percent in September. This marks a decline of a full percentage point since the year's peak rate of 6.9 percent in March. It also matches the rate of a year ago. In actual numbers this represents a drop of some 10,000 in the number of unemployed persons over the same period. In October about 40,000 people were without jobs, but still looking for employment. Historically, Utah's rate has been below the national rate; however, Utah's rate has been higher since February 1987. The decline also brings Utah's rate to about the same level as the national unemployment rate (5.9 percent in September).

JOB GROWTH MODEST

The improved unemployment rate can be only partially attributed to job growth, which has been stuck monotonously in the 1.0 to 1.3 percent range for most of this year. October's growth from a year ago remained at 1.1 percent, a gain of 7,100 jobs. This growth is spread throughout almost all industry sectors, with manufacturing gaining 3,200 jobs, and services adding 7,700

Feature Articles:
- Poverty in Utah
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Selected Areas, 2nd Quarter 1987
- Consumer Price Index (CPI), Jan. '67 to Sept. '87
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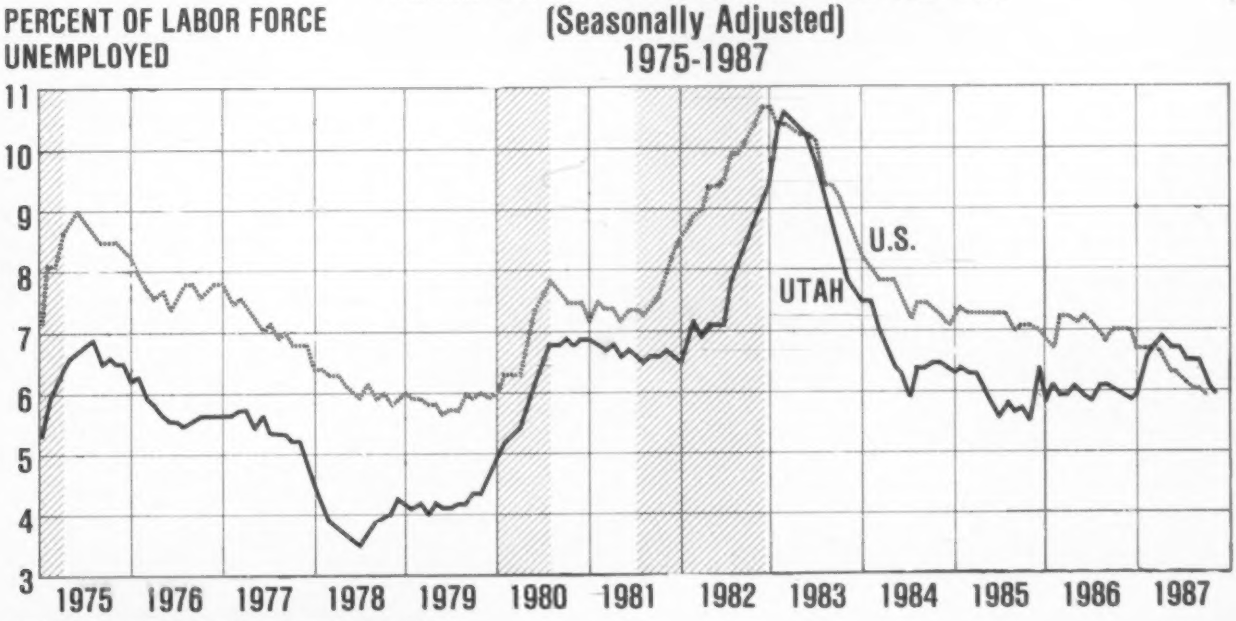
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY JOB SERVICE

jobs to lead the advancing industries. Only two industries, (construction down 5,000 and government down 300) showed fewer jobs than a year ago. Substantial job growth has occurred in metal mining (primarily due to the re-opening of BP Minerals, formerly KMC or Kennecott), up 58 percent from a year ago; and primary metals manufacturing (due to re-opening of BMT, formerly USX), up 25 percent from last year. Also showing significant growth are business services, up 7 percent; medical services, up 6.2 percent; and hotels and lodgings, up 6.5 percent (partially due to the opening of the new hotel in the University of Utah Research Park).

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION CHANGES

Another important factor contributing to this month's unemployment rate drop is changing labor force participation. Earlier this year, in the March-April period, new and continued unemployment from layoffs pushed cumulative weeks of unemployment insurance claimed more than 8 percent above a year-ago; and weekly increments in claims in 1987 exceeded 1986 increments by nearly 18 percent. As of mid-October, the weekly level of unemployment insurance claims had dropped by about 13,000; and cumulative claims for the year had dropped nearly four percent below those for the same period of 1986.

REGULAR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN UTAH
1987 and 1986

1987 Week Ending	Weekly Claims		Ratio	Cumulative Weeks Claimed		
	1987	1986	1987/1986	1987	1986	Ratio 1987/1986
1/24	19,961	17,906	111.5	75,358	74,419	101.3
2/21	20,738	17,597	117.8	152,864	144,034	106.1
3/21	18,706	16,392	114.1	229,400	212,889	107.8
4/25	14,147	14,381	98.3	306,908	285,185	107.6
5/23	12,033	13,249	90.8	357,381	338,703	105.5
6/20	11,461	11,790	97.2	402.475	386,053	104.3
7/25	10,138	11,406	88.9	453,053	441,479	102.6
8/22	9,976	13,484	74.0	493,303	488,503	101.0
9/19	8,935	12,805	69.8	528,830	535,406	98.8
10/24	7,781	10,886	71.4	586,992	590,573	96.3

This decreasing trend in unemployment insurance claims, coupled with the sluggish growth,in new jobs, indicates that many people have dropped out of the labor market and no longer are seeking employment. Participation rates for the labor force have declined from over 71 percent early this year to about 68 percent in October. Concurrently, as the size of the labor force has declined, the "not in the labor force population" has increased. There is also evidence that considerable out-migration of labor force age population occurred over the last two to three years.

CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM

Currently, Utah's labor market conditions appear improved with the unemployment rate decline, despite sluggish economic activity. The record stock market plunge could mean problems ahead, but many economic indicators point to continued economic growth nationally. For the most part, Utah's labor market appears to have weathered its own economic storm. If the national economy continues to grow, Utah can expect to see renewed vigor in its labor market in coming months.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6
1987-U	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.7	340.1	340.8	342.7	344.3					
-W	327.7	329.0	330.5	332.3	333.4	334.9	335.6	337.4	339.1					

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

SECOND QUARTER 1987

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**99.3**	**95.4**	**94.0**	**96.2**	**105.5**	**101.6**	**103.4**
Provo-Orem, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	106.8	101.5	110.4	93.9	106.6	130.2	106.6
Sacramento, California	105.4	103.8	108.5	84.9	110.8	129.6	103.5
San Diego, California	124.4	103.4	187.7	75.0	124.0	131.2	106.5
Denver, Colorado	104.1	97.5	117.0	88.7	112.3	109.6	99.0
Boise, Idaho	96.3	87.1	102.6	77.1	95.4	107.0	101.7
Billings, Montana	100.5	10259	101.3	94.3	94.8	100.9	103.3
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	109.9	104.3	121.0	100.3	111.2	118.8	106.0
Albuquerque, New Mexico	104.9	101.2	118.7	86.8	107.1	109.1	101.6
Seattle, Washington	108.7	110.5	110.3	57.4	111.8	158.6	112.4
Casper, Wyoming	93.8	94.9	77.0	97.8	92.4	103.8	102.2
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	112.6	98.6	140.8	122.4	99.3	107.6	103.2
Indianapolis, Indiana	96.6	95.8	96.1	101.0	105.5	84.6	94.9
St. Louis, Missouri	99.6	97.2	101.8	103.7	94.3	105.6	98.6
New York, New York	145.0	111.8	210.9	187.2	116.3	143.7	112.9
Houston, Texas	100.2	104.8	79.6	112.1	107.6	107.3	103.4
Highest City	153.0 Boston, MA	134.2 Anchorage, AK	266.4 Boston, MA	187.2 New York, NY	124.0 San Diego, CA	194.5 Anchorage, AK	130.0 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	87.7 Albany, GA	82.5 Joplin, MO	77.0 Casper, WY	57.4 Seattle, WA	79.0 Willkes-Barre, PA	74.1 Chattanooga, TN	86.7 New London, WI

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single poiht in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

POVERTY IN UTAH

Utah residents with 1986 household income below the poverty level number approximately 202,000. This is 12.3 percent of the State's population.[1] The comparable United States statistic is 13.6 percent.

The earliest official and consistent measurement of Utah's poverty was for 1969 by the Bureau of the Census using 1970 Census of Population data. As shown in Table 1, the rate then (11.4) was slightly lower than the present rate. Utah's 1979 poverty percentage was 10.3. The peak poverty rate for Utah occurred in 1982 and 1983 (both 13.2 percent). Economic improvements caused the rate to gradually decline during 1984 and 1985. However, lethargic job growth in 1986 left many workers unable to earn a living. Thus, the poverty rate increased to 12.3 from 1985's 12.0. With 1987's employment increases even worse than those of 1986, it is likely that the 1987 poverty rate will be near 13 percent.

Since 1969, Utah's poverty rate has been consistently lower than, but roughly parallel to, the United States' rate. However, because of Utah's slower job growth since 1985, these rates, following the pattern of the respective unemployment rates, may converge in 1987.

People who live in female-headed families with no husband present comprise nearly one fourth of Utah's poverty population, but represent only seven percent of the total population. This group's poverty rate is 39 percent. For families of four or more people, the rate is 50 percent or greater. Table 2 summarizes the poverty status of Utah's female-headed families, and also presents the 1986 United States poverty income thresholds for each family size. These income thresholds are not restricted to female-headed families.

COUNTY POVERTY DATA

Poverty in Utah's counties ranges from relatively minor to severe. Generally speaking, the metropolitan counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah and Weber) have much lower poverty than do the non-metropolitan areas. Utah County is an exception to this generality because of its large population of off-campus college student households having low incomes. Davis County's 8 percent poverty is the lowest in Utah. Counties comprising northern Utah's metropolitan fringe — Box Elder, Morgan, Summit and Tooele —also have very low poverty levels, with rates below 10 percent. The relative prosperity of this whole northern Utah area is a direct result of more rapid job growth, long-term employment stability and diversification, and the lack of devastating layoffs.

The remaining non-metropolitan counties may be aggregated into two employment-related categories that are also appropriate poverty groupings. Counties experiencing severe layoffs or economic slumps in recent years have high poverty. Included in this group are Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Juab, Piute, San Juan, Sanpete, Uintah and Wayne counties, where poverty exceeds 16 percent. In addition to the near closure of its uranium industry, about one-half of San Juan County's population are American Indians among whom poverty is rampant. San Juan's 36 percent poverty is highest in Utah.

Utah's remaining ten counties (Cache, Rich, Daggett, Wasatch, Millard, Sevier, Beaver, Iron, Kane and Washington) have held their own in employment opportunities. They have more moderate poverty, in the 13 to 15 percent range. Table 3 shows the poverty status of Utah's counties.

POVERTY DEFINITION[2]

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index originated at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal Interagency Committees in 1969 and 1980. The poverty index is based solely on money income and does not reflect the fact that many low-income persons receive noncash benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. The poverty income thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Weighted average poverty thresholds by size of family are shown in Table 2.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

United States poverty data are derived from the annual income supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly nationwide sample survey of about 60,000 households.

Utah has no household income survey, so other estimation procedures have been derived. To approximate Utah's 1980-1986 rates, a multiple regression analysis was employed. United States poverty rates, Medicaid and long-term unemployed data were used to produce a set of hypothetical Utah poverty rates. Because the regression equation was somewhat weak, the resulting Utah poverty rates were only used (1) to verify the reasonableness of year-to-year changes in previously prepared estimates for 1980-1985, and (2) to approximate the 1985-1986 Utah poverty rate change. Also taken into consideration in the determination of Utah's 1986 poverty rate was the 1985-1986 change in the U.S. rate.

Poverty rate estimates for Utah's counties for 1986 are based on the average results of two statistical procedures — a multiple regression equation, and ratios of change in key-variables. The multiple regression analysis utilized 1979 county poverty, unemployment, welfare and low-income rates.

The ratio analysis utilized 1979-1986 changes in low-income, unemployment insurance exhaustees still unemployed, and welfare recipients to approximate the counties' 1986 poverty rates.

These averaged estimates were reviewed for reasonableness against the 1980 Census poverty rates, and adjusted in several instances. The resulting rates were applied to 1986 county population totals [1] to produce estimates of the number of individuals in poverty. Table 3 presents these county poverty estimates.

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[1] Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, inmates of institutions and unrelated individuals under 15 years are excluded from these figures.

[2] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 157, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1986*, pg. 37.

TABLE 1
POVERTY STATUS OF THE POPULATION
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1969 - 1986

	UTAH			UNITED STATES POVERTY RATE	
	TOTAL[1] POPULATION	PERSONS IN POVERTY NUMBER	RATE[2]	CPS[2]	CENSUS
1969	1,036,000*	118,000	11.4	12.1	18.7
1975	1,221,000	103,000	8.5	12.3	11.4
1979	1,436,000**	148,000	10.3	11.7	12.4
1980	1,449,000	165,000	11.4	13.0	—
1981	1,490,000	183,000	12.3	14.0	—
1982	1,532,000	202,000	13.2	15.0	—
1983	1,569,000	207,000	13.2	15.3	—
1984	1,596,000	200,000	12.5	14.4	—
1985	1,617,000	194,000	12.0	14.0	—
1986	1,638,000	202,000	12.3	13.6	—

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* April 1, 1970 ** April 1, 1980

[1] Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, inmates of institutions and unrelated individuals under 15 years are excluded from these figures.

[2] CPS (Current Population Survey) is a nationwide monthly household sample survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. A yearly supplement to this survey provides income-related information.

Sources: 1969 and 1979 — U.S. Census Bureau: 1970 and 1980 Censuses of Population.
1975 — U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Education.
1980-1986 Utah data are estimates prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security, which also prepared this table.
1969-1986 United States CPS estimates are published by the U.S. Census Bureau in its Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 157.

TABLE 2
1986 POVERTY STATUS OF UTAH'S FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES*
BY FAMILY SIZE

		FAMILIES IN POVERTY		
FAMILY SIZE	FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES	NUMBER	RATE	INCOME THRESHOLDS[2]
TOTAL	40,000	14,000	35.0	N/A
2	17,320	4,210	24.3	$ 7,138
3	12,710	4,600	36.2	8,737
4	5,360	2,670	49.8	11,203
5	2,440	1,330	54.5	13,259
6	1,520	810	53.3	14,986
7+	650	380	59.4	18,791**
PEOPLE	121,000	47,500	39.3	—

* No husband present ** For an 8-person family

[1] Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 157, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1986*, page 38.
These poverty income thresholds are not restricted to female-headed families.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. October, 1987.

TABLE 3
1986 POVERTY STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY	TOTAL* POPULATION	PERSONS IN POVERTY	
		NUMBER	RATE
STATE	1,638,000	202,000	12.3
Bear River	104,170	13,314	12.8
Box Elder	36,522	3,204	8.8
Cache	65,600	9,801	14.9
Rich	2,048	309	15.1
Wasatch Front North	333,618	31,770	9.5
Davis	173,282	13,949	8.0
Morgan	5,491	445	8.1
Weber	154,845	17,386	11.2
Wasatch Front south	717,165	80,586	11.2
Salt Lake	689,392	77,949	11.3
Tooele	27,773	2,637	9.5
Mountainland	265,520	39,846	15.0
Summit	12,624	1,200	9.5
Utah	243,541	37,290	15.3
Wasatch	9,355	1,356	14.5
Central	54,487	7,991	14.7
Juab	5,728	979	17.1
Millard	13,517	1,784	13.2
Piute	1,550	261	16.8
Sanpete	15,935	2,661	16.7
Sevier	15,661	1,954	12.5
Wayne	2,096	352	16.8
Southwestern	71,414	10,238	14.3
Beaver	4,930	762	15.5
Garfield	3,979	672	16.9
Iron	19,371	2,712	14.0
Kane	4,792	647	13.5
Washington	38,342	5,445	14.2
Uintah Basin	37,784	6,725	17.8
Daggett	700	92	13.2
Duchesne	14,130	2,569	18.2
Uintah	22,954	4,064	17.7
Southeastern	53,842	11,520	21.4
Carbon	22,723	3,863	17.0
Emery	11,705	2,037	17.4
Grand	6,819	1,098	16.1
San Juan	12,595	4,522	35.9

Note: These estimates have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote exactness. They are not necessarily comparable to earlier poverty estimates prepared by this office.

* Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and inmates of institutions are excluded from these figures. These numbers are based on 1986 estimates prepared by the Utah Population Estimates Committee.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. October, 1987.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Oct. 1987(f)	Oct. 1986	% Change	Sept. 1987(p)	Sept. 1986	% Change	Aug. 1987(r)	Aug. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	748,700	762,600	—1.8	757,300	767,300	—1.3	755,600	758,700	—0.4
Employed	708,400	721,200	—1.8	715,200	725,200	—1.4	709,600	715,500	—0.8
Unemployed	40,300	41,400	—2.7	42,200	42,200	0.0	46,000	43,200	6.5
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.4	—	5.6	5.5	—	6.1	5.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.9	5.9	—	6.1	6.0	—	6.5	6.1	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Oct. 1987(f)	Oct. 1986	% Change	Sept. 1987(p)	Sept. 1986	% Change	Aug. 1987(r)	Aug. 1986	% Change
Total	647.2	640.1	1.1	649.2	642.6	1.0	639.9	631.4	1.3
Mining	7.9	7.6	3.9	8.0	7.4	8.1	7.9	6.9	14.5
Metal Mining	3.0	1.9	57.9	2.9	1.6	81.2	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.5	2.4	4.2
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.5	3.0	—16.7	2.6	3.1	—16.1	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Contract Construction	28.0	33.0	—14.2	29.0	35.0	—17.1	29.6	35.1	—15.7
Manufacturing	94.5	91.3	3.5	94.8	91.6	3.5	94.4	91.7	2.9
Durable Goods	63.6	61.7	3.1	64.2	62.2	3.2	63.9	62.5	2.2
Primary Metals	3.0	2.4	25.0	3.0	2.4	25.0	3.0	2.5	20.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.9	19.1	—1.0	19.0	19.2	—1.0	19.0	19.4	—2.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.4	8.6	—2.3	8.4	8.6	—2.3	8.4	8.7	—3.4
Transportation Equipment	16.0	14.4	11.1	16.3	14.7	10.9	16.3	14.8	10.1
Other Durable Goods	17.3	17.1	1.2	17.4	17.2	1.2	17.1	17.3	—1.2
Non-Durable Goods	30.9	29.6	4.4	30.7	29.4	4.4	30.6	29.2	4.8
Food & Kindred Products	10.9	10.4	4.8	10.6	10.0	6.0	10.6	9.8	8.2
Textile & Apparel Products	5.8	5.7	1.8	5.9	5.8	1.7	5.9	5.8	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.3	9.1	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.6	10.1	5.0	10.6	10.1	5.0	10.5	10.2	2.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.7	37.4	0.8	37.7	37.4	0.8	37.9	37.7	0.5
Railroad Transportation	2.9	3.3	—12.1	3.0	3.4	—11.8	3.1	3.5	—11.4
Other Transportation	20.2	18.6	8.6	19.7	18.1	8.8	19.8	18.3	8.2
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.6	15.5	—5.8	14.9	15.8	—5.7	15.0	15.9	—5.7
Trade	154.8	154.1	0.5	157.4	155.4	1.3	157.2	154.7	1.6
Wholesale Trade	36.3	36.2	0.3	36.6	36.5	0.3	36.7	36.4	0.8
Retail Trade	118.5	117.8	0.6	120.8	118.9	1.6	120.6	118.2	2.0
Building Materials	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	5.4	5.5	—1.8
Food Stores	22.8	22.0	3.6	22.5	21.7	3.7	22.6	21.6	4.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.0	14.1	—0.7	14.2	14.3	—0.7	14.2	14.4	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	38.2	37.6	1.6	39.9	39.2	1.8	39.6	38.7	2.3
Other Retail	38.2	38.8	—1.5	38.8	38.2	1.6	38.7	38.0	1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.7	33.1	1.8	33.9	33.3	1.8	34.1	33.4	2.1
Services	149.0	141.3	5.4	148.3	140.9	5.3	145.4	138.1	5.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.8	9.2	6.5	10.4	10.0	4.0	10.7	10.3	3.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	53.3	49.8	7.0	52.8	49.3	7.1	52.8	49.3	7.1
Medical & Other Health Services	39.6	37.3	6.2	39.4	37.1	6.2	39.4	36.8	7.1
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	33.4	32.7	2.1	32.6	31.9	2.2	29.5	29.0	1.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.1	10.7	3.7
Agricultural Services	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0	1.9	2.1	—9.5
Government	141.3	142.1	—0.6	140.2	141.6	—1.0	133.2	133.8	—0.4
Federal Government	39.0	39.9	—2.3	39.7	40.8	—2.7	39.7	40.9	—2.9
U.S. Federal Defense	22.2	23.2	—4.3	22.1	23.3	—5.2	22.2	23.4	—5.1
Other Federal Government	16.8	16.7	0.6	17.6	17.5	0.6	17.5	17.5	0.0
State Government	37.3	37.8	—1.3	35.9	36.4	—1.4	35.2	35.9	—1.9
State Education	20.4	20.5	—0.5	18.3	18.5	—1.1	18.0	18.2	—1.1
Other State Government	16.9	17.3	—2.3	17.6	17.8	—1.1	17.3	17.6	—1.7
Local Government	65.0	64.4	0.9	64.6	64.5	0.2	58.3	57.0	2.3
Local Education	41.4	40.7	1.7	39.6	39.2	1.0	32.5	31.0	4.8
Other Local Government	23.6	23.7	—0.4	25.0	25.3	—1.2	25.8	26.0	—0.8
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. '87 (f)	Oct. '86	% Change	Sept. '87 (p)	Aug. '87 (r)	July '87	June '87	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87	Feb. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,691.6	1,671.4	1.2	1,690.0	1,688.4	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1	1,678.4
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,092.7	1,079.0	1.3	1,091.5	1,090.4	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7	1,083.5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	740.0	753.3	—1.8	745.6	750.4	752.3	755.9	762.7	765.2	771.4	772.7
Participation Rate	67.7	69.8	0.0	68.3	68.8	69.1	69.5	70.2	70.5	71.1	71.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	696.8	708.9	—1.7	700.3	701.5	703.7	706.9	711.3	714.3	718.5	720.5
Employment Ratio[2]	63.8	65.7	0.0	64.2	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2	66.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	43.3	44.5	—2.6	45.4	48.9	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9	53.0	52.2
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.9	0.0	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	352.6	325.7	8.3	345.9	340.0	337.0	332.2	324.2	320.6	313.3	310.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	131.8	128.7	2.4	132.4	132.1	132.2	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6	133.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	638.1	630.7	1.2	641.5	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8	643.4	640.6	640.4
Mining	8.0	7.7	3.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.3	7.2
Contract Construction	26.0	30.7	—15.2	27.4	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9	27.8	27.7
Manufacturing	93.2	90.1	3.5	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.1	90.4
Durable Goods	62.7	60.8	3.0	62.7	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5	63.2	61.8	61.1
Nondurable Goods	30.5	29.3	4.4	30.2	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7	29.3	29.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.3	37.0	0.7	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.9	37.8
Trade	153.3	152.6	0.5	119.8	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3	154.0	154.3
Wholesale	36.1	36.0	0.2	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	35.2	35.3
Retail	117.2	116.6	0.6	119.8	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8	118.7	119.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.4	32.9	1.6	33.6	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1	34.2
Services	146.2	138.7	5.4	144.7	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9	142.3	145.1	145.0
Government	140.7	141.0	—0.2	142.0	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4	142.8	143.3	143.7
Federal	39.3	40.1	—2.2	39.6	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.7	40.9
State	37.2	37.2	—0.1	37.0	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.0	38.1	38.4
Local	64.3	63.7	0.9	65.5	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9	65.7	64.5	64.3

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Sept. 1987(p)	% Change from Sept. '86	% Distribution	Sept. 1987(p)	% Change from Sept. '86	% Distribution	Sept. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	362.9	—0.3	100.0	286.8	3.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.4	8.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.2	77.5
Contract Construction	25.3	—18.1	7.1	3.2	—8.6	1.1	21.1	72.8
Manufacturing	65.3	4.1	18.0	29.6	2.4	10.3	62.6	66.0
Durable Goods	46.3	3.6	12.8	17.9	2.3	6.2	41.5	64.6
Nondurable Goods	19.0	5.6	5.2	11.7	2.6	4.1	21.1	68.7
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.6	0.8	7.3	11.1	0.9	3.9	27.2	72.1
Total Trade	84.2	1.3	23.2	73.2	1.2	25.5	141.1	89.6
Wholesale Trade	25.8	—3.0	7.1	10.8	9.1	3.8	31.3	85.5
Retail Trade	58.4	3.4	16.1	62.4	0.0	21.8	109.8	90.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.7	0.7	3.8	20.2	2.5	7.0	26.6	78.5
Services	70.3	7.3	19.4	78.0	3.4	27.2	113.5	76.5
Total Government	69.6	—6.6	19.2	70.9	5.7	24.7	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.8	—6.3	6.6	15.9	3.2	5.5	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.6	—5.5	4.3	6.5	—4.4	2.3	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.2	—7.9	2.3	9.4	9.3	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	16.9	3.0	4.7	19.3	—3.0	6.7	NA	NA
State Education	10.6	2.9	2.9	8.0	—2.4	2.8	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.3	3.3	1.7	11.3	—3.4	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	28.9	—11.6	8.0	35.7	12.3	12.4	NA	NA
Local Education	12.6	—18.7	.3.5	27.0	13.9	9.4	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.3	—5.2	4.5	8.7	7.4	3.0	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Oct. '87(f)	Oct. '86	% Chg.	Sept. '87(p)	Aug. '87(r)	Oct. '87(f)	Oct. '86	% Chg.	Sept. '87(p)	Aug. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	494.8	504.8	—2.0	499.1	500.6	100.4	98.7	1.7	99.9	97.1
Employed	469.9	479.7	—2.0	473.2	473.1	95.0	92.8	2.4	93.9	90.4
Unemployed	24.9	25.1	—0.8	25.9	27.5	5.4	5.9	—8.5	6.0	6.7
Percent of Labor Force	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.2	5.5	5.4	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	452.3	447.0	1.2	454.2	451.1	76.0	74.5	2.0	75.0	70.8
Mining	2.7	1.8	50.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	20.2	23.8	—15.1	20.9	21.3	2.5	2.9	—13.8	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	63.9	61.9	3.2	64.3	64.2	10.7	10.2	4.9	10.7	10.6
Durable Goods	44.5	43.3	2.8	45.0	44.9	7.2	7.0	2.9	7.2	7.1
Nondurable Goods	19.4	18.6	4.3	19.3	19.3	3.5	3.2	9.4	3.5	3.5
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.0	28.8	0.7	29.0	29.3	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.5
Total Trade	113.9	113.5	0.4	115.6	115.6	15.9	15.9	0.0	16.0	15.8
Wholesale Trade	31.2	31.2	0.0	31.5	31.6	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	82.7	82.3	0.5	84.1	84.0	13.9	13.9	0.0	14.0	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.8	27.4	1.5	28.0	28.1	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.3
Services	101.2	96.1	5.3	100.8	101.1	28.5	27.0	5.6	27.6	24.3
Total Government	93.6	93.7	—0.1	92.8	88.7	13.5	13.6	—0.7	13.3	12.7

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Oct.'87(f)	Sept.'87(p)	Aug. '87(r)	Oct.'86	Oct.'87(f)	Oct.'86	% Change	Oct.'87(f)	Oct.'86	% Change
State Total	5.4	5.6	6.1	5.4	749,210	762,630	—1.8	647,400	640,120	1.1
Bear River	3.8	3.9	4.8	4.0	45,690	46,550	—1.8	38,260	37,670	1.6
Box Elder	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.4	16,760	16,350	2.5	14,470	14,090	2.7
Cache	3.6	3.7	5.0	4.4	28,190	29,430	—4.2	23,470	23,270	0.9
Rich	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.7	740	770	—3.9	320	310	3.2
Wasatch Front	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.0	507,800	518,530	—2.1	463,540	458,060	1.2
North	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.2	150,420	153,040	—1.7	114,360	114,290	0.1
Davis	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.5	75,310	76,700	—1.8	53,000	53,430	—0.8
Morgan	5.7	6.0	6.7	6.5	1,660	1,690	—1.8	930	920	1.1
Weber	6.4	6.2	6.9	5.9	73,450	74,650	—1.6	60,430	59,940	0.8
South	4.9	5.1	5.3	4.9	357,380	365,490	—2.2	349,180	343,770	1.6
Salt Lake	4.8	5.1	5.3	4.9	346,020	353,370	—2.1	339,080	333,570	1.7
Tooele	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.0	11,360	12,120	—6.3	10,100	10,200	—1.0
Mountainlands	5.9	6.3	7.3	6.3	111,360	109,750	1.5	83,640	81,940	2.1
Summit	8.7	8.1	8.7	8.6	6,460	6,740	—4.2	5,520	5,360	3.0
Utah	5.4	6.0	6.9	6.0	100,390	98,670	1.7	75,920	74,500	1.9
Wasatch	12.0	11.0	13.2	11.3	4,510	4,340	3.9	2,200	2,080	5.8
Central	7.3	7.3	8.8	7.6	21,490	23,070	—6.8	14,320	14,760	—3.0
Juab	10.3	11.1	13.4	11.5	1,840	2,080	—11.5	1,430	1,490	—4.0
Millard	5.5	5.6	7.2	5.6	6,140	6,980	—12.0	3,820	4,140	—7.7
Piute	8.1	9.8	11.8	9.6	400	360	11.1	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	10.2	10.2	11.3	9.9	5,960	6,210	—4.0	3,620	3,640	—0.5
Sevier	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.2	6,200	6,520	—4.9	4,800	4,870	—1.4
Wayne	7.4	4.7	5.9	7.2	950	920	3.3	460	440	4.5
Southwestern	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.0	30,080	30,160	—0.3	21,270	20,800	2.3
Beaver	5.8	5.1	5.9	5.4	2,090	2,240	—6.7	1,250	1,270	—1.6
Garfield	5.3	4.9	8.7	6.9	1,460	1,580	—7.6	1,430	1,390	2.9
Iron	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.2	8,060	8,020	0.5	6,060	6,100	—0.7
Kane	5.4	4.8	4.5	5.2	2,390	2,360	1.3	1,400	1,360	2.9
Washington	5.4	5.5	5.9	4.1	16,080	15,960	0.8	11,130	10,680	4.2
Uintah Basin	10.8	10.1	10.9	11.1	13,800	14,850	—7.1	10,300	10,770	—4.4
Daggett	2.9	2.8	2.7	1.3	410	400	2.5	280	280	0.0
Duchesne	14.5	12.6	13.7	12.5	5,110	5,610	—8.9	3,640	3,890	—6.4
Uintah	8.9	9.0	9.6	10.6	8,280	8,840	—6.3	6,380	6,600	—3.3
Southeastern	8.5	9.3	10.7	9.0	19,030	19,730	—3.5	16,080	16,140	—0.4
Carbon	8.8	9.4	10.3	9.1	8,570	8,860	—3.3	7,430	7,520	—1.2
Emery	10.4	12.9	15.3	11.6	3,740	4,080	—8.3	3,590	3,650	—1.6
Grand	6.4	6.8	7.6	8.4	3,070	3,270	—6.1	2,050	2,020	1.5
San Juan	7.4	7.2	9.1	6.5	3,650	3,520	3.7	3,010	2,950	2.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1986	Sept. 1986
MINING	**$520.97**	$517.59	$505.49	**43.2**	42.6	41.4	**$12.06**	$12.15	$12.21
MANUFACTURING	**405.57**	405.08	407.79	**41.3**	41.0	41.4	**9.82**	9.88	9.85
Durable Goods	**424.58**	425.70	427.14	**42.5**	41.9	42.0	**9.99**	10.16	10.17
Nondurable Goods	**357.93**	355.55	361.70	**38.2**	38.9	40.1	**9.37**	9.14	9.02
TRADE	**240.87**	236.05	242.87	**31.0**	31.1	31.5	**7.77**	7.59	7.71
Wholesale Trade	**394.06**	384.62	386.06	**38.9**	38.5	38.3	**10.13**	9.99	10.08
Retail Trade	**185.74**	183.26	191.69	**28.1**	28.5	29.0	**6.61**	6.43	6.61
AVERAGE	**309.29**	307.46	313.90	**34.1**	34.2	34.8	**9.07**	8.99	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept.(p) 1987	Aug.(r) 1987	Sept. 1986
MINING	**$579.34**	$557.69	$582.01	**41.5**	40.5	40.9	**$13.96**	$13.77	$14.23
Metal Mining	**568.41**	552.12	540.45	**44.2**	42.9	37.9	**12.86**	12.87	14.26
Bituminous Coal Mining	**654.31**	597.43	675.76	**39.8**	37.2	40.2	**16.44**	16.06	16.81
MANUFACTURING	**408.18**	402.52	403.51	**40.9**	40.7	40.8	**9.98**	9.89	9.89
Durable Goods	**430.31**	423.13	426.21	**41.9**	41.2	41.5	**10.27**	10.27	10.27
Primary Metal Industries	**584.16**	552.06	598.60	**47.3**	45.7	41.0	**12.35**	12.08	14.60
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**425.21**	423.98	419.84	**43.3**	43.0	41.7	**9.82**	9.86	10.02
Transportation Equipment	**548.49**	537.14	525.00	**43.6**	42.8	41.7	**12.58**	12.55	12.59
Nondurable Goods	**363.17**	360.76	359.45	**38.8**	39.6	39.5	**9.36**	9.11	9.10
Food & Kindred Products	**353.17**	347.63	348.06	**36.7**	37.1	40.9	**9.63**	9.37	8.51
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**519.09**	500.15	577.01	**41.1**	40.4	42.9	**12.63**	12.38	13.45
TRADE	**229.22**	224.12	225.09	**31.4**	31.7	30.5	**7.30**	7.07	7.38
Wholesale Trade	**402.90**	396.54	382.39	**39.5**	39.3	37.6	**10.20**	10.09	10.17
Retail Trade	**179.55**	174.64	179.84	**29.1**	29.5	28.5	**6.17**	5.92	6.31
Food Stores	**235.38**	208.09	222.68	**32.2**	29.6	29.3	**7.31**	7.03	7.60
Other Retail	**188.15**	187.87	191.88	**30.2**	30.9	30.8	**6.23**	6.08	6.23
AVERAGE	**310.22**	305.54	310.84	**34.7**	34.8	34.5	**8.94**	8.78	9.01

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Oct. '87	Preliminary Sept. '87	Final Aug. '87	Final Oct. '86	Final Sept. '86	Final Aug. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**6,707**	7,363	7,241	5,895	6,744	6,364
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**18,678**	18,707	16,250	14,708	14,731	12,796
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**25,385**	26,380	23,491	20,603	21,475	19,160
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**- 9,074**	9,959	8,642	8,466	9,292	8,063
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**5,572**	6,362	6,330	4,360	4,970	4,945
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**951**	1,132	1,243	2,138	1,261	1,537
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**8,330**	9,495	10,721	11,608	13,288	13,937
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.37**	1.58	1.76	1.94	2.30	2.42
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$4,941,000**	$5,663,658	$5,654,181	$6,560,275	$6,619,865	$6,267,352

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	Sept. '86	From Last Month	Sept. '86 to Sept. '87	Aug. '86 to Aug. '87	July '86 to July '87	June '87 to June '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**344.4**	342.7	340.8	340.1	330.2	**0.5**	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.7
Food and Beverages	**326.4**	325.4	325.1	325.4	315.1	**0.3**	3.6	3.4	4.1	5.1
Food at Home	**319.8**	319.0	319.1	320.4	309.0	**0.3**	3.5	3.3	4.5	6.2
Housing	**375.4**	374.9	372.5	371.3	363.7	**0.1**	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8
Rent Residential	**294.5**	293.1	291.2	289.6	288.2	**0.5**	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.7
Fuel and Other Util.	**389.8**	391.1	388.1	387.6	388.3	**—0.3**	0.4	0.4	—0.3	—1.6
Medical Care	**467.8**	466.1	464.1	461.3	439.7	**0.4**	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8
Apparel and Upkeep	**222.2**	214.7	210.5	214.5	212.1	**3.5**	4.8	3.9	3.6	4.9
Transportation	**320.4**	320.2	318.5	316.7	302.1	**0.1**	6.0	6.3	4.5	2.6
Gasoline	**317.9**	319.1	310.8	305.5	270.6	**—0.4**	17.5	20.3	11.1	2.1
Energy[2]	**387.4**	388.9	382.4	380.6	360.6	**—0.4**	7.4	8.4	4.3	0.0
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**310.4**	310.5	310.2	308.5	297.7	**0.0**	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.2
Finished Goods	**296.7**	297.2	297.8	296.8	287.5	**—0.2**	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.6
Intermediate Materials	**318.9**	318.2	317.1	314.8	306.1	**0.2**	4.2	4.5	4.0	2.6
Crude Materials	**305.4**	307.7	307.8	304.9	275.5	**—0.7**	10.9	11.4	10.7	10.1

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, UTAH AND UNITED STATES, 1985 and 1986

	1985	1986 (prelim.)	Percent Change
United States			
Private	$19,189	$19,966	4.0
Total	$18,979	$19,746	4.0
Mining	31.357	32,555	3.8
Construction	21,377	22,190	3.8
Manufacturiing	23,830	24,861	4.3
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	25,677	26,561	3.4
Wholesale Trade	23,777	24,820	4.4
Retail Trade	10,741	11,139	3.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	22,312	24,249	8.7
Services	16,865	17,643	4.6
Government	20,253	21,083	4.1
Utah			
Private	$17,577*	$17,863**	1.6***
Total	$17,159	$17,335	1.0
Mining	31,356	33,124	5.6
Construction	20,011	19,635	—1.9
Manufacturiing	21,756	22,391	2.9
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	24,766	24.795	0.1
Wholesale Trade	21,029	21,480	2.1
Retail Trade	9,786	9,917	1.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18,023	18,822	4.4
Services	15,013	15,377	2.4
Government	19,094	19,751	3.4

Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for Federal workers programs.

* Utah ranked 30th

** Utah ranked 33rd, High - Alaska $28,442; Low - South Dakota $14,477

*** Utah ranked 42nd, High - Massachusetts 6.6%; Low - Alaska 0.9%

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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12/14/87 S7820-3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1987 published December 1987

- At 5.4 percent, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November ranks as the lowest level of joblessness in two years.
- November also marked the third straight month of declining unemployment in the Beehive State.
- Utah generated 8,900 new nonfarm jobs between November 1987 and November 1986--a 1.4 percent increase.
- Sluggish growth in jobs coupled with lower unemployment suggests that individuals are leaving the labor force or the State.
- The service industry again attained the top employment winner spot adding 7,400 jobs since November 1986.

A PARADOX?

Utah's unemployment rate dropped again this month. It tumbled to 5.4 percent. That's the lowest level of Utah joblessness in over two years. In fact, if the rate falls any further, Utah unemployment will register the lowest level in nearly seven years. How could this be? At best, the rate of growth in nonfarm jobs can be described as sluggish. In November, nonagricultural employment grew only 1.4 percent in comparison to figures for November

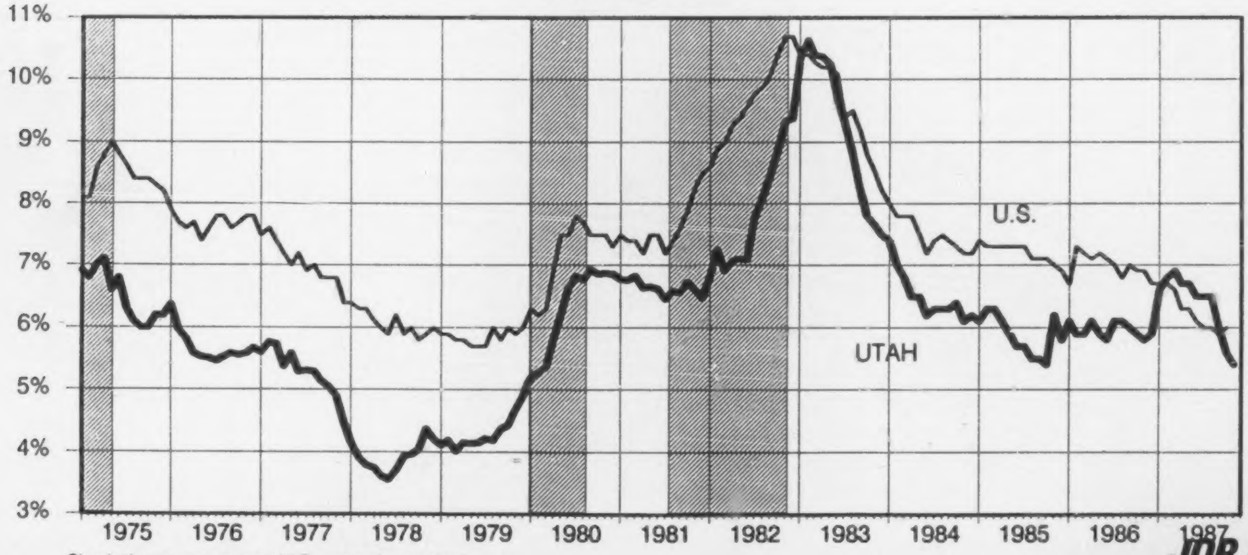
In this issue:

- Utah's Nonagricultural Employment and Payrolls, 2nd Quarter 1987.
- Feature: Unemployment Insurance Employment Services: Serving People.
- Employment Related to Manufactured Exports for States, 1984, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

UTAH AND U.S.

1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY JOB SERVICE

1986. This rate of growth hardly differs from expansion measured during the first few months of the year--a time when unemployment in the State rose steeply.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

What is happening? Why is unemployment falling so dramatically? Close examination of labor force size provides a clue. Growth in Utah's civilian labor force appears to be practically nonexistent. So far this decade, Utah labor force growth has averaged about 3 percent annually. In other words, either people have dropped out of the labor force (they have just stopped looking for employment) or they have moved out of the State entirely.

A GOOD SIGN

Even so, lower Utah joblessness promises better economic times. Since March 1987, the number of unemployed Utahns (using seasonal adjustment factors) has dropped by 12,300 individuals. That's a decline of 30 percent! Even since November of last year, the number of unemployed is down 7 percent. And, Utah's unemployment rate once again registers below the national average. The last half-year has seen Utah joblessness run atypically above the U.S. rate.

STILL SLUGGISH AFTER ALL THESE MONTHS

In November, nonfarm employment registered a total of 652,500 jobs. Expansion proved excruciatingly slow in several industries (notably government and wholesale trade). However, construction appeared to be the only major industrial sector to manifest job deterioration in comparison to November 1986.

SERVICES ONCE AGAIN

Yes, once again the service industry added the largest number of new jobs to the Utah economy. Since November 1986, the service industry has grown 5.4 percent--approximately 7,400 jobs. Medical health and business services contributed the highest number of new positions, posting year-over gains of 8 and 6 percent respectively.

MANUFACTURING AND MINING MAKE A COME BACK

In a reversal of the trend of the past few years, manufacturing was the second largest contributor of Utah employment. Between November 1987 and November 1986, durable and nondurable goods manufacturing added 2,400 jobs. What is the source of all these new manufacturing jobs? Space/defense related (transportation equipment) and primary metals manufacturing made the strongest gains. Employment in these two industries is up 2,900 jobs since November 1986. However, in spite of these strong gains, several manufacturing industries posted lower employment figures than last year's numbers. Together, fabricated metals and electric machinery and supplies manufacturing (both of which include computer-related production) dropped 900 jobs.

Because of increasing metal mining (copper) employment, mining managed to hold on to a 400 job year-over gain. Both coal mining (down 7 percent) and the oil and gas extraction industry (down 10 percent) continue to reflect noticeable employment drops.

SLOWLY FORGING AHEAD. . .

Over the November 1986 to November 1987 time period, retail trade grew by 1,700 jobs. However, that increment represents only a 1.4 percent expansion--about half the rate of the early months of 1987. With a 0.6 percent increase wholesale trade employment remained almost static in comparison to last year. In addition, transportation/communications/utilities and finance/insurance/real estate both generated less than spectacular growth on a year-over basis--1.6 and 1.2 percent respectively.

Government basically held the employment line. Although local government demonstrated growth of 1,200 jobs, losses in federal government (600 jobs) and state government (500 jobs) essentially negated any gain. In total, government employment in the State grew a minuscule 0.1 percent in comparison to November 1986.

Employment in the construction industry remained in its contracted State. In relation to last year, the industry has lost approximately 5,300 jobs. This decline translates into 17 percent fewer construction positions this year than last. The loss of Intermountain Power Project employment during the past year coupled with a general slowdown in building helped induce this rather substantial degeneration.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

What is ahead for Utah? Of course, no one knows for sure. On the national scene, the effects of the stock market crash are still basically unknown--although it appears they may be minimal. With national GNP growth still moderate, the current long-lasting recovery hasn't quite faltered yet. And of course, much of Utah's economic health depends on the state of the U.S. economy. On the plus side, Utah's mining and manufacturing industries are once again on the upswing and the service industry keeps pumping out jobs. And, declining unemployment is hardly a negative note. However, jobs must be generated a faster rate if Utah's employment situation is not to deteriorate.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECOND QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Payrolls Qtr 2- 86
State Total	**$ 63,734,387**	**$135,485,495**	**$498,619,597**	**$247,478,581**	**$481,231,061**	**$167,780,264**	**$561,410,620**	**$711,403,430**	**$2,867,143,435**	**3.24%**	**$2,777,173,340**
Bear River	**51,147**	**7,711,357**	**86,853,184**	**3,660,452**	**15,930,238**	**3,343,189**	**14,332,257**	**39,448,378**	**171,330,202**	**8.08%**	**158,524,336**
Box Elder	42,140	2,615,568	62,024,932	870,931	6,533,637	839,691	3,343,988	7,252,219	83,523,106	12.28%	74,386,642
Cache	0	5,076,804	24,816,147	2,721,314	9,315,827	2,484,841	10,932,539	31,555,776	86,903,248	4.51%	83,154,113
Rich	9,007	18,985	12,105	68,207	80,774	18,657	55,730	640,383	903,848	-8.11%	983,581
Wasatch Front	**22,303,809**	**94,442,824**	**348,193,822**	**193,836,633**	**389,054,089**	**144,595,674**	**409,268,644**	**528,092,312**	**2,129,787,807**	**3.43%**	**2,059,222,175**
North	654,645	21,542,396	85,471,183	22,337,810	68,963,623	14,989,227	77,171,102	206,544,306	497,674,292	1.42%	490,704,871
Davis	278,934	11,951,601	32,385,073	8,070,187	32,422,239	4,890,321	30,444,425	128,201,867	248,644,647	-1.19%	251,628,124
Morgan	0	255,152	1,359,025	34,191	1,157,545	64,593	81,582	1,020,398	3,972,486	2.02%	3,893,995
Weber	375,711	9,335,643	51,727,085	14,233,432	35,383,839	10,034,313	46,645,095	77,322,041	245,057,159	4.20%	235,182,752
South	21,649,164	72,900,428	262,722,639	171,498,823	320,090,466	129,606,447	332,097,542	321,548,006	1,632,113,515	4.05%	1,568,517,304
Salt Lake	19,549,040	71,465,280	257,341,336	170,640,843	317,469,794	129,013,918	329,174,114	283,225,142	1,577,879,467	4.36%	1,511,921,473
Tooele	2,100,124	1,435,148	5,381,303	857,980	2,620,672	592,529	2,923,428	38,322,864	54,234,048	-4.17%	56,595,831
Mountainland	**589,937**	**12,660,598**	**48,236,765**	**15,603,850**	**42,979,383**	**13,085,811**	**105,967,330**	**71,211,803**	**310,335,477**	**3.35%**	**300,280,865**
Summit	522,060	696,328	705,472	938,250	3,172,358	2,936,266	6,015,958	3,915,002	18,901,694	11.66%	16,927,789
Utah	67,877	11,603,792	47,355,181	14,474,386	38,161,345	9,953,453	98,828,182	64,813,548	285,257,764	2.77%	277,581,271
Wasatch	0	360,478	176,112	191,214	1,645,680	196,092	1,123,190	2,483,253	6,176,019	7.00%	5,771,805
Central	**3,599,853**	**6,138,258**	**5,767,449**	**9,937,782**	**6,172,839**	**1,563,769**	**4,950,404**	**17,058,210**	**55,188,564**	**-7.31%**	**59,541,691**
Juab	172,779	127,505	608,880	61,374	827,734	120,032	561,352	1,588,918	4,068,574	0.74%	4,038,526
Millard	880,951	3,111,450	1,234,434	6,161,679	1,362,388	326,108	1,345,463	3,687,844	18,110,317	-27.17%	24,865,031
Piute	11,941	4,106	65,801	33,581	14,101	750	45,559	517,643	693,482	28.21%	540,886
Sanpete	23,005	654,408	1,749,693	538,259	1,233,965	365,622	952,484	5,018,259	10,535,695	7.13%	9,834,547
Sevier	2,498,777	1,755,611	2,002,084	3,132,598	2,670,548	734,383	1,994,464	5,332,143	20,120,608	7.60%	18,699,469
Wayne	12,400	485,178	106,557	10,291	64,103	16,874	51,082	913,403	1,659,888	6.18%	1,563,232
Southwestern	**1,531,892**	**3,816,344**	**6,022,978**	**6,706,191**	**13,861,733**	**3,090,194**	**14,192,692**	**21,644,191**	**70,866,215**	**4.92%**	**67,544,880**
Beaver	7,958	115,220	242,458	1,838,112	542,290	110,898	359,873	1,455,912	4,672,721	-2.34%	4,784,583
Garfield	126,532	60,942	926,628	333,421	290,525	78,430	902,364	1,666,511	4,385,353	-6.86%	4,708,494
Iron	937,209	1,048,486	926,721	1,752,721	4,056,454	876,544	3,182,864	7,907,282	20,688,281	2.28%	20,227,612
Kane	23,400	22,611	170,166	134,548	862,306	117,435	1,252,984	1,463,308	4,046,758	3.66%	3,904,007
Washington	436,793	2,569,085	3,757,005	2,647,389	8,110,158	1,906,887	8,494,607	9,151,178	37,073,102	9.30%	33,920,184
Uintah Basin	**9,123,939**	**6,935,830**	**1,876,968**	**6,124,886**	**5,642,487**	**808,679**	**5,830,993**	**14,114,431**	**50,458,213**	**2.64%**	**49,160,630**
Daggett	0	0	0	164,433	92,359	0	104,523	594,953	956,268	0.24%	954,021
Duchesne	2,369,125	5,117,583	750,175	2,126,588	1,876,000	330,041	1,016,221	5,322,711	18,908,444	9.15%	17,322,863
Uintah	6,754,814	1,818,247	1,126,793	3,833,865	3,674,128	478,638	4,710,249	8,196,767	30,593,501	-0.94%	30,883,746
Southeastern	**26,533,810**	**3,780,284**	**1,668,431**	**11,608,787**	**7,590,292**	**1,292,948**	**6,868,300**	**19,834,105**	**79,176,957**	**-4.49%**	**82,898,763**
Carbon	14,261,009	942,439	973,346	2,761,483	4,603,993	773,177	3,550,788	7,535,617	35,401,852	1.48%	34,884,595
Emery	8,808,331	1,589,822	21,293	7,509,991	573,981	153,018	745,251	4,626,001	24,027,688	-17.42%	29,096,089
Grand	869,618	507,724	162,030	871,383	1,353,063	250,326	795,311	2,569,617	7,379,072	-3.06%	7,612,074
San Juan	2,594,852	740,299	511,762	465,930	1,059,255	116,427	1,776,950	5,102,870	12,368,345	9.40%	11,306,005
Year-over %	-0.29%	-14.58%	-1.68%	6.13%	1.29%	7.72%	13.16%	3.50%	3.24%		
Total Wages 2-86	63,921,003	158,612,984	507,147,639	233,183,169	475,092,927	155,758,655	496,138,970	687,317,993	2,777,173,340		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY SECOND QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Communication & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 2- 86
Total	7,979	27,246	91,278	37,547	151,515	33,729	145,838	144,479	639,611	0.95%	633,580
Bear River	**11**	**1,504**	**14,374**	**770**	**6,848**	**862**	**4,604**	**10,105**	**39,078**	**3.74%**	**37,668**
Box Elder	10	499	8,470	172	2,467	242	1,144	1,925	14,929	6.93%	13,961
Cache	0	1,000	5,902	586	4,344	615	3,424	7,985	23,856	2.15%	23,355
Rich	1	5	2	12	37	5	36	195	293	-16.76%	352
Wasatch Front	**2,833**	**19,212**	**62,358**	**28,865**	**112,414**	**27,804**	**101,819**	**101,481**	**456,786**	**0.69%**	**453,635**
North	132	4,726	16,161	3,782	24,353	3,615	22,211	38,976	113,956	-0.15%	114,132
Davis	59	2,664	6,377	1,445	11,024	1,191	8,383	21,413	52,556	-1.50%	53,355
Morgan	0	64	190	4	296	15	40	273	882	-2.33%	903
Weber	73	1,998	9,594	2,333	13,033	2,409	13,788	17,290	60,518	1.08%	59,874
South	2,701	14,486	46,197	25,083	88,061	24,189	79,608	62,505	342,830	0.98%	339,503
Salt Lake	2,455	14,210	45,430	24,921	86,922	24,031	78,657	56,242	332,868	1.18%	328,974
Tooele	246	276	767	162	1,139	158	951	6,263	9,962	-5.39%	10,529
Mountainland	**102**	**2,937**	**10,464**	**2,942**	**17,655**	**3,217**	**28,037**	**15,457**	**80,811**	**2.19%**	**79,079**
Summit	84	163	172	194	1,513	823	2,125	938	6,012	9.05%	5,513
Utah	18	2,673	10,229	2,714	15,442	2,344	25,358	13,878	72,656	1.44%	71,628
Wasatch	0	101	63	34	700	50	554	641	2,143	10.58%	1,938
Central	**499**	**950**	**1,644**	**1,311**	**3,193**	**408**	**1,886**	**4,470**	**14,361**	**-3.89%**	**14,943**
Juab	47	36	159	18	417	31	246	437	1,391	-3.87%	1,447
Millard	133	388	259	666	769	88	456	823	3,582	-23.67%	4,693
Piute	4	3	37	7	14	1	26	109	201	8.06%	186
Sanpete	9	143	692	140	725	98	377	1,535	3,719	8.08%	3,441
Sevier	305	303	446	478	1,212	184	756	1,311	4,995	5.83%	4,720
Wayne	1	77	51	2	56	6	25	255	473	3.73%	456
Southwestern	**263**	**1,031**	**1,588**	**1,096**	**6,118**	**860**	**5,127**	**5,468**	**21,551**	**4.13%**	**20,696**
Beaver	2	31	74	196	347	30	186	420	1,286	2.88%	1,250
Garfield	20	16	226	66	186	29	397	487	1,427	-5.12%	1,504
Iron	157	287	254	288	1,920	262	1,248	1,970	6,386	4.16%	6,131
Kane	10	9	63	24	444	29	504	377	1,460	6.41%	1,372
Washington	74	688	971	522	3,221	501	2,792	2,214	10,992	5.30%	10,439
Uintah Basin	**1,313**	**894**	**356**	**996**	**2,155**	**223**	**1,762**	**3,168**	**10,867**	**-2.90%**	**11,191**
Daggett	0	0	0	35	61	0	57	159	312	11.03%	281
Duchesne	360	618	135	346	796	91	365	1,372	4,083	-1.14%	4,130
Uintah	953	276	221	615	1,298	132	1,340	1,637	6,472	-4.54%	6,780
Southeastern	**2,958**	**718**	**494**	**1,567**	**3,132**	**355**	**2,603**	**4,330**	**16,157**	**-1.29%**	**16,368**
Carbon	1,498	185	237	402	1,665	188	1,263	1,951	7,389	-2.49%	7,578
Emery	905	310	9	875	319	46	262	846	3,572	-6.07%	3,803
Grand	144	89	55	169	636	87	439	546	2,165	1.26%	2,138
San Juan	411	134	193	121	512	34	639	987	3,031	6.39%	2,849
Year-over %	3.81%	-17.53%	-1.52%	0.45%	0.56%	2.47%	7.46%	0.69%			
Total Employment	7,686	33,038	92,683	37,380	150,664	32,916	135,720	143,493	633,580		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES: SERVING PEOPLE

For more than 50 years, aiding unemployed individuals and providing labor market exchange services have been a major governmental concern. In 1935, the Social Security Act was passed by Congress, establishing a nationwide system of state unemployment insurance programs and public employment offices. Unemployment insurance was conceived as a way to assist the unemployed individual, protect an employer's trained work force, and help stabilize local economies through income maintenance when suitable jobs were not available. Public employment offices were created as a way to facilitate job-seeker and employer success in the labor market.

These concepts are still pursued today. The Utah Department of Employment Security operates Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Employment Service (ES) Programs which serve a large number of Utahns. Table 1 indicates some of the UI Program activities which occurred during FY 1987.

Table 1
Utah Unemployment Insurance (UI) Activities
Fiscal Year (FY) 1987 [1]

Workload Category	Number
Number of Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims	90,096
Number of Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	777,810
Number of Weeks of Unemployment Paid	664,384
Maximum Number of Weekly UI Benefits Per Claimant	26.0
Average Number of Weeks Claimants were Potentially Eligible to File for	20.8
Average Number of Weeks Claimants Received Benefits	13.9
Number of Interviews Tracking Claimant Job Seeking Efforts:	
Eligibility Reviews	53,834
Nonmonetary Determinations	69,995
Maximum Weekly UI Benefit	$197.00
Average Weekly UI Benefit Received	$155.17
Number of UI Claimants Exhausting Benefits	16,300
Total UI Benefits Paid	$100,400,000

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[1] Represents workload for the Regular and Extended Benefit UI Programs for budget year beginning October 1986 and ending September 1987.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

The total number of individuals filing an unemployment insurance initial claim for FY 1987 was down from the prior fiscal year by 31,156 persons (-25.7%). Concurrently, the total number of weeks of unemployment benefits claimed, 777,810, was up slightly from FY 1986 by 6,995 weeks (0.9%). This pattern means that while fewer people filed for unemployment benefits this year, those receiving benefits had a harder time finding employment. Accordingly, this year's average number of weeks that UI claimants received benefits rose to 13.9. Even with this increase, the average number of weekly benefits paid per UI claimant was substantially below the average number of potential weeks, 20.8, for which the claimants were eligible.

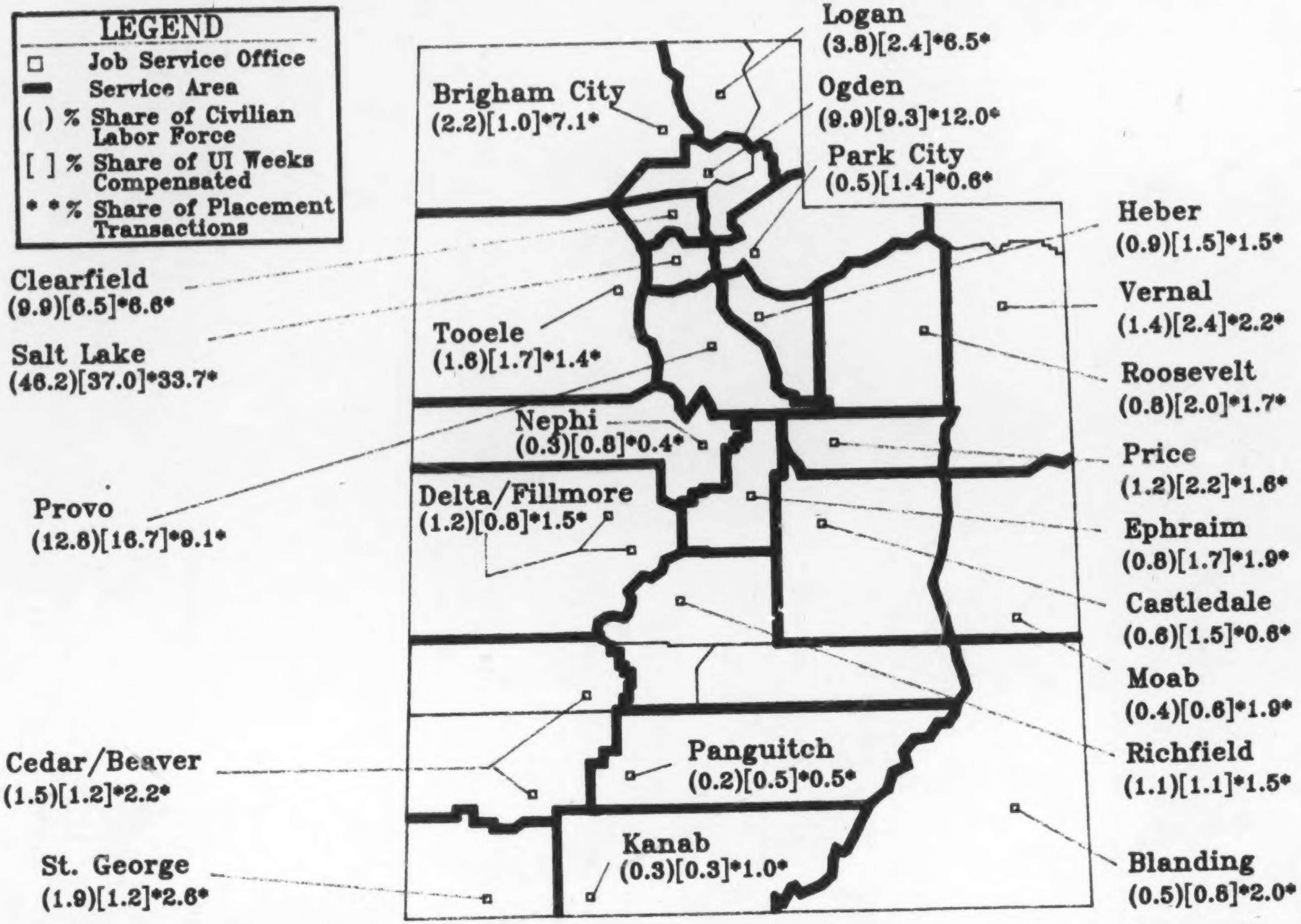
Of all UI claimants filing for benefits in FY 1987, only 20.0 percent exhausted their claim by receiving all their potential weekly benefits. The Department tries to keep the number of exhaustees low by conducting Eligibility Reviews which track claimant job-seeking efforts on a face-to-face basis. This year 53,834 Eligibility Reviews were conducted. Another measure of claimant contact is shown by the total number of nonmonetary decisions made involving a claimant's eligibility to receive a weekly benefit. During FY 1987, almost 70,000 nonmonetary decisions were made to allow or deny benefits.

The geographical distribution of those receiving benefits shifts from year-to-year depending on the economic climate in the various parts of Utah. One method of determining this pattern is by comparing the percentage distribution of Civilian Labor Force and UI Weeks Compensated on a county basis. During FY 1987, the counties of Box Elder, Cache, Davis, Salt Lake, and Washington experienced a substantially lower volume of people filing for and receiving UI benefits than expected, reflecting more favorable economic conditions in these areas. Those counties experiencing higher than expected volumes of UI claimants were Utah, Wasatch, Juab, Sanpete, Garfield, Duchesne, Uintah, Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan, reflecting unfavorable economic conditions in these counties. (The remaining 13 counties had **similar** shares of Civilian Labor Force and Weeks of Unemployment claimed)

During fiscal year 1987, more than $100 million in UI benefits were paid to unemployed workers. These benefits enabled these people to maintain 35 to 57 percent of their former purchasing power and they were able to continue buying necessary goods and services. This process acts as an "economic stabilizer" and counters local seasonal and cyclical economic downturns. As a result, Utah business establishments are also direct beneficiaries of unemployment insurance benefits. The economic impact of the UI dollar is significant because these are "high-velocity" dollars. Unemployment insurance benefits have a multiplier effect of 3 to 7 times. This means that there are total direct and indirect economic effects of $300 to $700 million for fiscal year 1987.

In addition to unemployment insurance, the Utah Department of Employment Security also provides labor exchange services to Utah's citizens and businesses. The Employment Service Program was originally designed to assist the UI Program by providing an organization which both employers and employees could contact when needing a worker or a job. Today, only 30 percent of all individuals having a work application on file are claimants eligible to receive UI benefits. The remaining 70 percent of those people looking for work are individuals who have chosen not to file for UI benefits or who are not eligible to receive benefits. In many cases, these are persons who are newly entering or re-entering the labor force. Table 2 shows employment services provided to Utah's citizens during the twelve months ending June 30, 1987.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED LABOR MARKET FACTORS IN UTAH BY LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1987


LEGEND
□ Job Service Office
▬ Service Area
( ) % Share of Civilian Labor Force
[ ] % Share of UI Weeks Compensated
* *% Share of Placement Transactions
Logan
(3.8)[2.4]*6.5*
Brigham City
(2.2)[1.0]*7.1*
Ogden
(9.9)[9.3]*12.0*
Park City
(0.5)[1.4]*0.6*
Clearfield
(9.9)[6.5]*6.6*
Salt Lake
(46.2)[37.0]*33.7*
Tooele
(1.6)[1.7]*1.4*
Nephi
(0.3)[0.8]*0.4*
Provo
(12.8)[16.7]*9.1*
Delta/Fillmore
(1.2)[0.8]*1.5*
Cedar/Beaver
(1.5)[1.2]*2.2*
Panguitch
(0.2)[0.5]*0.5*
St. George
(1.9)[1.2]*2.6*
Kanab
(0.3)[0.3]*1.0*
Heber
(0.9)[1.5]*1.5*
Vernal
(1.4)[2.4]*2.2*
Roosevelt
(0.8)[2.0]*1.7*
Price
(1.2)[2.2]*1.6*
Ephraim
(0.8)[1.7]*1.9*
Castledale
(0.6)[1.5]*0.6*
Moab
(0.4)[0.6]*1.9*
Richfield
(1.1)[1.1]*1.5*
Blanding
(0.5)[0.6]*2.0*

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information.

Table 2
Utah Employment Service (ES) Activities
Program Year (PY) 1986 [1]

Workload Activity	Number
New or Renewed Applicants	155,948
Individuals who were:	
Placed	40,400
Referred	87,922
Counseled	16,008
Tested	39,212
Total Transactions (Services provided more than one time per person)	
Placement	63,425
Referrals	243,948
Counseling Interviews	22,644
Tests Given	51,328
Employer Placed Job Orders	
Orders Received	42,338
Job Openings Available	84,405
Job Openings Filled	63,300

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[1] Represents workload for the Employment Service Program for the budget year beginning July 1986 and ending June 1987.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

As suggested by the earlier analysis of UI Program activities, Utah's economy has not expanded as fast as in some past years. The total number of job orders placed by employers declined from last year by 10,737 (20.2%). Accordingly, successful placement and referral activities also declined. Work in non-placement areas, however, saw activity increase. Even so, one out of every five persons in Utah's labor force last year had a job application on file with the Department. One out of every 10 persons in Utah's civilian labor force was referred to a job through Job Service last year. Of those people, some 46 percent were hired by employers. Furthermore, the 63,400 job placements made during PY 1986 is equivalent to the number of employees that currently work in the entire durable goods sector of the manufacturing industry or in all of local government.

Of the total number of individuals registered for work during PY 1986—43.3 percent were female, 15.6 percent were poor, 11.0 percent were minority, and 9.8 percent were veterans. The rate at which applicants are placed stands at 21.4 percent for the total applicant population. For females the rate last year was 21.8 percent. The poor recorded the highest placement rate of 30.2 percent. The second highest placement rate (25.8%) was achieved for the minority population, followed by the veteran's placement rate of 25.3 percent.

Information such as provided above is available to the public. It is summarized and published in Volumes I and II of the Department's Annual Report released in October of each year.

Gary R. Felker, Supervising Economist

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1987(f)	Nov. 1986	% Change	Oct. 1987(p)	Oct. 1986	% Change	Sept. 1987(r)	Sept. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**759,200**	757,300	0.3	756,300	762,600	—0.8	757,400	767,300	—1.3
Employed	**719,300**	714,400	0.7	717,100	721,200	—0.6	715,500	725,200	—1.3
Unemployed	**39,900**	42,800	—6.8	39,200	41,400	—5.3	41,900	42,200	—0.7
Percent of Labor Force	**5.3**	5.7	—	5.2	5.4	—	5.5	5.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.4**	5.8	—	5.6	5.9	—	6.0	6.0	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1987(f)	Nov. 1986	% Change	Oct. 1987(p)	Oct. 1986	% Change	Sept. 1987(r)	Sept. 1986	% Change
Total	**652.5**	643.6	1.4	648.5	640.1	1.3	650.0	642.7	1.1
Mining	**8.2**	7.8	5.1	8.2	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.1
Metal Mining	**3.0**	2.2	36.4	2.9	1.9	52.6	2.9	1.6	81.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.5**	2.7	—7.4	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.5	2.7	—7.4
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.7**	3.0	—10.0	2.7	3.0	—10.0	2.6	3.1	—16.1
Contract Construction	**26.2**	31.5	—16.8	27.4	33.0	—17.0	28.8	35.0	—17.7
Manufacturing	**95.0**	91.1	4.3	94.4	91.3	3.4	94.4	91.6	3.1
Durable Goods	**64.2**	61.8	3.9	63.9	61.7	3.6	63.8	62.2	2.6
Primary Metals	**3.4**	2.6	30.8	3.1	2.4	29.2	3.1	2.4	29.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.5**	19.1	—3.1	18.5	19.1	—3.1	18.6	19.2	—3.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.3**	8.6	—3.5	8.3	8.6	—3.5	8.3	8.6	—3.5
Transportation Equipment	**16.7**	14.6	14.4	16.5	14.4	14.6	16.3	14.7	10.9
Other Durable Goods	**17.3**	17.0	1.8	17.4	17.1	1.8	17.5	17.2	1.7
Non-Durable Goods	**30.8**	29.8	3.6	30.5	29.6	3.0	30.6	29.4	4.1
Food & Kindred Products	**10.5**	10.3	1.9	10.6	10.4	1.9	10.7	10.0	7.0
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.7**	5.8	—1.7	5.6	5.7	—1.8	5.7	5.8	—1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.7**	3.4	8.8	3.6	3.3	9.1	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.9**	10.3	5.8	10.7	10.1	5.9	10.6	10.1	5.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**38.3**	37.7	1.6	38.1	37.4	1.9	38.1	37.4	1.9
Railroad Transportation	**2.9**	3.2	—9.4	3.0	3.3	—9.1	3.1	3.4	—8.8
Other Transportation	**20.4**	18.9	7.9	20.1	18.6	8.1	20.0	18.1	10.5
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.0**	15.6	—3.8	14.9	15.5	—3.9	15.0	15.8	—5.1
Trade	**159.1**	157.2	1.2	156.0	154.1	1.2	156.8	155.3	1.0
Wholesale Trade	**36.3**	36.1	0.6	36.4	36.2	0.6	36.6	36.4	0.5
Retail Trade	**122.8**	121.1	1.4	119.7	117.8	1.6	120.3	118.9	1.2
Building Materials	**5.2**	5.2	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.3	5.4	—1.9
Food Stores	**22.7**	22.1	2.7	22.6	22.0	2.7	22.5	21.7	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.8**	13.9	—0.7	14.0	14.1	—0.7	14.1	14.3	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.7**	37.7	2.7	38.6	37.6	2.7	39.7	39.2	1.3
Other Retail	**42.4**	42.1	0.7	39.1	38.8	0.8	38.6	38.2	1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.5**	33.1	1.2	33.5	33.1	1.2	33.9	33.3	1.8
Services	**148.5**	141.1	5.2	148.8	141.3	5.3	148.6	141.1	5.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.1**	8.8	3.4	9.5	9.2	3.3	10.1	10.0	1.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**53.1**	50.2	5.8	52.7	49.8	5.8	53.1	49.3	7.7
Medical & Other Health Services	**40.4**	37.3	8.3	40.4	37.3	8.3	40.1	37.3	7.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**33.3**	32.7	1.8	33.3	32.7	1.8	32.5	31.9	1.9
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.5	4.8	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.0	10.6	3.8
Agricultural Services	**1.6**	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0
Government	**143.7**	143.6	0.1	142.2	142.1	0.1	141.3	141.6	—0.2
Federal Government	**39.1**	39.7	—1.5	39.3	39.9	—1.5	39.6	40.8	—2.9
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.0**	23.2	—5.2	22.0	23.2	—5.2	22.0	23.3	—5.6
Other Federal Government	**17.2**	16.6	3.6	17.3	16.7	3.6	17.6	17.5	0.6
State Government	**38.5**	39.0	—1.3	37.3	37.8	—1.3	36.3	36.4	—0.3
State Education	**21.5**	21.7	—0.9	20.4	20.6	—1.0	18.6	18.5	0.5
Other State Government	**16.9**	17.3	—2.3	16.9	17.3	—2.3	17.7	17.8	—0.6
Local Government	**66.1**	64.9	1.8	65.6	64.4	1.9	65.5	64.5	1.6
Local Education	**42.7**	41.5	2.9	41.9	40.7	2.9	40.2	39.2	2.6
Other Local Government	**23.6**	23.5	0.4	23.8	23.7	0.4	25.3	25.3	0.0
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '87 (f)	Nov. '86	% Change	Oct. '87 (p)	Sept. '87 (r)	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	May '87	Apr. '87	Mar. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,693.1**	1,673.2	1.2	1,691.6	1,690.0	1,688.4	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8	1,680.1
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,093.8**	1,080.1	1.3	1,092.7	1,091.5	1,090.4	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8	1,084.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**750.6**	748.8	0.2	746.9	745.7	750.4	752.3	755.9	762.7	765.2	771.4
Participation Rate	**68.6**	69.3	0.0	68.4	68.3	68.8	69.1	69.5	70.2	70.5	71.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**709.9**	705.1	0.7	704.8	700.6	701.5	703.7	706.9	711.3	714.3	718.5
Employment Ratio[2]	**64.9**	65.3	0.0	64.5	64.2	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.4	65.8	66.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**40.7**	43.7	—6.9	42.1	45.0	48.9	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9	53.0
Unemployment Rate	**5.4**	5.8	0.0	5.6	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**343.2**	331.3	3.6	345.8	345.9	340.0	337.0	332.2	324.2	320.6	313.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.1**	128.5	2.8	131.8	132.4	132.1	132.2	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**640.7**	631.8	1.4	639.3	640.6	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8	643.4	640.6
Mining	**8.3**	7.9	4.7	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	7.3
Contract Construction	**25.0**	30.0	—16.7	25.5	26.4	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9	27.8
Manufacturing	**93.7**	90.3	3.7	93.1	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5	92.9	91.1
Durable Goods	**63.3**	61.0	3.9	62.9	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5	63.2	61.8
Nondurable Goods	**30.4**	29.3	3.5	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7	29.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.9**	37.3	1.6	37.6	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.8	37.9
Trade	**154.9**	153.0	1.2	154.5	154.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3	154.0
Wholesale	**36.0**	35.8	0.6	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	35.2
Retail	**118.9**	117.3	1.4	118.4	118.5	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8	118.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.1**	32.7	1.2	33.2	33.5	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1
Services	**146.2**	138.9	5.3	146.0	145.3	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9	142.3	145.1
Government	**141.7**	141.7	0.0	141.1	142.1	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4	142.8	143.3
Federal	**39.5**	40.2	—1.6	39.6	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1	40.7
State	**37.3**	37.8	—1.2	36.7	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.0	38.1
Local	**64.9**	63.7	1.8	64.9	65.0	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9	65.7	64.5

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1987(p)	% Change from Oct. '86	% Distribution	Oct. 1987(p)	% Change from Oct. '86	% Distribution	Oct. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**364.6**	1.1	100.0	**284.2**	1.8	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.6**	8.6	2.1	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.4**	78.0
Contract Construction	**25.3**	—14.5	6.9	**2.1**	—38.2	0.7	**20.5**	74.8
Manufacturing	**64.9**	3.7	17.8	**29.5**	2.8	10.4	**62.1**	65.8
Durable Goods	**46.0**	3.8	12.6	**17.9**	2.9	6.3	**41.2**	64.5
Nondurable Goods	**18.9**	3.3	5.2	**11.6**	2.7	4.1	**20.9**	68.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.9**	1.9	7.4	**11.2**	1.8	3.9	**27.5**	72.2
Total Trade	**82.9**	1.8	22.7	**73.2**	0.8	25.8	**139.1**	89.1
Wholesale Trade	**25.6**	—1.9	7.0	**10.8**	6.9	3.8	**31.0**	85.2
Retail Trade	**57.3**	3.6	15.7	**62.4**	—0.2	22.0	**108.1**	90.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.5**	0.0	3.7	**20.0**	2.0	7.0	**26.2**	78.2
Services	**70.6**	6.5	19.4	**78.2**	4.3	27.5	**112.3**	75.5
Total Government	**72.9**	—1.4	20.0	**69.4**	1.6	24.4	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.6**	—3.7	6.5	**15.7**	1.9	5.5	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.6**	—4.9	4.3	**6.4**	—5.9	2.3	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.0**	—1.2	2.2	**9.3**	8.1	3.3	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.6**	—0.0	4.8	**19.7**	—3.0	6.9	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.5**	—0.9	3.2	**8.9**	—1.1	3.1	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.1**	1.7	1.7	**10.8**	—4.4	3.8	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.7**	—0.3	8.7	**34.0**	4.3	12.0	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.1**	1.9	4.4	**25.8**	3.6	9.1	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.6**	—2.5	4.3	**8.2**	6.5	2.9	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Nov. '87(f)	Nov. '86	% Chg.	Oct. '87(p)	Sept. '87(r)	Nov. '87(f)	Nov. '86	% Chg.	Oct. '87(p)	Sept. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**505.0**	501.0	0.8	501.6	499.6	**101.3**	99.4	1.9	100.7	99.6
Employed	**480.5**	476.1	0.9	477.1	473.7	**96.2**	92.8	3.7	95.6	93.8
Unemployed	**24.5**	24.9	—1.6	24.5	25.9	**5.1**	6.6	—22.7	5.1	5.8
Percent of Labor Force	**4.9**	5.0	0.0	4.9	5.2	**5.0**	6.6	0.0	5.0	5.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**455.9**	450.1	1.3	453.4	454.7	**76.8**	75.0	2.4	75.7	74.8
Mining	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.8	2.8	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**18.8**	22.6	—16.8	19.9	20.8	**2.4**	2.8	—14.3	2.4	2.5
Manufacturing	**64.4**	62.1	3.7	63.9	64.2	**10.7**	10.3	3.9	10.6	10.6
Durable Goods	**44.9**	43.3	3.7	44.7	44.9	**7.4**	7.1	4.2	7.2	7.1
Nondurable Goods	**19.5**	18.8	3.7	19.2	19.3	**3.3**	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.5**	29.1	1.4	29.4	29.4	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.5	2.5
Total Trade	**117.7**	116.3	1.2	115.2	115.4	**16.5**	16.3	1.2	15.9	15.8
Wholesale Trade	**31.3**	31.1	0.6	31.3	31.5	**2.0**	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	**86.4**	85.2	1.4	83.9	83.9	**14.5**	14.3	1.4	13.9	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.5**	27.1	1.5	27.6	28.0	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.4
Services	**101.3**	96.2	5.3	101.0	100.9	**28.4**	27.0	5.2	28.5	27.7
Total Government	**94.5**	94.6	—0.1	93.6	93.2	**13.9**	13.7	1.5	13.5	13.3

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov.'87(f)	Oct.'87(p)	Sept. '87(r)	Nov.'86	Nov.'87(f)	Nov.'86	% Change	Nov.'87(f)	Nov.'86	% Change
State Total	**5.3**	5.2	5.5	5.7	**759,150**	757,280	0.2	**652,490**	643,600	1.4
Bear River	**3.8**	4.0	3.9	4.1	**45,510**	45,760	—0.5	**38,510**	37,920	1.6
Box Elder	**3.6**	4.2	4.2	5.0	**16,330**	16,440	—0.7	**14,360**	14,020	2.4
Cache	**3.9**	3.9	3.8	3.6	**28,480**	28,610	—0.5	**23,830**	23,590	1.0
Rich	**5.0**	4.5	3.9	3.0	**700**	710	—1.4	**320**	310	3.2
Wasatch Front	**4.9**	4.9	5.2	5.0	**517,860**	514,760	0.6	**466,900**	461,190	1.2
North	**5.1**	5.3	5.4	5.3	**153,020**	151,960	0.7	**115,480**	114,590	0.8
Davis	**4.4**	4.6	4.7	4.5	**76,710**	76,100	0.8	**53,010**	52,940	0.1
Morgan	**6.7**	6.2	6.1	7.0	**1,650**	1,650	0.0	**910**	910	0.0
Weber	**5.8**	6.1	6.2	6.1	**74,660**	74,210	0.6	**61,560**	60,740	1.4
South	**4.8**	4.7	5.1	4.9	**364,840**	362,800	0.6	**351,420**	346,600	1.4
Salt Lake	**4.7**	4.7	5.1	4.8	**353,590**	350,670	0.8	**341,280**	336,450	1.4
Tooele	**6.0**	6.1	6.0	6.5	**11,250**	12,130	—7.3	**10,140**	10,150	—0.1
Mountainlands	**5.6**	5.5	6.2	7.0	**112,690**	110,430	2.0	**84,850**	82,990	2.2
Summit	**8.9**	8.8	8.2	8.7	**6,960**	6,320	2.1	**6,040**	5,920	2.0
Utah	**5.0**	5.0	5.9	6.6	**101,270**	99,380	1.9	**76,780**	75,060	2.3
Wasatch	**13.5**	11.3	11.2	13.1	**4,460**	4,230	5.4	**2,030**	2,010	1.0
Central	**8.2**	7.4	7.2	8.3	**20,880**	22,270	—6.2	**14,480**	14,400	0.6
Juab	**13.8**	11.4	11.3	13.1	**1,900**	2,030	—6.4	**1,520**	1,490	2.0
Millard	**5.9**	5.8	5.8	6.0	**5,960**	6,730	—11.4	**3,920**	3,970	—1.3
Piute	**11.1**	11.4	9.8	15.0	**380**	360	5.6	**170**	170	0.0
Sanpete	**10.2**	9.7	9.8	10.6	**5,680**	5,980	—5.0	**3,650**	3,610	1.1
Sevier	**6.2**	5.4	5.0	6.5	**6,130**	6,320	—3.0	**4,830**	4,770	1.3
Wayne	**10.6**	7.7	4.3	10.2	**830**	850	—2.4	**390**	390	0.0
Southwestern	**6.1**	5.3	5.5	5.8	**29,980**	29,710	0.9	**20,860**	20,660	1.0
Beaver	**6.9**	5.4	5.2	6.5	**2,080**	2,210	—5.9	**1,260**	1,250	0.8
Garfield	**10.6**	7.0	4.7	12.6	**1,350**	1,510	—10.6	**1,240**	1,210	2.5
Iron	**6.0**	5.8	6.0	6.3	**8,370**	8,100	3.3	**6,330**	6,280	0.8
Kane	**5.7**	4.4	4.7	6.4	**2,210**	2,180	1.4	**1,290**	1,270	1.6
Washington	**5.7**	5.0	5.4	4.7	**15,970**	15,710	1.7	**10,740**	10,650	0.8
Uintah Basin	**10.5**	9.9	9.8	13.0	**13,610**	14,720	—7.5	**10,730**	10,570	1.5
Daggett	**4.3**	2.5	2.6	1.9	**380**	360	5.6	**250**	250	0.0
Duchesne	**14.7**	13.6	12.4	16.2	**5,080**	5,700	—10.9	**3,920**	3,880	1.0
Uintah	**8.1**	8.0	8.6	11.4	**8,150**	8,660	—5.9	**6,560**	6,440	1.9
Southeastern	**8.8**	8.1	9.1	10.2	**18,620**	19,620	—5.1	**16,150**	15,870	1.8
Carbon	**8.1**	8.2	9.2	10.5	**8,580**	8,850	—3.1	**7,520**	7,370	2.0
Emery	**10.8**	10.7	12.8	11.3	**3,720**	4,030	—7.7	**3,710**	3,660	1.4
Grand	**9.4**	6.4	6.3	10.3	**2,710**	3,240	—16.4	**1,920**	1,890	1.6
San Juan	**7.9**	6.4	7.0	7.9	**3,610**	3,500	3.1	**3,000**	2,950	1.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1987	**Sept.(r) 1987**	**Oct. 1986**	**Oct.(p) 1987**	**Sept.(r) 1987**	**Oct. 1986**	**Oct.(p) 1987**	**Sept.(r) 1986**	**Oct. 1986**
MINING	**$511.28**	$520.99	$516.65	**42.5**	43.2	41.2	**$12.03**	$12.06	$12.54
MANUFACTURING	**397.88**	400.88	390.74	**40.6**	41.2	40.2	**9.80**	9.73	9.72
Durable Goods	**422.60**	420.16	408.03	**41.8**	42.1	40.6	**10.11**	9.98	10.05
Nondurable Goods	**343.14**	354.51	350.66	**38.0**	39.0	39.4	**9.03**	9.09	8.90
TRADE	**238.70**	240.87	240.69	**30.8**	31.0	30.7	**7.75**	7.77	7.84
Wholesale Trade	**406.80**	392.27	392.92	**40.0**	38.8	37.6	**10.17**	10.11	10.45
Retail Trade	**179.68**	187.63	187.91	**27.6**	28.3	28.3	**6.51**	6.63	6.64
AVERAGE	**305.20**	309.17	310.54	**34.1**	34.2	34.2	**8.95**	9.04	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1987	**Sept.(r) 1987**	**Oct. 1986**	**Oct.(p) 1987**	**Sept.(r) 1987**	**Oct. 1986**	**Oct.(p) 1987**	**Sept.(r) 1987**	**Oct. 1986**
MINING	**$556.20**	$539.97	$589.16	**41.2**	39.1	41.2	**$13.50**	$13.81	$14.30
Metal Mining	**542.30**	568.41	583.21	**42.5**	44.2	41.1	**12.76**	12.86	14.19
Bituminous Coal Mining	**575.10**	531.01	671.31	**35.5**	32.3	41.8	**16.20**	16.44	16.06
MANUFACTURING	**398.34**	406.96	393.16	**40.4**	40.9	40.2	**9.86**	9.95	9.78
Durable Goods	**421.48**	428.64	408.44	**41.0**	41.9	40.4	**10.28**	10.23	10.11
Primary Metal Industries	**566.47**	571.90	610.61	**46.7**	46.8	42.7	**12.13**	12.22	14.30
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**424.15**	422.72	381.22	**42.5**	43.4	38.9	**9.98**	9.74	9.80
Transportation Equipment	**544.00**	549.36	537.58	**42.6**	43.6	41.9	**12.77**	12.60	12.83
Nondurable Goods	**351.51**	363.33	364.69	**39.1**	38.9	39.9	**8.99**	9.34	9.14
Food & Kindred Products	**339.98**	353.32	384.71	**38.2**	36.5	40.5	**8.90**	9.68	8.61
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**494.48**	514.14	568.85	**40.3**	41.0	42.9	**12.27**	12.54	13.26
TRADE	**229.74**	229.01	224.10	**31.3**	31.5	29.8	**7.34**	7.27	7.52
Wholesale Trade	**423.50**	401.88	384.19	**40.8**	39.4	36.8	**10.38**	10.20	10.44
Retail Trade	**173.28**	180.20	178.20	**28.5**	29.3	27.8	**6.08**	6.15	6.41
Food Stores	**211.58**	233.92	219.82	**29.8**	32.0	28.4	**7.10**	7.31	7.74
Other Retail	**181.43**	189.73	183.89	**29.5**	30.7	29.9	**6.15**	6.18	6.15
AVERAGE	**307.59**	309.18	307.47	**34.6**	34.7	33.9	**8.89**	8.91	9.07

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Nov. '87	**Preliminary Oct. '87**	**Final Sept. '87**	**Final Nov. '86**	**Final Oct. '86**	**Final Sept. '86**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,689**	8,211	7,673	5,520	5,895	6,744
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**14,349**	21,397	18,707	9,863	14,708	14,731
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**22,038**	29,608	26,380	15,823	20,603	21,475
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**8,127**	9,028	9,959	7,621	8,466	9,292
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**8,161**	6,319	6,352	5,631	4,360	4,970
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,646**	951	1,132	1,957	2,138	1,261
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**9,174**	8,330	9,495	12,818	11,608	13,288
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.51**	1.37	1.58	2.14	1.94	2.30
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$4,761,000**	$4,809,013	$5,663,658	$9,295,270	$6,560,275	$6,619,865

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87	Oct. '86	From Last Month	Oct. '86 to Oct. '87	Sept. '86 to Sept. '87	Aug. '86 to Aug. '87	July '87 to July '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**345.3**	344.4	342.7	340.8	330.5	**0.3**	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.9
Food and Beverages	**326.9**	326.4	325.4	325.1	315.6	**0.2**	3.6	3.6	3.4	4.1
Food at Home	**335.3**	319.8	319.0	319.1	309.5	**0.1**	3.6	3.5	3.3	4.5
Housing	**375.2**	375.4	374.9	372.5	363.0	**—0.1**	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.0
Rent Residential	**295.4**	294.5	293.1	291.2	284.6	**0.3**	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.6
Fuel and Other Util.	**381.3**	389.8	391.1	388.1	379.1	**—2.2**	0.6	0.4	0.4	—0.3
Medical Care	**469.8**	467.8	466.1	464.1	442.3	**0.4**	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7
Apparel and Upkeep	**226.3**	222.2	214.7	210.5	213.2	**1.8**	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.6
Transportation	**321.9**	320.4	320.2	318.5	302.6	**0.5**	6.4	6.0	6.3	4.5
Gasoline	**314.6**	317.9	319.1	310.8	262.6	**—1.0**	19.8	17.5	20.3	11.1
Energy[2]	**376.7**	387.4	388.9	382.4	348.6	**—2.8**	8.1	7.4	8.4	4.3
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**311.4**	310.4	310.5	310.2	298.3	**0.3**	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.2
Finished Goods	**298.2**	296.7	297.2	297.8	290.5	**0.5**	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.4
Intermediate Materials	**320.0**	318.9	318.2	317.1	304.9	**0.3**	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.0
Crude Materials	**304.3**	305.4	307.7	307.8	276.7	**—0.4**	9.8	10.9	11.4	10.7

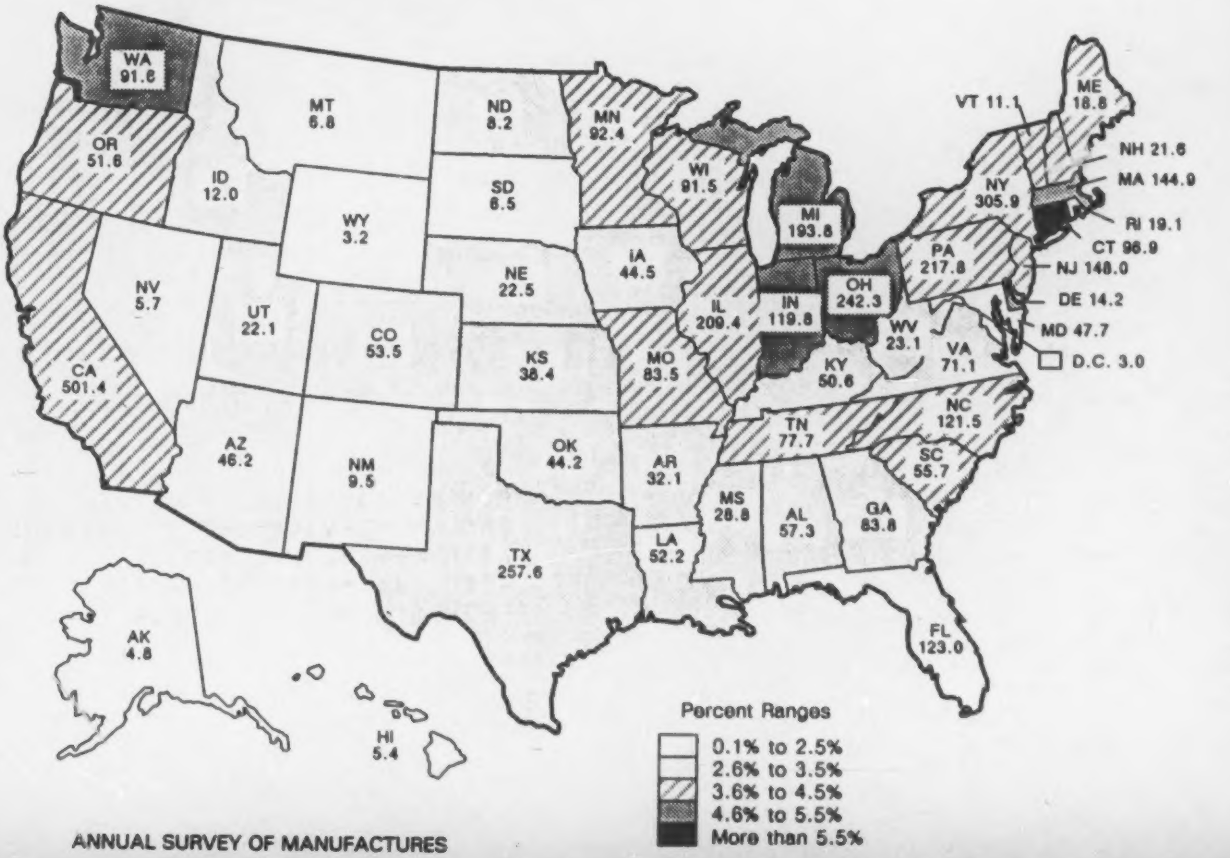
---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment Related to Manufactured Exports for States: 1984
(Shading indicates export-related employment as a percentage of civilian employment. Numbers are export-related employment in thousands)


WA 91.6
OR 51.6
CA 501.4
ID 12.0
NV 5.7
MT 6.8
WY 3.2
UT 22.1
CO 53.5
AZ 46.2
NM 9.5
ND 8.2
SD 6.5
NE 22.5
KS 38.4
OK 44.2
TX 257.6
MN 92.4
IA 44.5
MO 83.5
AR 32.1
LA 52.2
WI 91.5
IL 209.4
MI 193.8
IN 119.8
OH 242.3
KY 50.6
TN 77.7
MS 28.8
AL 57.3
GA 83.8
FL 123.0
SC 55.7
NC 121.5
VA 71.1
WV 23.1
PA 217.8
NY 305.9
VT 11.1
ME 18.8
NH 21.6
MA 144.9
RI 19.1
CT 96.9
NJ 148.0
DE 14.2
MD 47.7
D.C. 3.0
AK 4.8
HI 5.4
Percent Ranges
0.1% to 2.5%
2.6% to 3.5%
3.6% to 4.5%
4.6% to 5.5%
More than 5.5%

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1987 published January 1988

- Utah's unemployment rate dropped to 5.5 percent--a decline of two-tenths of a point from the revised November figure.
- The State ended 1987 with the lowest level of unemployment of the year.
- Utah added 6,700 new nonfarm jobs between December 1987 and December 1986 for a 1.0 percent increase.
- Even though the jobless rate has decreased, slow employment growth indicates that Utahns are leaving the labor force or the State.
- For the first time since the recession, retail trade lost jobs (between December 1987 and December 1986).

A HAPPY ENDING?

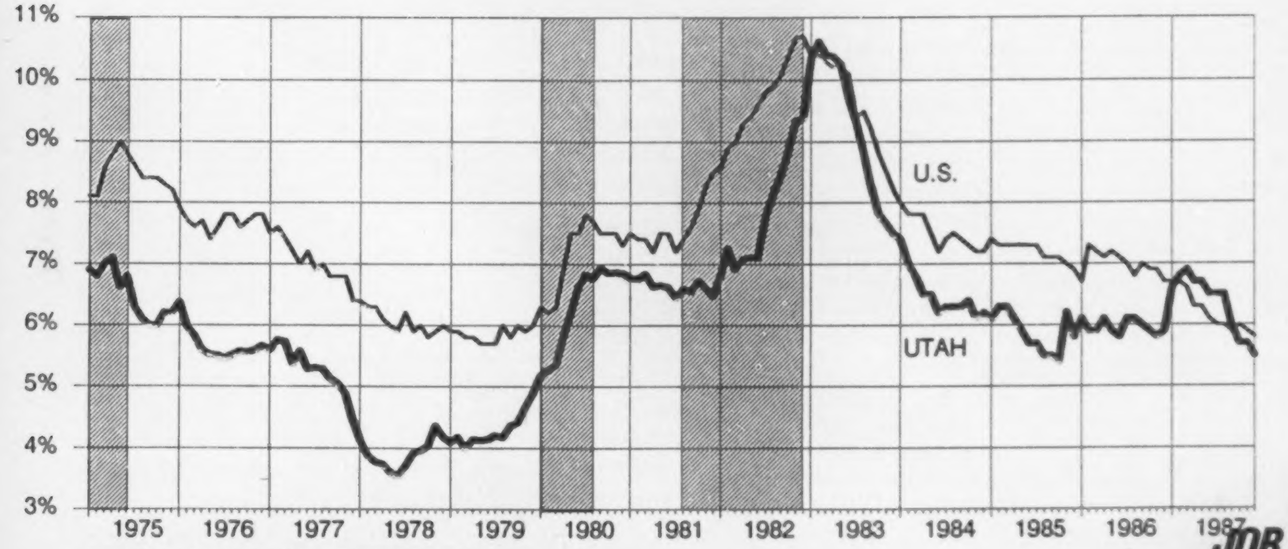
Was it a happy ending? Utah finished 1987 with the lowest unemployment rate of the year--5.5 percent. (For a review of 1987, see this month's feature article.) December's rate even dropped two-tenths of a percentage point from the November 1987 figure--which sustained a substantial upward revision. Since March 1987, Utah's unemployment rate has plunged almost one and one-half points. And, the 42,000 out-of-work Utahns represent a drop of 6 percent in comparison to the number of individuals unemployed during December 1986. This

In this issue:

- Index of 1987 Feature Articles.
- Feature: A Look Forward and Back, Utah's Labor Market, 1987 and 1988.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1975 - 1987



Shaded areas represent U.S. recession periods.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security

decline is reflected in the four-tenths of a point year-over reduction in Utah's jobless rate. And finally, Utah is still generating an unemployment rate lower than the national average--after running abnormally above the U.S. figure for several months.

LEAVING, ONE WAY OR ANOTHER

However, at the risk of being repetitious, falling unemployment in the State may not be as marvelous as it appears at first glance. Job growth, while up slightly, is hardly at a level sufficient to precipitate such a dramatic decline in unemployment. As mentioned in previous newsletters, all indications point to two probable situations--people are migrating from Utah (as indicated by current population estimates) and/or Utahns are remaining in the State but leaving the labor force. In fact, Utah's labor force grew by only one-half of a percentage point between December 1986 and December 1987--less than the expansion experienced by nonfarm jobs.

NO CHANGE YET

In December 1987, Utah nonagricultural employment totaled 651,500 jobs--up 1 percent (6,700 jobs) in comparison to December of 1986. Although the December expansion outpaced earlier 1987 monthly growth rates, it was hardly anything to write home about and remains decidedly sluggish. Of course, the turn-around in manufacturing employment is encouraging. Also, mining, services, transportation/communications/utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and government all experienced year-over growth or maintained last December's employment levels. Year-to-year job losses in the construction industry continued to be the main drag on the Utah economy.

THE BIG NEWS

However, probably the biggest news this month comes from the trade industry. For the first time since the recession, retail trade lost jobs on a year-over basis. True, the decline was rather small--only 100 jobs. However, wholesale trade employment is also down by 300 positions. Moreover, trade accounts for approximately one-fourth of all Utah nonfarm jobs. So, when this industry slows down, it has a profound effect on the overall economy. And, during the past few years trade has generated enough jobs to help keep Utah on the positive side during the downturns in construction, mining, and manufacturing.

SERVICES STILL STRONG

But, what of the strong sectors of Utah's economy? The service industry once again provided the main impetus for Utah job growth with a 4.9 percent, 7,000 job gain. Business services, hotels/motels, and health services provided the largest share of these new jobs. Although the rate of service industry expansion has been declining slightly, it should continue to produce the largest share of new Utah jobs in the immediate future.

MANUFACTURING MAKES A COMEBACK

Manufacturing continued to rebound in December. This industry closely trailed services in terms of job growth--both in absolute and percentage terms. Since December 1986, manufacturing has contributed 3,900 positions to the Utah economy--a sturdy 4.3 percent increase. In addition, both durable and nondurable manufacturing industries shared in the expansion. Space/defense, and food products manufacturing made the strongest gains (12 percent and 6 percent respectively).

THE OTHER NON-LOSERS

Increases for other non-losing industries proved less encouraging. Mining experienced (based on the copper resurgence) a 200 job, 2.5 percent expansion. Transportation/communications/utilities added 800 new jobs (2.1 percent), primarily due to growth in air and motor freight industries. Finance/insurance/real estate posted a 600 job, 1.8 percent gain.

Although local government added 1,000 jobs to its payrolls on a year-over basis, declines in state and federal employment virtually offset its addition. In total, government registered a meager 0.1 percent job gain. Between December 1986 and December 1987, State government lost 400 jobs and federal government employment declined by 500 positions.

CONSTRUCTION--STILL DRAGGING

Construction remained the main drag on Utah job growth. Since December of 1986, construction has lost approximately 5,100 jobs. The loss of Intermountain Power Project positions as well as a slowdown in residential and nonresidential building produced this decline. Unfortunately, over-building in the State suggests that construction will still see hard times in the year ahead.

A FINAL WORD

The signs are mixed. The current drop in unemployment coupled with strong growth in manufacturing and services employment seem to point to improved economic conditions for the Beehive State. On the other hand, Utah's lackluster retail trade performance and its distressing decline in construction employment tend to moderate any projections for strong expansion during 1988. However, job growth is expected to pick up somewhat during the current year.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

A LOOK FORWARD AND BACK. . .
UTAH'S LABOR MARKET
1987 AND 1988

It's that time of year again. It's the time when economists drag out their esoteric statistical models and sharpen their instincts in order to indulge in the risky business of forecasting. Not only do they forecast, but they feel the irresistible urge to review what happened during the year just ending. Not to be outdone, economists at the Utah Department of Employment Security have joined their peers in their version of this annual ritual. Just what happened in Utah's labor market during 1987 and what are the projections for 1988?

NONFARM JOBS GROWTH--A SIX YEAR LOW

Growth in nonfarm jobs dropped to a six year low. Between 1986 and 1987 nonagricultural employment in the State expanded by a mere 6,000 jobs--an increase of less than 1 percent. During 1987, Utah seemed to gain ground in one industry only to lose it in another. The State did regain lost goods-producing jobs--particularly in the steel and copper industries. However, growth in trade and government slipped substantially. On the bright side, growth in nonfarm employment does seem to be recovering--albeit slowly. Year-over growth appeared to be improving as early as April.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD

Utah's economy is expected to rebound slightly in 1988 from the extremely lackluster job growth of 1987. During 1988, Utah nonfarm employment is projected to increase between 10,000 and 15,000 jobs. The middle of this range represents a 2 percent growth rate. Recovery in mining and manufacturing should help stimulate further job growth. In addition, the service industry is expected to remain the driving force behind Utah job creation. The outlook for each major industrial sector will be described in subsequent paragraphs.

IS THE UNEMPLOYMENT NEWS GOOD?

Although unemployment dropped dramatically during the last half of 1987, Utah's jobless rate registered 6.3 percent--higher than both 1985 and 1986. In addition, 1987 was the first time in 14 years that Utah exhibited an unemployment rate higher than the (projected) national average. However, since Utah unemployment peaked in March 1987 at 6.9 percent, the jobless rate has plummeted nearly a point and a half. Unfortunately, the plunge in unemployment can be partially attributed to individuals leaving the State or the labor force. On average, 48,000 Utahns were out of work in 1987--an increase of nearly 7 percent over 1986 figures.

UNEMPLOYMENT NEXT YEAR--THE LOWEST OF THE DECADE?

As jobs expand, unemployment is anticipated to decrease. In fact, between 1987 and 1988, the number of unemployed Utahns is expected to fall by 8 percent. The projected 1988 average annual rate, at 5.7 percent, should be the lowest figure this decade. This rate should bring Utah back into familiar territory with respect to the national average. In other words, Utah's unemployment is once again expected to fall below that of the United States in general.

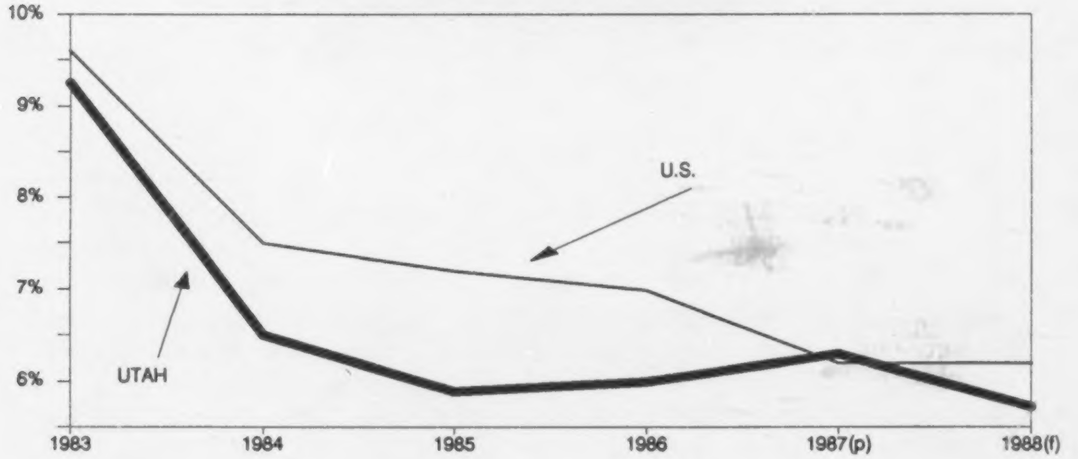
Nationally, most economists predict somewhat slower growth for 1988. During the past two years, Utah has experienced its own peculiar problems in mining, construction, manufacturing and government. However, in 1987, the State appeared to have turned an economic corner. As noted, job growth started to improve slightly during the last half of the year and unemployment dropped dramatically. Both these indicators seem to suggest the State should begin to see improvement on the economic front.

MINING MAKES A COMEBACK

During 1987, mining employment grew by nearly 3 percent. Utah's 1987 average of 8,000 jobs represents the first growth the industry has experienced since 1981. The reopening of BP Minerals' Utah Operations (formerly Kennecott Minerals Corporation) spurred this growth as oil/gas extraction jobs continued to fall. On the other hand, coal mining jobs held steady during 1987.

In 1988, mining employment is expected to increase to 8,300 jobs (almost 5 percent) based primarily on growth in the copper industry. Fortunately, the price of

UTAH AND U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1983 - 1987, 1988 FORECAST



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

copper has been rising recently. However, for the oil extraction industry, which has shrunk so markedly of late, much of the potential for development remains dependent on an increase in the price of oil.

CONSTRUCTION WOES

Construction suffered a 5,300 job, 17 percent loss in 1987, leaving the industry with only 26,900 positions. The completion of the first phase of the Intermountain Power Project caused much of this decline. In addition, the slowdown in nonresidential building and in multi-family dwelling construction contributed to the deterioration.

Construction employment is expected to drop an additional 2 percent (500 jobs) during 1988. Over-building should still keep residential and nonresidential building to a minimum. Construction permits, the precursor of such building, have yet to rebound. However, major highway construction should help shore up this sagging industry somewhat.

MANUFACTURING ON THE UPSWING

Following on the heels of two years of zero or negative growth, manufacturing in Utah rebounded slightly during 1987. Employment grew by 200 jobs to 92,300--a marginal expansion of 0.2 percent. However, by year-end manufacturing was showing a year-over growth rate of over 4 percent. The resurgence of the steel industry in Utah County as well as growth in defense/space-related manufacturing and food/kindred products helped push manufacturing to positive growth.

In 1988, manufacturing is projected to present one of the better performances. Approximately 3,000 jobs are expected to be added to the manufacturing rosters for an increase of over 3 percent. Defense/space-related and food products manufacturing are projected to fare particularly well. Primary metals should also show a substantial increase as the result of regained production jobs.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND UTILITIES

During 1987, transportation/communications/utilities added only 300 jobs for a total of 37,800 positions. This less than 1 percent increase was made possible by expansion in air transportation and motor freight employment. Railroad jobs, as well as utilities positions, dropped significantly.

The projection for 1988 sees transportation/communications/utilities growing at a slightly higher rate (1.2 percent), adding 400 new jobs. Further railroad employment cutbacks are anticipated. In addition, the full effect of layoffs in utilities has yet to be felt. However, some gains in communications are expected.

WHAT HAPPENED TO TRADE?

Although expansion in the trade sector slowed to only 1 percent in 1987, the additional 1,500 jobs accounted for one-fourth of overall job growth in the State. By the end of 1987, only two major trade sectors--building materials and food stores--showed positive year-over expansion. Much of the expansion in trade employment is dictated by population growth. The ongoing out-migration experienced by the State appears to have affected on the trade industry in 1987.

In 1988, the trade industry is expected to rebound slightly. The industry should add almost 2,000 net new positions. Of course, the total effect of the October stock market crash on consumer confidence is still unknown and could keep employment growth in the trade industry to a minimum.

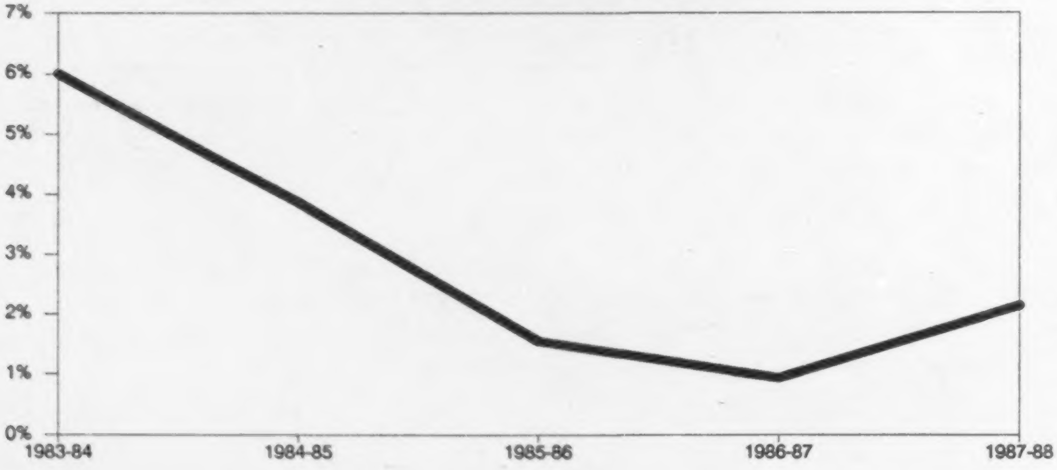
FINANCIALLY SPEAKING

The finance/insurance/real estate industry showed one of the better growth rates of 1987. This industry added 900 new jobs for an increase of nearly 3 percent. In 1988, finance/insurance/real estate employment projections call for a similar 3 percent increase and 1,000 new jobs.

SERVICES STILL THE STAR

The service industry, which has driven the Utah economy for the past several years, continued to do so in 1987 with a 6 percent growth rate. Services added 7,800 new jobs for an average annual total of 145,700 positions. Business and health services proved the major impetus behind the expansion. At year-end, these two industries

PERCENT GROWTH IN UTAH NONFARM JOBS
1983 - 1987, 1988 FORECAST



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

were showing year-over growth of 7 percent.. Services should also be a major factor in Utah job growth in 1988. The industry is expected to contribute 7,100 new positions (a 5 percent increase)--just slightly less than in 1987.

LOW-GROWTH GOVERNMENT

Government employment in Utah changed very little in 1987. Federal and state government both lost jobs on an annual basis (500 and 100 jobs respectively). The 1987 government total of 141,800 jobs represents a growth rate of merely 0.4 percent. Only the 1,100 job gain in local government kept government on the positive side.

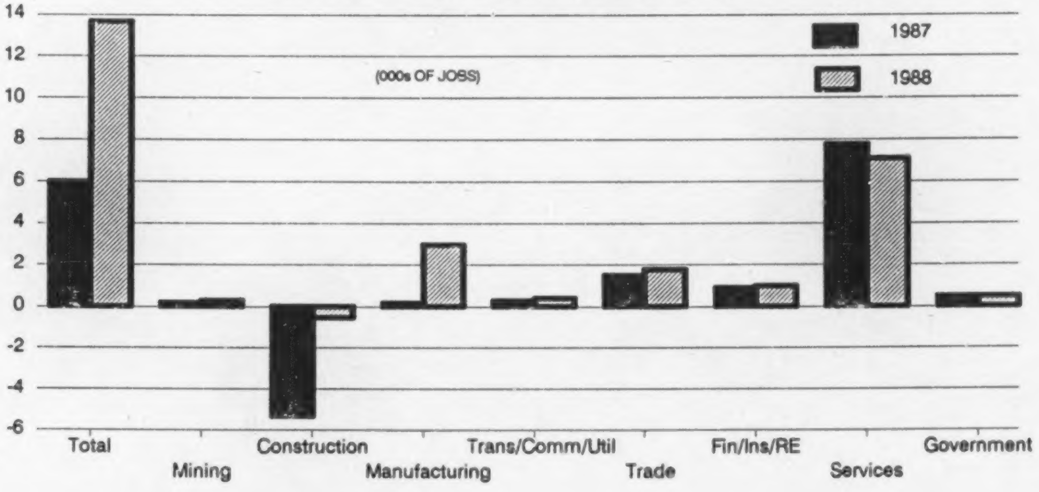
Due to budgetary restraint, state government employment is expected to remain static in 1988. The federal government (based on announcements) is expected to continue to lose positions although at a slower rate. In addition, local government employment growth is also expected to decelerate. All in all, government is projected to show a 1988 growth rate of 0.3 percent for an increase of 400 jobs.

THE BOTTOM LINE. . .

What is the bottom line for Utah's labor market? No great expansion in employment is expected, although the State should fare better in 1988 than it did in 1987. The State seems to be slowly recovering from the economic shocks of the past few years. Unemployment is also expected to drop as more jobs are added to the economy. Of course, these projections preclude a national recession which seems a little more possible since the stock market crash.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH GROWTH IN NONFARM JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1987 AND 1988 FORECAST



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
1983-1986
PRELIMINARY 1987 AND FORECAST 1988

	(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)						PERCENT CHANGE				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987(p)	1988(f)	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	692.0	704.0	730.0	754.0	758.7	769.0	1.4	4.0	3.3	0.6	1.4
Total Employed Persons	628.0	658.0	687.0	709.0	710.6	725.0	4.5	4.7	3.2	0.2	2.0
Unemployed Persons	64.0	46.0	43.0	45.0	48.0	44.0	-28.1	-6.5	4.7	6.7	-8.3
Unemployment Rate	9.2%	6.5%	5.9%	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%					
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	**567.0**	**601.1**	**624.4**	**634.1**	**640.1**	**653.8**	**6.0**	**3.9**	**1.6**	**0.9**	**2.1**
Mining	14.0	12.8	9.7	7.8	8.0	8.3	-8.5	-24.0	-19.6	2.6	4.8
Contract Construction	28.7	34.8	35.5	32.2	26.9	26.4	21.0	2.1	-9.3	-16.5	-1.9
Manufacturing	85.5	94.0	94.0	92.1	92.3	95.3	9.9	0.0	-2.0	0.2	3.3
Durable Goods	59.1	66.5	65.9	63.2	62.4	64.4	12.5	-0.9	-4.1	-1.3	3.2
Nondurable Goods	26.4	27.5	28.1	28.9	29.9	30.9	4.2	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.4
Trans.,Comm., & Publ. Util.	35.9	36.5	37.0	37.5	37.8	38.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.2
Trade	133.5	140.8	147.9	152.4	153.9	155.7	5.5	5.0	3.0	1.0	1.2
Wholesale	34.2	34.7	35.6	36.1	35.5	36.1	1.3	2.7	1.4	-1.7	1.6
Retail	99.3	106.2	112.4	116.3	118.4	119.6	6.9	5.9	3.5	1.8	1.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	28.0	29.7	31.1	32.9	33.8	34.8	6.0	4.7	5.8	2.7	3.1
Services	112.6	121.0	131.4	137.9	145.7	152.8	7.5	8.6	4.9	5.7	4.8
Government	128.8	131.5	137.8	141.3	141.8	142.3	2.1	4.8	2.5	0.4	0.4
Federal	37.1	37.5	39.4	40.4	39.9	39.6	1.0	5.2	2.5	-1.2	-0.8
State	34.3	35.1	36.3	37.8	37.7	37.7	2.1	3.5	4.1	-0.3	-0.1
Local	57.3	59.0	62.1	63.1	64.2	65.0	2.9	5.2	1.6	1.7	1.3

p = preliminary, December 1987.
f = forecast, December 1987.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1987(f)	Dec. 1986	% Change	Nov. 1987(p)	Nov. 1986	% Change	Oct. 1987(r)	Oct. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**767,100**	763,000	0.5	761,100	757,300	0.5	755,400	762,600	—0.9
Employed	**724,300**	717,400	1.0	719,200	714,400	0.7	716,000	721,200	—0.7
Unemployed	**42,800**	45,600	—6.1	41,900	42,800	—2.1	39,300	41,400	—5.1
Percent of Labor Force	**5.6**	6.0	—	5.5	5.7	—	5.2	5.4	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.5**	5.9	—	5.7	5.8	—	5.7	5.9	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1987(f)	Dec. 1986	% Change	Nov. 1987(p)	Nov. 1986	% Change	Oct. 1987(r)	Oct. 1986	% Change
Total	**651.5**	644.8	1.0	650.2	643.6	1.0	647.4	640.1	1.1
Mining	**8.3**	8.1	2.5	8.3	7.8	6.4	8.3	7.6	9.2
Metal Mining	**2.9**	2.4	20.8	2.9	2.2	31.8	2.9	1.9	52.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.8**	3.0	—6.7	2.8	3.0	—6.7	2.8	3.0	—6.7
Contract Construction	**24.4**	29.5	—17.3	26.4	31.5	—16.2	27.5	33.0	—16.7
Manufacturing	**94.4**	90.5	4.3	94.5	91.1	3.7	94.3	91.3	3.3
Durable Goods	**63.4**	61.2	3.6	63.5	61.8	2.8	63.6	61.7	3.1
Primary Metals	**3.2**	2.4	33.3	3.2	2.6	23.1	3.1	2.4	29.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.1**	18.7	—3.2	18.1	19.1	—5.2	18.3	19.1	—4.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.2**	8.6	—4.7	8.2	8.6	—4.7	8.2	8.6	—4.7
Transportation Equipment	**16.5**	14.7	12.2	16.4	14.6	12.3	16.3	14.4	13.2
Other Durable Goods	**17.4**	16.8	3.6	17.6	17.0	3.5	17.6	17.1	2.9
Non-Durable Goods	**31.0**	29.7	4.4	31.1	29.8	4.4	30.7	29.6	3.7
Food & Kindred Products	**10.9**	10.3	5.8	10.9	10.3	5.8	10.7	10.4	2.9
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.7**	5.8	—1.7	5.7	5.8	—1.7	5.7	5.7	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.6**	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.3	9.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.8**	10.3	4.9	10.8	10.3	4.9	10.7	10.1	5.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**38.7**	37.9	2.1	38.5	37.7	2.1	38.4	37.4	2.7
Railroad Transportation	**2.9**	3.2	—9.4	2.9	3.2	—9.4	3.0	3.3	—9.1
Other Transportation	**21.0**	19.2	9.4	20.6	18.9	9.0	20.4	18.6	9.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.8**	15.5	—4.5	14.9	15.6	—4.5	15.0	15.5	—3.2
Trade	**159.4**	159.8	—0.3	157.2	157.2	0.0	154.8	154.1	0.5
Wholesale Trade	**35.9**	36.2	—0.8	35.9	36.1	—0.6	36.2	36.2	0.0
Retail Trade	**123.5**	123.6	—0.1	121.3	121.1	0.2	118.7	117.8	0.8
Building Materials	**5.2**	5.1	2.0	5.3	5.2	1.9	5.3	5.3	0.0
Food Stores	**22.8**	22.4	1.8	22.5	22.1	1.8	22.5	22.0	2.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.6**	13.7	—0.7	13.8	13.9	—0.7	13.9	14.1	—1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.5**	38.2	0.8	38.0	37.7	0.8	38.1	37.6	1.3
Other Retail	**43.4**	44.2	—1.8	41.7	42.1	—1.0	38.8	38.8	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.9**	33.3	1.8	33.7	33.1	1.8	33.6	33.1	1.5
Services	**148.6**	141.6	4.9	147.7	141.1	4.7	148.5	141.3	5.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.8**	9.8	0.0	9.1	8.8	3.4	9.6	9.2	4.3
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**53.4**	49.9	7.0	52.7	50.2	5.0	52.7	49.8	5.8
Medical & Other Health Services	**40.2**	37.6	6.9	40.0	37.3	7.2	40.3	37.3	8.0
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.8**	32.2	1.9	33.2	32.7	1.5	33.1	32.7	.2
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.5	4.8	11.0	10.5	4.8	11.1	10.6	4.7
Agricultural Services	**1.4**	1.5	—6.7	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0
Government	**143.8**	143.6	0.1	143.8	143.6	0.1	141.9	142.1	—0.1
Federal Government	**39.6**	40.1	—1.2	39.3	39.7	—1.0	39.0	39.9	—2.3
U.S. Federal Defense	**22.0**	23.1	—4.8	22.1	23.2	—4.7	22.0	23.2	—5.2
Other Federal Government	**17.6**	17.0	3.5	17.2	16.6	3.6	17.0	16.7	1.8
State Government	**38.1**	38.5	—1.0	38.5	39.0	—1.3	37.3	37.8	—1.3
State Education	**21.0**	21.2	—0.9	21.5	21.7	—0.9	20.3	20.6	—1.5
Other State Government	**17.1**	17.4	—1.7	17.0	17.3	—1.7	17.0	17.3	—1.7
Local Government	**66.1**	65.1	1.5	66.0	64.9	1.7	65.6	64.4	1.9
Local Education	**42.6**	41.6	2.4	42.5	41.5	2.4	41.8	40.7	2.7
Other Local Government	**23.5**	23.5	0.0	23.5	23.5	0.0	23.7	23.7	0.0
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. '87 (f)	Dec. '86	% Change	Nov. '87 (p)	Oct. '87 (r)	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	May '87	Apr. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,694.3**	1,675.0	1.2	1,693.1	1,691.6	1,690.0	1,688.4	1,686.8	1,685.2	1,683.5	1,681.8
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,094.8**	1,081.3	1.3	1,093.8	1,092.7	1,091.5	1,090.4	1,089.3	1,088.1	1,087.0	1,085.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**756.8**	752.7	0.5	752.6	746.0	745.7	750.4	752.3	755.9	762.7	765.2
Participation Rate	**69.1**	69.6	0.0	68.8	68.3	68.3	68.8	69.1	69.5	70.2	70.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**714.8**	708.0	1.0	709.8	703.8	700.6	701.5	703.7	706.9	711.3	714.3
Employment Ratio[2]	**65.3**	65.5	0.0	64.9	64.4	64.2	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.4	65.8
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**42.0**	44.7	—6.1	42.7	42.2	45.0	48.9	48.7	49.0	51.4	50.9
Unemployment Rate	**5.5**	5.9	0.0	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**338.0**	328.6	2.9	341.2	346.6	345.9	340.0	337.0	332.2	324.2	320.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**131.2**	128.1	2.4	131.1	131.6	132.4	132.1	132.2	132.6	132.5	132.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**639.1**	632.7	1.0	638.5	638.2	640.6	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8	643.4
Mining	**8.4**	8.2	2.2	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3
Contract Construction	**24.7**	29.9	—17.4	25.2	25.6	26.4	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7	28.9
Manufacturing	**93.5**	90.0	3.8	93.3	93.0	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5	92.9
Durable Goods	**62.7**	60.5	3.6	62.6	62.7	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5	63.2
Nondurable Goods	**30.7**	29.5	4.2	30.7	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.7
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**38.2**	37.4	2.0	38.1	37.9	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2	37.8
Trade	**152.9**	153.2	—0.2	153.0	153.4	154.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5	156.3
Wholesale	**35.5**	35.8	—0.8	35.6	36.0	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.5
Retail	**117.4**	117.4	—0.1	117.4	117.4	118.5	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1	119.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.3**	32.8	1.7	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1	34.1
Services	**145.6**	138.7	5.0	145.4	145.7	145.3	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9	142.3
Government	**142.5**	142.4	0.1	141.8	140.8	142.1	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4	142.8
Federal	**40.1**	40.5	—1.1	39.7	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9	40.1
State	**37.5**	37.9	—1.1	37.3	36.7	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6	37.0
Local	**65.0**	63.9	1.6	64.8	64.9	65.0	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9	65.7

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1987(p)	% Change from Nov. '86	% Distribution	Nov. 1987(p)	% Change from Nov. '86	% Distribution	Nov. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**365.5**	0.9	100.0	**284.7**	1.2	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.7**	5.5	2.1	**0.6**	20.0	0.2	**6.5**	78.3
Contract Construction	**23.7**	—16.8	6.5	**2.7**	—10.0	0.9	**19.1**	72.3
Manufacturing	**65.2**	4.3	17.8	**29.4**	1.0	10.3	**62.1**	65.6
Durable Goods	**45.7**	3.9	12.5	**17.8**	0.0	6.3	**40.7**	64.1
Nondurable Goods	**19.5**	5.4	5.3	**11.6**	2.7	4.1	**21.4**	68.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.9**	2.3	7.4	**11.6**	1.8	4.1	**27.8**	72.2
Total Trade	**82.8**	—0.5	22.7	**74.4**	0.5	26.1	**140.2**	89.2
Wholesale Trade	**25.2**	—3.4	6.9	**10.7**	7.0	3.8	**30.8**	85.8
Retail Trade	**57.6**	0.9	15.8	**63.7**	—0.5	22.4	**109.4**	90.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**14.1**	5.2	3.9	**19.6**	—0.5	6.9	**26.1**	77.4
Services	**70.4**	7.5	19.3	**77.3**	2.2	27.2	**112.3**	76.0
Total Government	**74.7**	—1.3	20.4	**69.1**	1.5	24.3	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.1**	—5.1	6.6	**15.2**	5.6	5.3	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.5**	—5.5	4.2	**6.6**	—2.9	2.3	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.6**	—4.4	2.4	**8.6**	13.2	3.0	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.6**	—2.8	4.8	**20.9**	0.0	7.3	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.9**	—2.5	3.3	**9.6**	1.1	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.7**	—3.4	1.6	**11.3**	—0.9	4.0	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**33.0**	2.5	9.0	**33.0**	0.6	11.6	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**17.4**	6.7	4.8	**25.1**	—0.4	8.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.6**	—1.9	4.3	**7.9**	3.9	2.6	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Dec. '87(f)	Dec. '86	% Chg.	Nov. '87(p)	Oct. '87(r)	Dec. '87(f)	Dec. '86	% Chg.	Nov. '87(p)	Oct. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**510.6**	505.1	1.1	507.2	500.4	**101.0**	102.0	—1.0	100.4	100.2
Employed	**483.9**	478.7	1.1	480.9	475.9	**95.5**	94.8	0.7	95.0	95.1
Unemployed	**26.7**	26.4	1.1	26.3	24.5	**5.5**	7.2	—23.6	5.4	5.1
Percent of Labor Force	**5.2**	5.2	0.0	5.2	4.9	**5.4**	7.0	0.0	5.3	5.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**454.5**	450.5	0.9	454.5	451.4	**76.2**	75.0	1.6	76.3	75.7
Mining	**2.8**	2.3	21.7	2.9	2.8	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**17.3**	21.2	—18.4	18.9	19.7	**2.3**	2.8	—17.9	2.4	2.4
Manufacturing	**63.5**	61.7	2.9	63.6	63.2	**10.6**	10.2	3.9	10.6	10.5
Durable Goods	**43.8**	42.9	2.1	43.8	43.9	**7.2**	6.9	4.3	7.2	7.1
Nondurable Goods	**19.7**	18.8	4.8	19.8	19.3	**3.4**	3.3	3.0	3.4	3.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.8**	29.2	2.1	29.7	29.5	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Total Trade	**117.7**	118.0	—0.3	116.3	114.2	**16.6**	16.6	0.0	16.3	15.9
Wholesale Trade	**30.9**	31.2	—1.0	31.0	31.2	**2.0**	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	**86.8**	86.8	0.0	85.3	83.0	**14.6**	14.6	0.0	14.3	13.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.7**	27.3	1.5	27.7	27.8	**2.4**	2.3	4.3	2.3	2.3
Services	**101.0**	96.3	4.9	100.5	100.8	**28.1**	26.8	4.9	28.4	28.5
Total Government	**94.7**	94.5	0.2	94.9	93.4	**13.6**	13.7	—0.7	13.7	13.5

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
and County	Dec.'87(f)	Nov.'87(p)	Oct. '87(r)	Dec.'86	Dec.'87(f)	Dec.'86	% Change	Dec.'87(f)	Dec.'86	% Change
State Total	**5.6**	5.5	5.2	6.0	**767,140**	763,000	0.5	**651,510**	644,790	1.0
Bear River	**3.7**	3.7	3.8	4.5	**46,350**	45,530	1.8	**39,050**	37,940	2.9
Box Elder	**3.5**	3.5	3.6	4.3	**17,020**	16,200	5.1	**14,970**	14,020	6.8
Cache	**3.9**	3.8	3.9	4.5	**28,660**	28,660	0.0	**23,760**	23,610	0.6
Rich	**5.1**	4.3	4.5	7.3	**670**	670	0.0	**320**	310	3.2
Wasatch Front	**5.2**	5.2	4.9	5.3	**523,320**	518,170	1.0	**465,380**	461,360	0.9
North	**5.6**	5.7	5.3	5.8	**154,950**	153,470	1.0	**114,490**	114,670	—0.2
Davis	**4.8**	4.8	4.5	4.7	**77,560**	76,710	1.1	**52,430**	52,580	—0.3
Morgan	**6.3**	7.1	6.5	6.8	**1,600**	1,600	0.0	**900**	900	0.0
Weber	**6.5**	6.6	6.1	6.8	**75,790**	75,160	0.8	**61,160**	61,190	0.0
South	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	**368,370**	364,700	1.0	**350,890**	346,690	1.2
Salt Lake	**5.1**	5.0	4.7	5.0	**357,280**	353,160	1.2	**340,970**	336,660	1.3
Tooele	**5.9**	6.0	6.1	7.2	**11,090**	11,540	—3.9	**9,920**	10,030	—1.1
Mountainlands	**5.9**	5.8	5.5	7.3	**113,660**	114,210	—0.5	**85,470**	83,980	1.8
Summit	**7.7**	9.1	8.8	7.0	**8,190**	8,080	1.4	**7,110**	7,060	0.7
Utah	**5.4**	5.3	5.1	7.0	**100,970**	101,970	—1.0	**76,190**	74,940	1.7
Wasatch	**13.7**	11.4	11.1	13.1	**4,500**	4,160	8.2	**2,170**	1,980	9.6
Central	**8.8**	8.3	7.5	9.6	**21,130**	21,760	—2.9	**14,240**	14,500	—1.8
Juab	**13.2**	12.4	11.5	14.9	**1,870**	1,990	—6.0	**1,420**	1,490	—4.7
Millard	**6.6**	6.0	5.9	7.0	**5,780**	6,250	—7.5	**3,640**	3,890	—6.4
Piute	**13.9**	13.5	11.4	14.8	**400**	370	8.1	**200**	180	11.1
Sanpete	**10.1**	10.0	9.6	12.0	**5,950**	6,030	—1.3	**3,730**	3,730	0.0
Sevier	**7.4**	6.9	5.4	7.5	**6,270**	6,250	0.3	**4,840**	4,800	0.8
Wayne	**12.2**	11.6	7.4	12.6	**860**	870	—1.1	**410**	410	0.0
Southwestern	**6.6**	6.1	5.3	6.1	**29,910**	29,710	0.7	**20,910**	20,720	0.9
Beaver	**6.5**	5.5	5.5	6.6	**2,070**	2,090	—1.0	**1,300**	1,280	1.6
Garfield	**15.1**	11.2	7.0	16.3	**1,400**	1,410	—0.7	**1,190**	1,160	2.6
Iron	**6.0**	5.9	5.8	5.6	**8,440**	8,570	—1.5	**6,420**	6,470	—0.8
Kane	**9.0**	8.1	4.4	9.2	**2,170**	2,150	0.9	**1,220**	1,180	3.4
Washington	**5.8**	5.6	5.1	5.0	**15,830**	15,490	2.2	**10,780**	10,630	1.4
Uintah Basin	**9.9**	10.2	9.7	13.7	**14,250**	14,540	—2.0	**10,730**	10,500	2.2
Daggett	**5.4**	5.4	2.5	3.9	**360**	340	5.9	**250**	240	4.2
Duchesne	**12.4**	12.9	12.5	17.3	**5,620**	5,570	0.9	**4,130**	3,810	8.4
Uintah	**8.4**	8.6	8.1	11.7	**8,270**	8,630	—4.2	**6,350**	6,450	—1.6
Southeastern	**9.0**	8.6	8.2	10.9	**18,530**	19,080	—2.9	**15,760**	15,810	—0.3
Carbon	**7.9**	8.0	8.3	10.5	**8,540**	8,800	—3.0	**7,390**	7,380	0.1
Emery	**10.1**	10.1	10.7	12.4	**3,680**	3,910	—5.9	**3,530**	3,640	—3.0
Grand	**12.0**	9.7	6.4	13.4	**2,660**	2,730	—2.6	**1,880**	1,840	2.2
San Juan	**8.2**	7.8	6.7	8.1	**3,650**	3,640	0.3	**2,960**	2,950	0.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1987	**Oct.(r) 1987**	**Nov. 1986**	**Nov.(p) 1987**	**Oct.(r) 1987**	**Nov. 1986**	**Nov.(p) 1987**	**Oct.(r) 1986**	**Nov. 1986**
MINING	**$512.99**	$499.93	$517.91	**43.0**	41.8	41.4	**$11.93**	$11.96	$12.51
MANUFACTURING	**409.36**	398.16	397.14	**41.9**	40.3	40.9	**9.77**	9.88	9.71
Durable Goods	**431.86**	422.00	414.06	**43.1**	41.7	41.2	**10.02**	10.12	10.05
Nondurable Goods	**353.60**	338.37	357.06	**38.9**	36.7	40.3	**9.09**	9.22	8.86
TRADE	**237.42**	238.08	233.63	**30.4**	30.8	30.5	**7.81**	7.73	7.66
Wholesale Trade	**403.76**	407.20	374.25	**39.2**	40.0	36.3	**10.30**	10.18	10.31
Retail Trade	**180.57**	177.93	186.76	**27.4**	27.5	28.6	**6.59**	6.47	6.55
AVERAGE	**315.33**	308.49	308.70	**34.5**	33.9	34.3	**9.14**	9.10	9.00

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1987	**Oct.(r) 1987**	**Nov. 1986**	**Nov.(p) 1987**	**Oct.(r) 1987**	**Nov. 1986**	**Nov.(p) 1987**	**Oct.(r) 1987**	**Nov. 1986**
MINING	**$571.18**	$549.42	$613.62	**41.3**	39.9	41.8	**$13.83**	$13.77	$14.68
Metal Mining	**523.20**	504.50	604.62	**40.0**	38.6	42.4	**13.08**	13.07	14.26
Bituminous Coal Mining	**672.77**	638.23	663.20	**40.7**	39.3	39.5	**16.53**	16.24	16.78
MANUFACTURING	**401.44**	388.45	397.47	**41.3**	39.8	40.6	**9.72**	9.76	9.79
Durable Goods	**428.50**	413.70	413.30	**42.3**	40.4	40.8	**10.13**	10.24	10.13
Primary Metal Industries	**565.73**	544.80	598.96	**47.5**	43.9	42.6	**11.91**	12.41	14.06
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**411.45**	411.05	397.31	**42.2**	40.9	41.3	**9.75**	10.05	9.62
Transportation Equipment	**562.89**	539.32	561.17	**43.5**	42.2	43.3	**12.94**	12.78	12.96
Nondurable Goods	**352.04**	340.95	365.71	**39.6**	38.7	40.1	**8.89**	8.81	9.12
Food & Kindred Products	**337.37**	332.88	355.18	**40.5**	40.3	41.3	**8.33**	8.26	8.60
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**537.18**	516.68	563.68	**42.0**	41.5	42.8	**12.79**	12.45	13.17
TRADE	**225.30**	226.95	220.82	**30.0**	30.3	29.6	**7.51**	7.49	7.46
Wholesale Trade	**399.09**	404.95	370.57	**38.3**	38.9	35.7	**10.42**	10.41	10.35
Retail Trade	**176.73**	175.42	178.84	**27.7**	27.8	27.9	**6.38**	6.31	6.41
Food Stores	**223.92**	219.00	223.11	**30.8**	30.0	28.1	**7.27**	7.30	7.84
Other Retail	**184.32**	185.76	190.86	**28.8**	29.3	30.2	**6.40**	6.34	6.32
AVERAGE	**318.68**	306.57	303.97	**34.5**	33.8	33.7	**9.14**	9.07	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Dec. '87	**Preliminary Nov. '87**	**Final Oct. '87**	**Final Dec. '86**	**Final Nov. '86**	**Final Oct. '86**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,065**	7,687	8,211	5,073	5,520	5,895
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**12,813**	14,349	21,397	8,807	9,863	14,708
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**19.878**	22,038	29,608	13,880	15,823	20,603
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**6,957**	8,127	9,028	6,524	7,621	8,466
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**7,020**	8,161	6,319	4,844	5,631	4,360
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,013**	1,646	951	3,643	1,957	2,138
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**11,254**	9,174	8,330	15,805	12,818	11,608
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.87**	1.51	1.37	2.78	2.14	1.94
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$6,241,000**	$4,697,081	$4,809,013	$8,832,608	$9,295,270	$6,560,275

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Nov. '87	**Oct. '87**	**Sept. '87**	**Aug. '87**	**Nov. '86**	**From Last Month**	**Nov. '86 to Nov. '87**	**Oct. '86 to Oct. '87**	**Sept. '86 to Sept. '87**	**Aug. '87 to Aug. '87**
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**345.8**	345.3	344.4	342.7	330.8	**0.1**	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.3
Food and Beverages	**326.7**	326.9	326.4	325.4	316.4	**—0.1**	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4
Food at Home	**319.0**	319.9	319.8	319.0	309.9	**—0.3**	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.3
Housing	**374.9**	375.2	375.4	374.9	361.7	**—0.1**	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.4
Rent Residential	**295.5**	295.4	294.5	293.1	285.6	**0.0**	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**378.2**	381.3	389.8	391.1	371.1	**—0.8**	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
Medical Care	**471.7**	469.8	467.8	466.1	444.6	**0.4**	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5
Apparel and Upkeep	**226.4**	226.3	222.2	214.7	213.1	**0.0**	6.2	6.1	4.8	3.9
Transportation	**324.1**	321.9	320.4	320.2	304.3	**0.7**	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.3
Gasoline	**314.5**	314.6	317.9	319.1	260.2	**0.0**	20.5	19.8	17.5	20.3
Energy[2]	**373.5**	376.7	387.4	388.9	341.7	**—0.8**	9.3	8.1	7.4	8.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**311.9**	311.4	310.4	310.5	298.7	**0.2**	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5
Finished Goods	**298.1**	298.2	296.7	297.2	290.7	**0.0**	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.2
Intermediate Materials	**321.3**	320.0	318.9	318.2	304.9	**0.4**	5.4	5.0	4.2	4.5
Crude Materials	**302.2**	304.3	305.4	307.7	278.4	**—0.7**	8.2	9.8	10.9	11.4

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR MARKET REPORT
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  U.S. Female Labor Force Participation Rates, 1985-86

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  Consumer Price Index (CPI) Revisions

- **MARCH**
  Utah Labor Force and Nonagricultural Jobs
  Utah vs. U.S.; An Occupational Comparison

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1988 published February 1988

- Utah's unemployment rate registered 5.8 percent–one-tenth of a point higher than the revised December 1987 figure.
- The slight increase in Utah unemployment does not seem to signify a pivotal change in the trend of declining joblessness.
- Utah's economy grew by 7,100 nonfarm jobs between January 1987 and January 1988 for a 1.1 percent increase.
- The January-to-January increase in employment represents about a 500 job rise in the year-over growth of November and December.
- The service industry remains the engine behind Utah job expansion with a 8,500 job, 6 percent year-to-year increase in January.

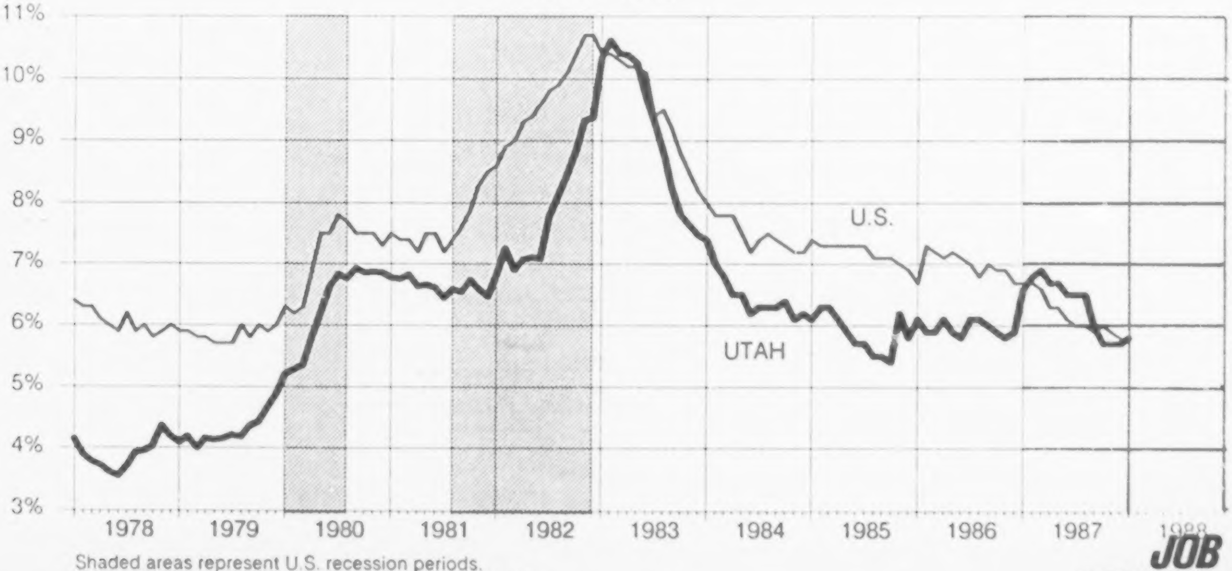
WHAT TIDINGS FOR A NEW YEAR?

Did Utah start off the new year with an economic bang? Hardly. In fact, January was basically "more of the same." Joblessness in the State did rise, deviating from the declining or "no change" pattern of the past several months. At 5.8 percent, the January rate is up only slightly (one-tenth of a point) from the revised December 1987 figure. However, although joblessness edged up, the January rate does not seem to mark a significant departure from the recent trend toward lower unemployment.

In this issue:

- U.S. Consumer Price Index, By Month, 1967 to 1987.
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Third Quarter 1987
- Feature: The Next Millennium--Utah Workforce 2000.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recession periods.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — **JOB SERVICE**

Rather, joblessness appears to be leveling off – after falling quite dramatically during most of 1987.

NECK-AND-NECK WITH THE NATION

Approximately 45,000 Utahns were unemployed in January – a drop of nearly 12 percent in comparison to January 1987. In addition, Utah's current jobless figure falls eight-tenths of a point below the January rate for a year ago. After registering abnormally above the national average for several months, Utah unemployment is currently running neck-and-neck with the U.S. rate. However, please note – Utah's labor force grew a marginal 0.1 percent between January 1987 and January 1988. In other words, low growth in employment indicates Utah's labor market is not quite as healthy as its relatively low unemployment rate suggests.

JOB GROWTH STILL SLOW

In fact, Utah started 1988 with 632,400 nonagricultural jobs – up only 1.1 percent from a year ago. That increase translates into a net addition of 7,100 new jobs over the January 1987 to January 1988 time period. Utah job creation remains slow in historical terms. Still, the January 1988 year-to-year increase registered above the year-over figures for December 1987 and November 1987 – 6,700 and 6,500 jobs respectively. Fortunately, rebounds in mining and manufacturing coupled with strong service industry growth kept the Utah labor market afloat. Construction and federal/state government lost jobs – a similar pattern to months past. Trade employment remained static in comparison to last year – no deterioration – but no increase either. The remaining industries exhibited marginal growth.

MANUFACTURING STILL ON THE REBOUND

The "return to growth" in durable goods manufacturing employment persists as the most promising sign for the Utah economy. Since January of 1987, Utah has added 1,900 new nondurable goods jobs – up a moderate 3 percent. Primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing (the space/defense industry) were the principal job gaining players. In addition, nondurable goods generated a 1,400 net job gain for a significant 5 percent year-over increase.

THE SERVICES ENGINE

The only industry to generate more jobs than manufacturing was services – the engine behind job creation during the past year. Employment in this sector is up 8,500 positions for a vigorous 6 percent increase. Business and medical health services provided most of the growth – 4,400 and 2,900 positions respectively. In fact, business services produced a 9 percent year-over increase.

OTHER GAINS

Mining, transportation/communication/utilities, and finance/insurance/real estate also yielded net additions to the job market. Mining is up 4 percent on the foundation of copper industry growth – both coal mining and oil/gas extraction employment are down in comparison with January of last year. A strong 9 percent gain in air and motor freight employment pushed transportation/communications/utilities to overcome declines in utilities and railroad employment for a 700 job increase. Finance/insurance/real estate rose almost 2 percent (up 600 jobs). On a year-to-year basis, trade employment remained static in January after showing declines in November and December.

THE LOSERS

Which industries lost jobs in the January 1987 to January 1988 time period? Government employment dropped by 1,300 positions--approximately 1 percent. Federal government positions diminished by 1,100. This decline represents a 5.2 percent drop in federal defense employment. State government employment fell by 900 positions in comparison to January 1987 for a 2.3 percent drop. On the other hand, local government employment increased by 600 school-related positions. The ailing construction industry lost 5,000 jobs between January 1986 and January 1987 for a drop of 20 percent.

ON THE COUNTY SCENE

How did Utah's counties start out 1988? Approximately one-third of Utah's counties experienced double-digit unemployment in January 1988. Of course, current county data is not adjusted for seasonal variations. In other words, part of this "high" unemployment can be attributed to cold weather and other seasonal factors. However, the State unadjusted average registered only 6.5 percent. Utah began 1988 with its unemployment dichotomy between rural and urban counties intact. Not one of the double-digit counties was urban. In fact, Weber County ranked as the only urban county with unemployment above the State average.

AHEAD?

Utah has weathered its own economic storm during the past few years and has been slowly recovering during 1987. Of course, much of Utah's economic future depends on U.S. trends. With the third straight monthly decline in the Department of Commerce's composite index of leading economic indicators, the state of the national economy appears somewhat less assured. However, no economic downturn has been clearly indicated. Still, although Utah unemployment has been falling, it cannot continue to do so unless the State begins to generate jobs at a faster rate.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6
1987-U	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.7	340.1	340.8	342.7	344.4	345.3	345.8	345.7	340.4	3.7
-W	327.7	329.0	330.5	332.3	333.4	334.9	335.6	337.4	339.1	340.0	340.4	340.2	335.0	3.6

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1987

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.9**	**97.7**	**88.4**	**98.7**	**103.7**	**106.8**	**103.6**
Provo, Utah	**86.4**	**87.4**	**73.3**	**82.6**	**96.1**	**83.8**	**93.4**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	106.3	97.6	110.6	95.9	103.2	128.9	108.0
Los Angeles, California	115.4	97.4	155.7	72.7	108.9	131.5	110.8
San Francisco, California	132.7	105.8	223.9	39.2	130.4	164.4	108.9
Denver, Colorado	102.3	90.5	114.0	91.0	110.9	111.3	98.7
Boise, Idaho	95.2	93.1	99.7	64.8	96.2	102.1	102.1
Billings, Montana	99.6	105.3	94.1	96.6	96.7	99.5	102.9
Las Vegas, Nevada	105.1	97.4	111.7	75.7	104.6	135.5	108.5
Albuquerque, New Mexico	104.1	96.5	116.6	92.0	110.2	109.1	99.9
Seattle, Washington	106.6	109.2	106.0	56.7	115.8	151.3	109.4
Casper, Wyoming	92.0	95.2	71.1	99.8	93.3	99.0	100.5
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	110.8	97.3	128.3	116.5	100.4	115.6	106.8
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.4	98.9	95.9	97.8	110.9	88.5	93.9
St. Louis, Missouri	97.7	94.6	94.3	108.6	93.5	104.7	98.2
New York, New York	145.8	111.6	223.5	187.4	106.2	140.1	111.5
Houston, Texas	100.4	108.0	79.5	114.9	105.1	100.3	103.9
Highest City	149.2 Boston, MA	137.0 Anchorage, AK	258.0 Boston, MA	187.4 New York, NY	130.4 San Francisco, CA	189.3 Anchorage, AK	127.4 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	86.4 Provo, UT	85.6 Joplin, MO	70.0 Pueblo, CO	39.2 San Francisco, CA	79.7 Ft. Worth, TX	72.1 Fayetteville, AR	86.4 New London, WI

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

THE NEXT MILLENNIUM–UTAH WORKFORCE 2000

In less than 15 years, Utah will be facing a new century. The term WORKFORCE 2000 is often blithely used, but just what will the work force of the year 2000 look like? And, who will the workers of the year 2000 be? Forecasting has always been rather risky business—whether you are a weatherman or an economist. George Meany once declared, "Economics is the only profession where a man can have a lifelong reputation as an expert without ever being right."

Fortunately for those involved in defining WORKFORCE 2000, the workers of the year 2000 have already been born. In fact, approximately two-thirds of WORKFORCE 2000 are currently labor force participants. And, the demographic forces that will mold the workplace of the upcoming millennium are now in place.

This article will familiarize you with what Job Service projects Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 will look like—**and** how Utah is expected to differ from he rest of the nation. However, perhaps more important than "the numbers" themselves are the policy implications they suggest. Ahead could be a great opportunity to moderate some of the inequities of the current labor market. Or, the next 15 years could only exacerbate existing difficulties.

POPULATION GROWTH WILL SLOW

Who will make up WORKFORCE 2000? Obviously, the answer to this question is closely tied to the demographic make-up of Utah's population. By the year 2000,

UTAH POPULATION GROWTH WILL OUTPACE THE NATION'S

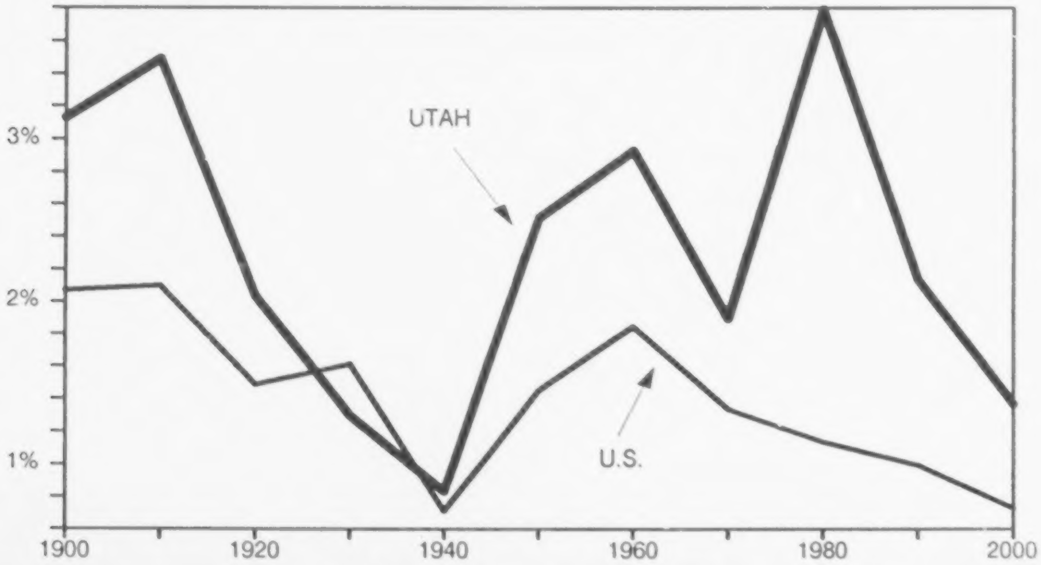


Figure 1. U.S. and Utah Population Growth, 1900 -2000

approximately 2 million individuals should be residing in Utah. That figure represents a 23 percent increase between 1985 and 2000. The projected growth rate for the U.S. is much lower – only 15 percent. While, on the surface, both these gains may appear substantial, they mark the slowest population growth since the 1930s.

Much media space has been given to the declining U.S. youth population. However, Utah will find itself with the largest number of youth (ages 16-24) ever by the year 2000. In percentage terms, Utah's youth in the year 2000 will make up the largest portion of the total population since the 1980 census was taken (17 percent).

The aging of baby boomers will also shape the character of Utah's population. The median age of the population will reach 28 by the year 2000, three years older than at any time in the recorded history of the State. However, that figure will still fall significantly below the national median age of 36 years-old. However, like the rest of the nation, Utah will see substantial increases in the numbers of middle-aged residents. Between 1987 and 2000, for example, the number of Utahns between the ages of 39 and 54 will jump by 70 percent, compared with overall population growth of only 20 percent.

THE IMPACTS. . .

What might be some of the implications of slow population growth? Were the nation's population to increase at the rates of the 60s and 70s, economic growth between now and the year 2000 would probably be much greater. In particular, demand for population-sensitive types of goods (food, housing, etc.) seems likely to fall in upcoming years. However, Utah's relatively faster rate of population growth may place the State in an enviable economic position as population spurs economic growth.

LABOR FORCE EXPANSION WILL ALSO SLOW

But what about Utah's labor force in the year 2000? WORKFORCE 2000 should include over 1 million labor force participants – up one-third from 1986. Differences

THE LABOR FORCE

	1986		2000		1986-2000	
	TOTAL	% BY AGE	TOTAL	% BY AGE	CHANGE	SHARE
TOTAL	**754,000**		**1,006,000**		**252000**	
16-19	71,000	9.4%	105,000	10.4%	34,000	13.5%
20-24	120,000	15.9%	154,000	15.3%	34,000	13.5%
25-34	237,000	31.4%	234,000	23.3%	-3,000	-1.2%
35-44	155,000	20.6%	225,000	22.4%	70,000	27.8%
45-54	95,000	12.6%	184,000	18.3%	89,000	35.3%
55-64	61,000	8.1%	82,000	8.2%	21,000	8.3%
65 +	15,000	2.0%	22,000	2.2%	7,000	2.8%

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

Table 1. Utah Labor Force Growth by Age, 1986 - 2000

in age, sex, and ethnic status will generate a labor force substantially different from that of today.

Remarkably, in comparison to the rest of the nation, youth (16-24 years old) will account for approximately the same share of Utah's labor force in 2000 as in 1985. This trend contrasts sharply with the rest of the nation where the youth labor force has already begun to contract.

Just like the population, Utah's labor force should mature by the year 2000. Those workers in the middle-aged group (35-54) will account for approximately 41 percent of Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 compared to only 33 percent in 1985.

THE IMPACTS. . .

Nationally, the projected shortage of youth in WORKFORCE 2000 has gained much attention. In some states, wages in industries typically employing young people have already started to rise. In fact, "fast food" establishments in some areas have already begun dipping into the pool of retirees. This national dearth of youth is projected to spur advances in labor-saving technology and productivity in the years ahead. In addition, this national shortage of youth will most likely provide opportunities for typically disadvantaged workers – minorities, women, older workers, and the disabled.

Utah may be affected indirectly by the youth dearth. Utah's young and well-trained work force will probably prove to be its greatest asset. Companies will likely choose to locate in the State because a youthful and well-educated work force is available. On the other hand, the State may face a youth drain as wages are bid up on jobs outside Utah.

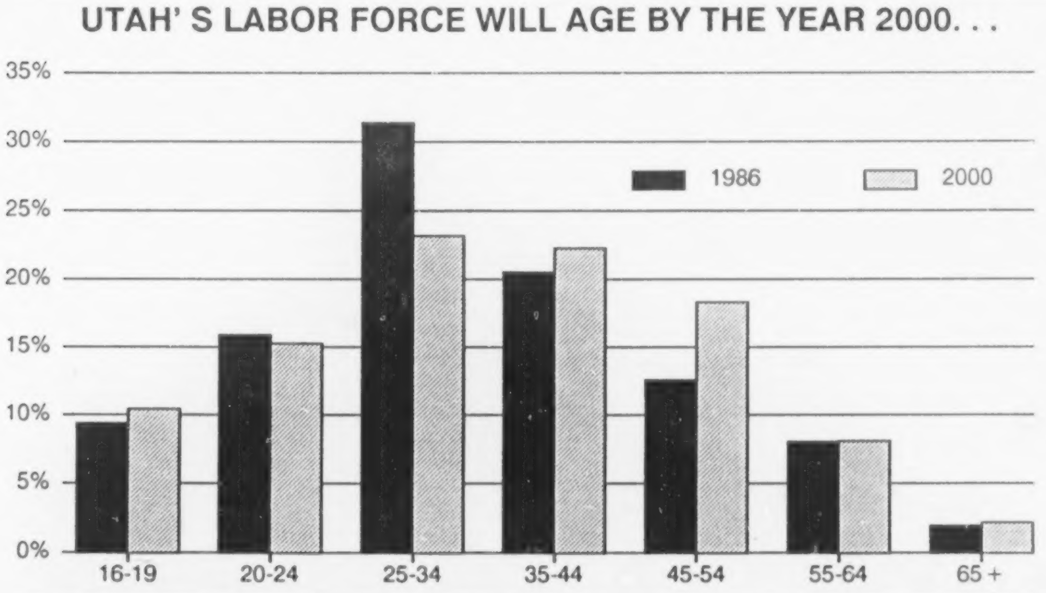


Figure 2. Utah labor Force by Age, 1986 and 2000

What impacts might a more mature labor force bring? An experienced work force would improve productivity. In addition, the economic dependency ratio (the proportion of the population not in the labor force compared to those in the labor force) should drop. Moreover, the savings rate should rise as baby boomers reach middle age—the group which saves the most. A higher national savings rate could lead to lower real interest rates—stimulating investment and improving productivity.

However, a mature labor force could also have some negative effects. An older, more stable work force may adapt poorly to the rapidly changing economy of the year 2000. Many companies with older work forces may find that their aging, higher-paid workers make them uncompetitive. In addition, middle-aged workers may experience a job squeeze.

WOMEN AND THE YEAR 2000

The most striking demographic change of the post-war era must be the movement of women to the workplace. Current trends suggest that Utah women will continue to move into the workplace. But, at what rate? Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 should see a female participation rate of 62 percent. In other words, 62 percent of Utah's female population over the age of 16 will be working or looking for work. This may seem low. After all, current female participation in Utah equals 59 percent. However, given changes in the age distribution of the labor force this rate appears reasonable. Participation is expected to increase for every age group and especially for older females. As young women move into the upper age brackets, they are expected to retain their strong attachment to the labor force. At 61 percent, the national rate of female participation is expected to fall slightly lower than Utah's. Partially as the

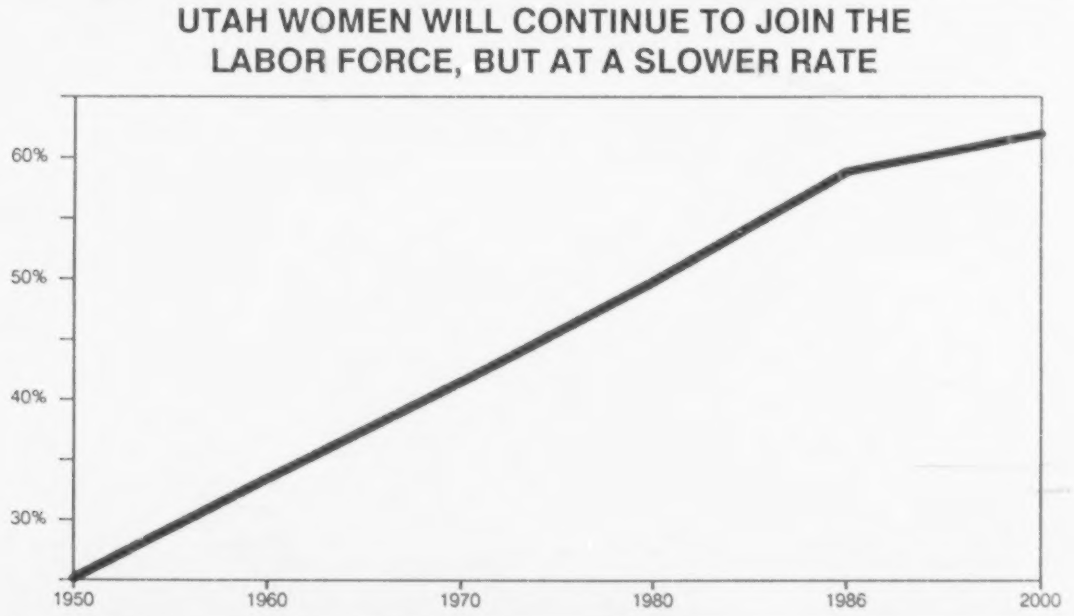


Figure 3. Utah Female Participation Rate, 1950 - 2000

result of increased female participation, approximately two-thirds of Utah families will include more than one wage earner by the year 2000.

THE IMPACTS. . .

As more dual-earner families come into being, different types of benefits will probably be demanded from employers. Child care is already becoming a "family" rather than a "woman's issue." Pressures for employer subsidization of day care, a lower age for public school, federal day care for welfare mothers, "cafeteria-style" benefit plans, and tax subsidies for child care are expected to increase. Also, requests for parental and "sick child" leave seem destined to intensify.

In Utah, almost one in three female workers are part-timers. As women increase their labor force participation, demands for job sharing, flexible hours, benefits for part-time work, and so on are likely to increase. Pressures also should mount for reform of tax legislation. Current income and social security taxes penalize two-earner households. Of course, with more dual earner families, WORKFORCE 2000 may lose some of its flexibility.

MINORITIES AND WORKFORCE 2000

Nationally, nonwhites are expected to make up nearly 30 percent of the net additions to the work force between 1985 and 2000. In comparison, Utah minorities should make up less than 11 percent of new labor force growth over the same time period. However, over the next 13 years, Utah's minority population and labor force are expected to increase at a faster rate than the general population. Moreover, by

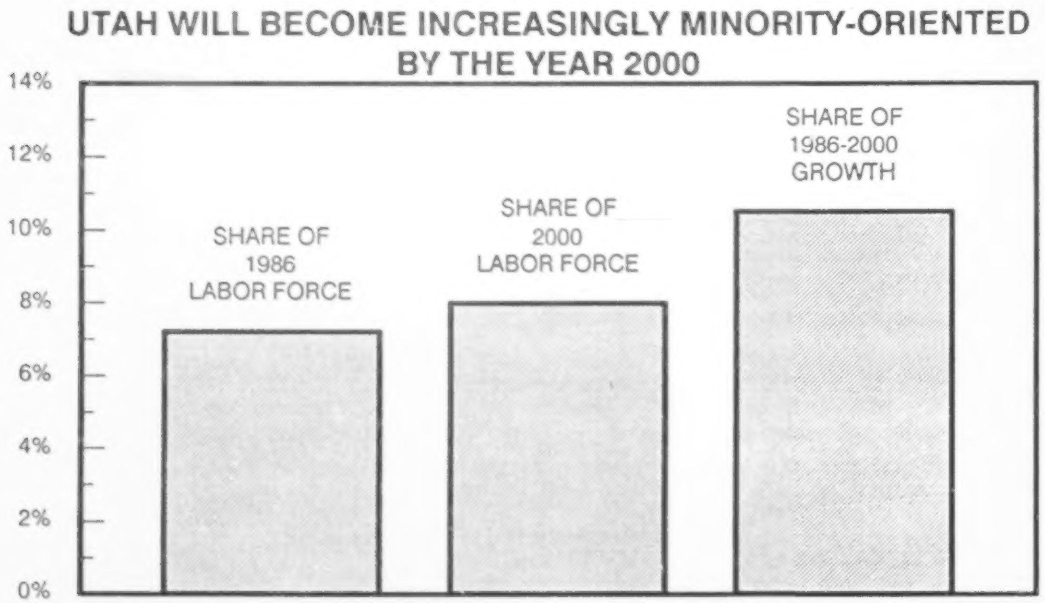


Figure 4. Utah Minority Share of Labor Force

the year 2000, Utah's labor force will be more minority-oriented than at any time in the immediate past.

THE IMPACTS. . .

As Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 is not expected to face a labor shortage, there may be fewer opportunities for the State's minorities than in the rest of the nation. Just like U.S. minorities, Utah nonwhites generally face greater economic problems than the white population. In Utah's WORKFORCE 2000, there should be few economic pressures to advance the status of nonwhites. In fact, due to the higher skill levels required by new WORKFORCE 2000 jobs, the lower educational levels of nonwhites may place minorities farther behind in the employment race. In other words, if policy-makers wish to further integrate minorities into the Utah labor force, specific action will need to be taken. The Utah economy seems unlikely to generate the necessary forces to do so.

THE SHIFT TO SERVICES

Recently, even the mass media has discovered the shift of the U.S. economy from a labor force involved primarily in the production of goods, to one involved primarily in the generation of services. This natural economic phenomenon should continue as Utah and the United States approach WORKFORCE 2000.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that the U.S. economy will add 20.1 million nonagricultural wage and salary jobs by the year 2000. This employment increase (over 19 percent) represents a slowing of growth due largely to slower labor force growth on the national scene. Utah is expected to add more than a quarter of a mil-

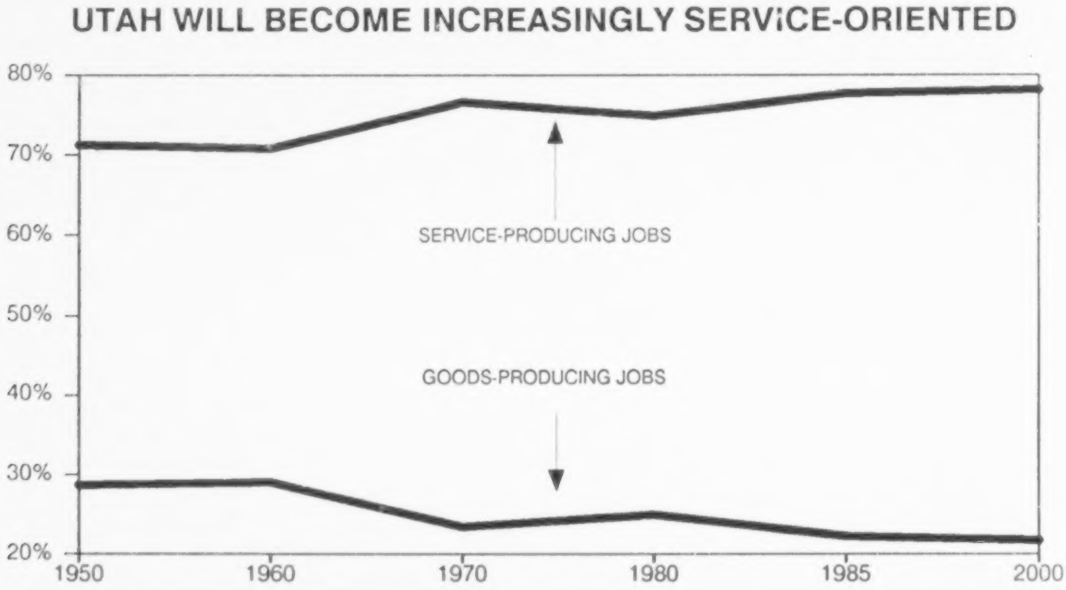


Figure 5. Utah Goods- and Service-Producing Jobs

lion new nonfarm jobs between now and the year 2000. This addition represents a 41 percent increase—twice the national rate. Nationally, goods-producing industries (mining, manufacturing, construction) are expected to show almost no aggregate change. In other words, the remaining service-producing industries are expected to generate nearly all new U.S. employment.

In Utah, the goods-producing sector is expected to account for about 21 percent of total growth and service-producing industries the remaining 80 percent. Still, both the U.S. and Utah economies will become increasingly service-oriented.

TECHNOLOGY

What about the effect of technology on WORKFORCE 2000? Two big questions come to mind in any discussion of technology. Will new technologies create employment? Or, will their application contribute to higher unemployment? The general agreement among economists (if there is such a thing) is that although certain individuals will face costly adjustments, technological advancements are essential if the U.S. is to continue to grow in an international economy.

High tech industries in both the U.S. and Utah are projected to add a significant number of jobs to WORKFORCE 2000. However, they will not be the dominant force behind the economic expansion.

The real impact of technology will be felt in nearly every aspect of how Utahns live and work. It is not the level of employment in high tech industries that is really significant, but how advancements will change each worker's way of life. The very reason manufacturing has been able to produce more with fewer workers stems from the increased productivity afforded by technological advances.

PRODUCTIVITY

After mentioning the positive effects of technology on productivity, it may seem strange to talk about the low productivity growth of the recent past. However, U.S. productivity growth has declined at a fairly steady rate during the 1970s and 1980s. This drop in productivity growth seems to be associated with the shift to services. In fact, while much of the interest in this decline has focused on heavy industry, the real culprit is actually the service-producing sector.

If the U.S. is to increase its productivity and competitiveness in the world economy, the service sector must generate productivity growth. In the past, an abundant labor force has dulled the need for labor-saving techniques in the services industry.

OCCUPATIONS

What will WORKFORCE 2000 be doing? The occupations of and occupational mix of the work force in the year 2000 will undoubtedly follow Utah's structural shift from a goods-producing to a service-producing economy. And, in many cases, the jobs created between now and the year 2000 will be substantially different from those that exist today. Technicians, service, professional/sales/managerial jobs are expected to show the highest growth. While administrative support and precision/craft/repair categories should be low growth areas.

EDUCATION

As the Utah economy becomes more technologically advanced, the importance of education, training, and retraining will multiply. Fortunately, Utahns have always maintained high educational standards and levels. Still, Utah seems to face the same sort of paradox as does the rest of the nation: rising levels of educational attainment and declining educational quality. Between now and the year 2000, employment in the broad occupational groups that require the most educational preparation are expected to grow at a faster than average rate. The groups requiring the least educational preparation are expected to grow slowly or decline. In other words, levels of training required in WORKFORCE 2000 will be generally higher than they are today.

Not only will early training be important to the participants of WORKFORCE 2000, but retraining will emerge as an urgent issue. Due to the rapidly changing nature of the economy, training must be a lifelong process for the employee of the year 2000.

IN CONCLUSION

So what will Utah's WORKFORCE and WORKPLACE 2000 look like? Here's a recap. Growth in Utah's population and labor force will slow from the levels of the recent past. Women will continue to enter the workplace, but at reduced rates. Minorities will account for nearly 11 percent of new Utah labor force growth, although currently they represent only 7 percent of the work force.

However, the most striking feature of Utah's WORKFORCE 2000 will be its youth and dynamism. While the country will face a shortage of young labor, Utah's young people will account for approximately the same percent of WORKFORCE 2000 as in 1986. This young, dynamic labor force should give Utah a definite advantage in the year 2000.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

This article summarizes the publication *The Next Millennium – Utah WORKFORCE 2000*. **Copies available upon request.**

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1988(f)	Jan. 1987	% Change	Dec. 1987(p)	Dec. 1986	% Change	Nov. 1987(r)	Nov. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**758,900**	758,300	0.1	768,100	763,000	0.7	761,000	757,300	0.5
Employed	**709,300**	701,900	1.1	723,700	717,400	0.9	719,200	714,400	0.7
Unemployed	**49,700**	56,300	—11.7	44,400	45,600	—2.6	41,900	42,800	—2.1
Percent of Labor Force	**6.5**	7.4	—	5.8	6.0	—	5.5	5.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.8**	6.6	—	5.7	5.9	—	5.7	5.8	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Jan. 1988(f)	Jan. 1987	% Change	Dec. 1987(p)	Dec. 1986	% Change	Nov. 1987(r)	Nov. 1986	% Change
Total	**632.4**	625.3	1.1	651.5	644.8	1.0	650.1	643.6	1.0
Mining	**8.0**	7.7	3.9	8.4	8.1	3.7	8.4	7.8	7.7
Metal Mining	**3.0**	2.4	25.0	3.0	2.4	25.0	3.0	2.2	36.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.5**	2.6	—3.8	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.5**	2.7	—7.4	2.8	3.0	—6.7	2.8	3.0	—6.7
Contract Construction	**20.0**	25.0	—20.0	24.4	29.5	—17.3	26.4	31.5	—16.2
Manufacturing	**92.0**	88.7	3.7	94.2	90.5	4.1	94.6	91.1	3.8
Durable Goods	**62.1**	60.2	3.2	63.1	61.2	3.1	63.5	61.8	2.8
Primary Metals	**3.5**	2.7	29.6	3.4	2.4	41.7	3.3	2.6	26.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**17.3**	18.0	—3.9	17.8	18.7	—4.8	18.1	19.1	—5.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**7.5**	7.9	—5.1	8.2	8.6	—4.7	8.2	8.6	—4.7
Transportation Equipment	**16.6**	14.9	11.4	16.4	14.7	11.6	16.4	14.6	12.3
Other Durable Goods	**17.2**	16.7	3.0	17.3	16.8	3.0	17.6	17.0	3.5
Non-Durable Goods	**29.9**	28.5	4.9	31.1	29.7	4.7	31.1	29.8	4.4
Food & Kindred Products	**10.1**	9.5	6.3	10.9	10.3	5.8	10.9	10.3	5.8
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.5**	5.5	0.0	5.8	5.8	0.0	5.7	5.8	—1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.6**	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.7**	10.2	4.9	10.8	10.3	4.9	10.8	10.3	4.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.6**	36.9	1.9	38.8	37.9	2.4	38.6	37.7	2.4
Railroad Transportation	**2.7**	3.1	—12.9	2.8	3.2	—12.5	2.9	3.2	—9.4
Other Transportation	**20.3**	18.6	9.1	21.1	19.2	9.9	20.8	18.9	10.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.6**	15.2	—3.9	14.9	15.5	—3.9	14.9	15.6	—4.5
Trade	**150.4**	150.4	0.0	159.2	159.8	—0.4	156.7	157.2	—0.3
Wholesale Trade	**34.5**	34.5	0.0	36.0	36.2	—0.6	35.9	36.1	—0.6
Retail Trade	**115.9**	115.9	0.0	123.2	123.6	—0.3	120.8	121.1	—0.2
Building Materials	**5.1**	4.9	4.1	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.3	5.2	1.9
Food Stores	**22.0**	21.4	2.8	22.9	22.4	2.2	22.6	22.1	2.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.3**	13.4	—0.7	13.6	13.7	—0.7	13.8	13.9	—0.7
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.4**	36.6	—0.5	38.0	38.2	—0.5	37.8	37.7	0.3
Other Retail	**39.1**	39.7	—1.5	43.5	44.2	—1.6	41.4	42.1	—1.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.8**	33.2	1.8	33.9	33.3	1.8	33.7	33.1	1.8
Services	**149.7**	141.2	6.0	149.9	141.6	5.9	148.5	141.1	5.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.2**	10.2	0.0	9.8	9.8	0.0	9.1	8.8	3.4
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**53.5**	49.1	9.0	54.3	49.9	8.8	53.2	50.2	6.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.2**	38.3	7.6	40.4	37.6	7.4	40.2	37.3	7.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.5**	31.8	2.2	32.9	32.2	2.2	33.3	32.7	1.8
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.0**	10.5	4.8	11.0	10.5	4.8	11.0	10.5	4.8
Agricultural Services	**1.3**	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.6	6.2
Government	**140.9**	142.2	—0.9	142.7	143.6	—0.6	143.3	143.6	—0.2
Federal Government	**38.8**	39.9	—2.8	39.3	40.1	—2.0	39.3	39.7	—1.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.7**	22.9	—5.2	22.1	23.1	—4.3	22.2	23.2	—4.3
Other Federal Government	**17.1**	17.0	0.6	12.6	17.0	—25.9	17.2	16.6	3.6
State Government	**37.5**	38.4	—2.3	37.6	38.5	—2.3	38.3	39.0	—1.8
State Education	**21.0**	21.2	—0.9	20.9	21.2	—1.4	21.5	21.7	—0.9
Other State Government	**16.5**	17.2	—4.1	16.7	17.4	—4.0	17.0	17.3	—1.7
Local Government	**64.6**	64.0	0.9	65.8	65.1	1.1	65.7	64.9	1.2
Local Education	**42.2**	41.4	1.9	42.4	41.6	1.9	42.3	41.5	1.9
Other Local Government	**22.4**	22.6	—0.9	23.3	23.5	—0.9	23.3	23.5	—0.9
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. '88 (f)	Jan. '87	% Change	Dec. '87 (p)	Nov. '87 (r)	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87	May '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,684.0**	1,672.0	0.7	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0	1,680.0	1,679.0	1,678.0	1,677.0	1,676.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,125.8**	1,113.8	1.1	1,124.8	1,123.8	1,122.8	1,121.8	1,120.8	1,119.8	1,118.8	1,117.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**777.4**	775.9	0.2	757.7	752.5	746.0	745.7	750.4	752.3	755.9	762.7
Participation Rate	**69.1**	69.7	0.0	67.4	67.0	66.4	66.5	67.0	67.2	67.6	68.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**732.2**	724.6	1.0	714.1	709.8	703.8	700.6	701.5	703.7	706.9	711.3
Employment Ratio[2]	**65.0**	65.1	0.0	63.5	63.2	62.7	62.5	62.6	62.8	63.2	63.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**45.2**	51.2	—11.8	43.6	42.7	42.2	45.0	48.9	48.7	49.0	51.4
Unemployment Rate	**5.8**	6.6	0.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**348.4**	337.9	3.1	367.1	371.3	376.8	376.1	370.4	367.5	362.9	355.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**130.9**	131.2	—0.2	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.7	131.3	133.7	133.2	133.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**646.4**	639.7	1.0	639.1	638.5	638.2	640.6	639.7	639.9	642.2	644.8
Mining	**7.6**	7.4	3.3	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5
Contract Construction	**22.7**	28.4	—20.0	24.7	25.2	25.6	26.4	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.7
Manufacturing	**93.8**	90.4	3.8	93.3	93.3	93.0	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1	93.5
Durable Goods	**63.2**	61.3	3.2	62.4	62.6	62.7	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.3	63.5
Nondurable Goods	**30.5**	29.1	4.9	30.8	30.7	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.8	30.0
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**38.4**	37.7	1.9	38.3	38.2	37.9	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.7	37.2
Trade	**154.0**	154.0	—0.0	152.7	152.6	153.4	154.7	156.3	156.2	155.9	156.5
Wholesale	**35.2**	35.2	—0.0	35.6	35.6	36.0	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3	36.4
Retail	**118.8**	118.8	—0.0	117.1	117.0	117.4	118.5	120.0	119.8	119.6	120.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.6**	34.0	1.8	35.6	33.3	33.3	33.5	33.7	34.0	34.0	34.1
Services	**153.5**	144.7	6.0	146.9	146.2	145.7	145.3	144.4	144.8	144.1	142.9
Government	**141.8**	143.1	—0.9	141.4	141.3	140.8	142.1	138.2	137.5	141.0	143.4
Federal	**39.5**	40.6	—2.7	39.8	39.7	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.9
State	**37.2**	38.1	—2.3	37.0	37.1	36.7	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2	37.6
Local	**65.0**	64.4	0.9	64.7	64.5	64.9	65.0	61.8	61.8	64.6	65.9

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1987(p)	% Change from Dec. '86	% Distribution	Dec. 1987(p)	% Change from Dec. '86	% Distribution	Dec. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**364.4**	0.5	100.0	**286.9**	1.6	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.8**	2.6	2.1	**0.6**	20.0	0.2	**6.6**	78.6
Contract Construction	**22.0**	—17.3	6.0	**2.4**	—17.2	0.8	**18.1**	74.2
Manufacturing	**64.6**	4.2	17.7	**29.6**	2.4	10.3	**61.6**	65.4
Durable Goods	**45.3**	3.9	12.4	**17.8**	1.1	6.2	**40.3**	63.9
Nondurable Goods	**19.3**	4.9	5.3	**11.8**	4.4	4.1	**21.3**	68.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**27.2**	3.0	7.5	**11.6**	0.9	4.0	**28.3**	72.9
Total Trade	**84.6**	0.7	23.2	**74.6**	—1.6	26.0	**142.1**	89.3
Wholesale Trade	**25.5**	—2.3	7.0	**10.5**	4.0	3.7	**30.9**	85.8
Retail Trade	**59.1**	2.1	16.2	**64.1**	—2.4	22.3	**111.2**	90.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**14.0**	4.5	3.8	**19.9**	0.0	6.9	**26.1**	77.0
Services	**71.2**	8.5	19.5	**78.7**	3.6	27.4	**114.5**	76.4
Total Government	**73.0**	—5.1	20.0	**69.5**	3.9	24.2	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.7**	—8.8	6.5	**15.5**	9.9	5.4	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.5**	—4.9	4.3	**6.6**	—2.9	2.3	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.2**	—15.5	2.3	**8.9**	21.9	3.1	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.0**	—5.0	4.7	**20.6**	—0.5	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.5**	—3.4	3.2	**9.4**	1.1	3.3	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.5**	—8.3	1.5	**11.2**	—1.8	3.9	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.3**	—2.1	8.9	**33.4**	4.0	11.6	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**17.2**	—0.0	4.7	**25.2**	3.3	8.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.1**	—4.4	4.1	**8.2**	6.5	2.9	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Jan. '88(f)	Jan. '87	% Chg.	Dec. '87(p)	Nov. '87(r)	Jan. '88(f)	Jan. '87	% Chg.	Dec. '87(p)	Nov. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**502.2**	503.5	—0.3	513.5	507.2	**100.8**	99.5	1.3	100.7	100.2
Employed	**472.0**	471.3	0.1	485.2	480.8	**94.4**	90.5	4.3	95.3	94.9
Unemployed	**30.2**	32.2	—6.2	28.3	26.4	**6.4**	9.0	—28.9	5.4	5.3
Percent of Labor Force	**6.0**	6.4	0.0	5.5	5.2	**6.3**	9.0	0.0	5.3	5.3
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**440.4**	436.8	0.8	454.4	454.3	**73.5**	72.3	1.7	76.2	76.2
Mining	**2.6**	2.3	13.0	2.9	2.9	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**14.1**	18.1	—22.1	17.3	18.9	**1.8**	2.3	—21.7	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing	**62.0**	60.5	2.5	63.4	63.6	**10.4**	10.0	4.0	10.5	10.6
Durable Goods	**42.7**	42.1	1.4	43.6	43.8	**7.1**	6.8	4.4	7.1	7.2
Nondurable Goods	**19.3**	18.4	4.9	19.8	19.8	**3.3**	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.9**	28.4	1.8	29.8	29.7	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6
Total Trade	**110.7**	110.7	0.0	117.6	115.9	**15.1**	15.2	—0.7	16.6	16.2
Wholesale Trade	**29.5**	29.5	0.0	31.0	31.0	**1.8**	1.8	0.0	2.0	2.0
Retail Trade	**81.2**	81.2	0.0	86.6	84.9	**13.3**	13.4	—0.7	14.6	14.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.6**	27.1	1.8	27.7	27.7	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.4	2.3
Services	**101.5**	95.6	6.2	101.8	100.9	**28.1**	26.6	5.6	28.2	28.5
Total Government	**93.0**	94.1	—1.2	93.9	94.7	**13.2**	13.3	—0.8	13.6	13.6

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan.'88(f)	Dec.'87(p)	Nov. '87(r)	Jan.'87	Jan.'88(f)	Jan.'87	% Change	Jan.'88(f)	Jan.'87	% Change
State Total	**6.5**	5.8	5.5	7.4	**758,930**	758,280	0.1	**632,400**	625,300	1.1
Bear River	**4.8**	4.0	3.7	5.3	**46,100**	45,380	1.6	**38,360**	37,200	3.1
Box Elder	**4.2**	3.6	3.5	5.0	**16,890**	16,240	4.0	**14,770**	13,820	6.9
Cache	**5.1**	4.3	3.8	5.5	**28,530**	28,570	—0.1	**23,310**	23,110	0.9
Rich	**6.0**	4.1	4.4	7.0	**680**	570	19.3	**280**	270	3.7
Wasatch Front	**6.0**	5.5	5.2	6.5	**514,840**	516,340	—0.3	**451,030**	447,360	0.8
North	**6.6**	5.8	5.7	6.7	**152,620**	152,670	0.0	**111,760**	111,800	0.0
Davis	**5.5**	4.8	4.8	5.7	**76,240**	76,310	—0.1	**50,880**	51,160	—0.5
Morgan	**8.1**	6.8	7.0	8.4	**1,580**	1,620	—2.5	**860**	890	—3.4
Weber	**7.6**	6.9	6.6	7.7	**74,800**	74,740	0.1	**60,020**	59,750	0.5
South	**5.8**	5.4	5.0	6.4	**362,220**	363,670	—0.4	**339,270**	335,560	1.1
Salt Lake	**5.8**	5.4	5.0	6.3	**351,120**	352,420	—0.4	**329,600**	325,840	1.2
Tooele	**6.3**	7.0	5.9	9.3	**11,100**	11,250	—1.3	**9,670**	9,720	—0.5
Mountainlands	**6.7**	5.7	5.8	9.1	**113,770**	112,320	1.3	**83,440**	81,800	2.0
Summit	**6.4**	7.4	8.7	6.8	**8,800**	8,680	1.4	**7,760**	7,540	2.9
Utah	**6.3**	5.3	5.3	9.0	**100,760**	99,500	1.3	**73,690**	72,300	1.9
Wasatch	**15.1**	11.7	11.2	15.1	**4,210**	4,140	1.7	**1,990**	1,960	1.5
Central	**12.9**	9.1	8.1	14.8	**21,010**	21,360	—1.6	**13,280**	13,460	—1.3
Juab	**15.4**	13.7	11.9	22.0	**1,900**	2,080	—8.7	**1,350**	1,410	—4.3
Millard	**7.4**	6.8	5.9	8.9	**5,870**	6,020	—2.5	**3,510**	3,660	—4.1
Piute	**12.7**	11.8	13.0	12.5	**380**	360	5.6	**190**	190	0.0
Sanpete	**21.4**	10.9	9.6	22.3	**5,900**	5,870	0.5	**3,290**	3,250	1.2
Sevier	**9.3**	7.6	6.9	10.6	**6,110**	6,180	—1.1	**4,560**	4,570	—0.2
Wayne	**12.5**	11.4	11.8	17.5	**850**	850	0.0	**380**	380	0.0
Southwestern	**7.4**	6.1	6.1	7.6	**29,890**	29,380	1.7	**20,530**	20,220	1.5
Beaver	**6.9**	6.4	5.5	7.1	**2,040**	1,950	4.6	**1,290**	1,230	4.9
Garfield	**24.4**	17.5	11.4	24.9	**1,470**	1,420	3.5	**1,090**	1,060	2.8
Iron	**6.0**	5.3	5.8	6.6	**8,380**	8,390	—0.1	**6,440**	6,380	0.9
Kane	**14.2**	8.5	8.1	15.7	**2,280**	2,170	5.1	**1,160**	1,130	2.7
Washington	**5.5**	5.1	5.6	5.5	**15,720**	15,450	1.7	**10,550**	10,420	1.2
Uintah Basin	**12.7**	9.9	10.2	17.5	**14,560**	14,560	0.0	**10,420**	9,970	4.5
Daggett	**2.2**	2.3	5.6	4.6	**350**	350	0.0	**250**	250	0.0
Duchesne	**16.3**	12.6	13.0	22.8	**5,830**	5,380	8.4	**3,960**	3,430	15.5
Uintah	**10.6**	8.3	8.4	14.8	**8,380**	8,830	—5.1	**6,210**	6,290	—1.3
Southeastern	**11.2**	9.6	8.6	12.8	**18,780**	18,960	—0.9	**15,340**	15,320	0.1
Carbon	**9.0**	8.3	8.2	11.8	**8,620**	8,860	—2.7	**7,310**	7,250	0.8
Emery	**13.6**	12.1	9.8	15.6	**3,790**	3,990	—5.0	**3,470**	3,560	—2.5
Grand	**14.9**	12.2	9.5	15.6	**2,750**	2,580	6.6	**1,760**	1,760	0.0
San Juan	**11.5**	8.0	7.7	10.2	**3,620**	3,530	2.5	**2,800**	2,750	1.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1986	Dec. 1986
MINING	**$510.94**	$512.13	$502.10	**43.3**	43.0	40.2	**$11.80**	$11.91	$12.49
MANUFACTURING	**400.57**	408.10	389.54	**41.0**	41.6	40.2	**9.77**	9.81	9.69
Durable Goods	**415.07**	427.00	401.60	**41.8**	42.7	40.0	**9.93**	10.00	10.04
Nondurable Goods	**364.65**	362.94	359.31	**39.0**	38.9	40.6	**9.35**	9.33	8.85
TRADE	**241.47**	237.60	244.27	**31.4**	30.5	31.6	**7.69**	7.79	7.73
Wholesale Trade	**424.20**	404.09	412.12	**40.4**	39.5	39.4	**10.50**	10.23	10.46
Retail Trade	**180.62**	180.84	189.08	**28.4**	27.4	29.0	**6.36**	6.60	6.52
AVERAGE	**310.36**	315.68	308.70	**34.6**	34.5	35.0	**8.97**	9.15	8.82

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec.(p) 1987	Nov.(r) 1987	Dec. 1986
MINING	**$616.80**	$570.79	$617.53	**43.9**	40.8	42.5	**$14.05**	$13.99	$14.53
Metal Mining	**520.15**	517.60	572.15	**40.7**	40.0	41.4	**12.78**	12.94	13.82
Bituminous Coal Mining	**800.65**	700.83	714.44	**47.8**	42.5	42.4	**16.75**	16.49	16.85
MANUFACTURING	**399.84**	405.46	392.04	**40.8**	41.5	39.6	**9.80**	9.77	9.90
Durable Goods	**420.58**	431.46	404.64	**41.6**	42.3	39.4	**10.11**	10.20	10.27
Primary Metal Industries	**581.40**	607.67	576.35	**45.6**	47.4	42.1	**12.75**	12.82	13.69
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**416.73**	412.55	368.93	**43.1**	42.4	37.8	**9.67**	9.73	9.76
Transportation Equipment	**565.49**	562.46	553.98	**43.6**	43.5	42.0	**12.97**	12.93	13.19
Nondurable Goods	**360.77**	356.00	367.88	**39.3**	40.0	39.9	**9.18**	8.90	9.22
Food & Kindred Products	**327.75**	343.61	354.50	**37.5**	41.2	40.7	**8.74**	8.34	8.71
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**524.03**	537.18	564.56	**41.1**	42.0	42.9	**12.75**	12.79	13.16
TRADE	**223.99**	227.26	226.78	**30.6**	30.1	30.4	**7.32**	7.55	7.46
Wholesale Trade	**397.72**	399.36	399.19	**39.3**	38.4	38.2	**10.12**	10.40	10.45
Retail Trade	**175.97**	178.11	178.79	**28.2**	27.7	28.2	**6.24**	6.43	6.34
Food Stores	**213.01**	230.58	215.95	**29.3**	30.5	27.9	**7.27**	7.56	7.74
Other Retail	**193.75**	184.03	197.78	**31.3**	28.8	31.9	**6.19**	6.39	6.20
AVERAGE	**311.88**	317.06	304.51	**34.5**	34.5	34.1	**9.04**	9.12	8.93

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Jan. '88	Preliminary Dec. '87	Final Nov. '87	Final Jan. '87	Final Dec. '86	Final Nov. '86
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**8,683**	7,065	7,687	6,235	5,073	5,520
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**13,289**	12,813	14,349	9,134	8,807	9,863
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**21,972**	19,878	22,038	15,369	13,880	15,823
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**9,913**	6,957	8,127	9,296	6,524	7,621
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**7,798**	7,020	8,161	5,381	4,844	5,631
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,066**	2,013	1,646	2,282	3,643	1,957
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**15,851**	11,254	9,174	14,706	15,805	12,818
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.69**	1.87	1.51	2.17	2.78	2.14
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$7,979,000**	$6,977,143	$4,697,081	$10,469,817	$8,832,608	$9,295,270

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

	Index					% Change				
Item	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Dec. '86	From Last Month	Dec. '86 to Dec. '87	Nov. '86 to Nov. '87	Oct. '86 to Oct. '87	Sept. '87 to Sept. '87
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**345.7**	345.8	345.3	344.4	331.1	**0.0**	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3
Food and Beverages	**328.1**	326.7	326.9	326.4	317.0	**0.4**	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6
Food at Home	**321.0**	319.0	319.9	319.8	310.2	**0.6**	3.5	2.9	3.6	3.5
Housing	**375.3**	374.9	375.2	375.4	362.1	**0.1**	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
Rent Residential	**297.2**	295.5	295.4	294.5	286.0	**0.6**	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**376.9**	378.2	381.3	389.8	371.0	**—0.3**	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.4
Medical Care	**472.9**	471.7	469.8	467.8	446.8	**0.3**	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	**221.1**	226.4	226.3	222.2	210.9	**—2.3**	4.8	6.2	6.1	4.8
Transportation	**323.3**	324.1	321.9	320.4	304.8	**—0.2**	6.1	6.5	6.4	6.0
Gasoline	**309.8**	314.5	314.6	317.9	261.2	**—1.5**	18.6	20.5	19.8	17.5
Energy[2]	**370.4**	373.5	376.7	387.4	342.4	**—0.8**	8.2	9.3	8.1	7.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**311.7**	311.9	311.4	310.4	298.1	**—0.1**	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3
Finished Goods	**296.8**	298.1	298.2	296.7	289.9	**—0.4**	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.3
Intermediate Materials	**322.0**	321.3	320.0	318.9	305.0	**0.2**	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.2
Crude Materials	**301.3**	302.2	304.3	305.4	274.8	**—0.3**	8.8	8.2	9.8	10.9

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Beginning with the January 1988 Consumer Price Index (CPI), the reference base will be changed from 1967 = 100 to 1982-1984 = 100.

A previous and more important update to this series occurred a year ago. The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor calculates the CPI utilizing a monthly nationwide survey of retail prices of goods and services. In these calculations, expenditure weights are employed to reflect the relative importance of the various items being purchased by consumers. Effective January 1987 updated expenditure weights based on data from the 1982-1984 Consumer Expenditure Surveys were adopted into the CPI methodology.

Next month, the January 1988 CPI — including the updated expenditure weights — will be referenced to the new 1982-1984 = 100 base period.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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S7820-3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 1988 published March 1988

- In February, Utah's unemployment rate fell to 5.7 percent – down one-tenth from January 1988.
- Joblessness in the State appears to have leveled off. During the past five months, Utah's unemployment rate has registered between 5.7 and 5.9 percent.
- Utah's economy expanded by 11,000 nonfarm jobs between February 1987 and February 1988 for a 1.8 percent increase.
- The year-to-year employment increase marks Utah's highest growth rate since June 1986.
- The service industry's exuberant growth – up 10,900 jobs and almost 8 percent – was seconded only by manufacturing where employment grew by almost 4,900 jobs (5.5 percent).

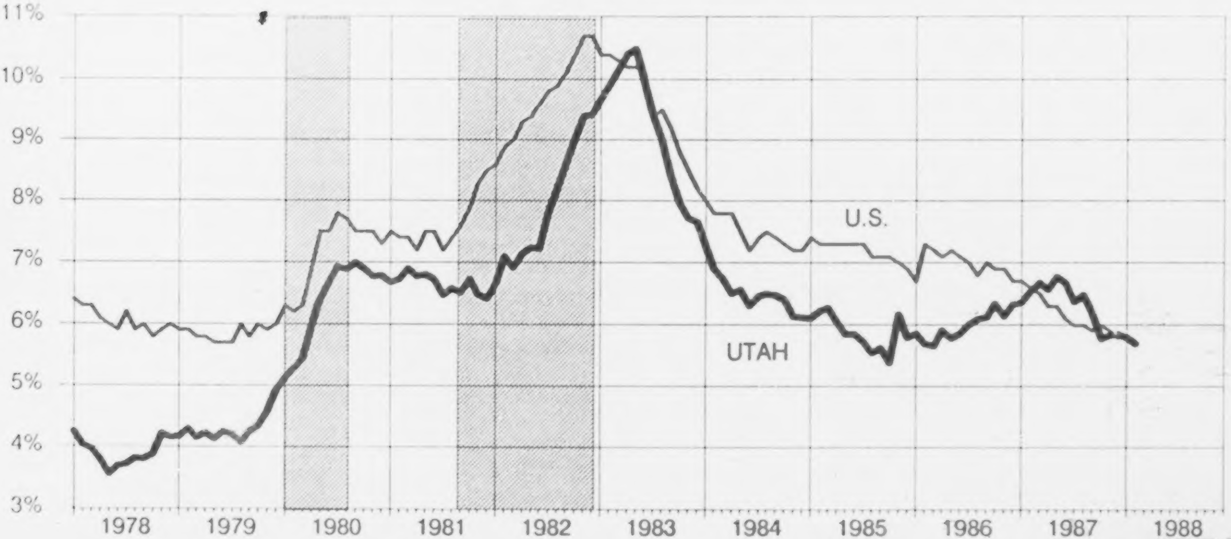
THE BIG STORY – EMPLOYMENT GROWTH

Utah's unemployment rate dropped (one-tenth of a point) to 5.7 percent in February. But, that's not the big story this month. Between February 1987 and February 1988, Utah added 11,000 net new jobs to its labor market – for a growth rate of 1.8 percent. What's so special about expansion of less than 2 percent? It's hardly a major surge in jobs. Nevertheless, the year-to-year February increase marks the highest percentage gain in Utah's nonfarm employment since June 1986. Revised employment figures shows job growth increasing at a slow but fairly steady rate. (See the chart on page 2.)

In this issue:

- Feature: Utah Job Outlook, 1988-1993.
- New Reference Base for Consumer Price Indexes, pg. 7.

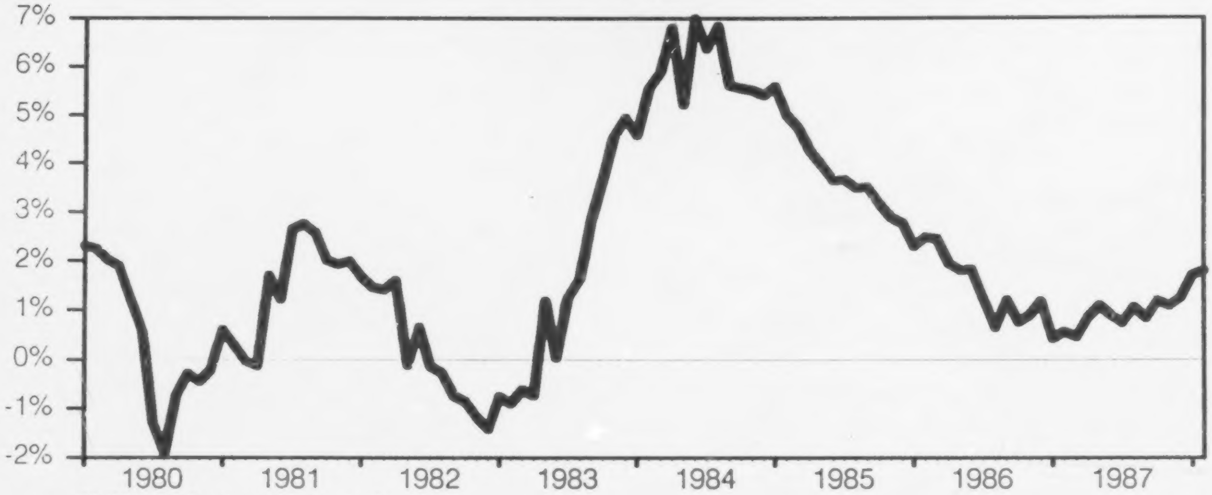
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recession periods.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

YEAR-OVER PERCENT GROWTH IN UTAH NONFARM JOBS
1980 - 1988



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

THE DRIVING FORCES

Services continued as the prime force behind Utah job growth. The robust services industry has added 10,700 new positions to the economy since February 1987 – up almost 8 percent. Employment in business services has grown a whopping 12 percent (6,000 jobs) just since February of last year. Medical services also contributed by adding 2,400 new positions (up 6 percent).

However, the most encouraging omen for Utah remains the hardy performance of manufacturing. Since February 1987, durable goods manufacturing has added 3,000 new jobs for growth of 5 percent. Moreover, nondurable goods manufacturing contributed an additional 1,800 positions (up 6 percent). Primary metals and space/defense related manufacturing were the principal job-gaining players.

SLOW GOING

Mining, transportation/communication/utilities (TCPU), and finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE) also yielded net additions to the jobs market. However, these industries tended toward the low end of the growth scale. Mining employment is up 5 percent from a year ago (about 400 jobs). The oil/gas extraction industry appears to have turned a corner – compared to February 1987, jobs are down only 4 percent rather than the 25 percent year-over declines of recent months. A strong 10 percent gain in air and motor freight employment helped TCPU overcome losses in utilities and railroad employment. Overall, the industry added 500 new positions. Layoffs almost offset gains in FIRE. Still, the industry showed a gain of 200 jobs – less than one percent.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO RETAIL TRADE?

Although wholesale trade employment remained static in comparison to February 1987, retail trade sustained a slight employment drop of 800 positions. In fact, food stores proved to be the only major retail trade category to gain jobs in the February 1987 to February 1988 time period. However, as the rest of the economy improves, retail trade should begin to expand once more.

But, trade is not the only industry in employment distress. The debilitated construction industry has lost 4,500 jobs (an 18 percent drop) since 1987. In addition, total government employment dropped by 1,100 positions – not quite 1 percent. The 900 position drop in federal government was precipitated by a 5 percent decline in defense-related jobs. State government fell by 500 jobs in comparison to February 1987 – a 1 percent drop. On the other hand, local government increased by 500 positions.

UNEMPLOYMENT – THE FACTS AND FIGURES

But what about the unemployment figures? The improved job growth and unseasonably warm weather combined to nudge joblessness down. Currently, the State's unemployment rate is almost indistinguishable from the national figure – after that abnormal 1987 stint of above (U.S.) average joblessness. Utah joblessness seems to have leveled off. During the past five months, the unemployment rate has ranged between 5.7 and 5.9 percent. However, remember that since June 1987, the rate has plummeted by a full point. Moreover, the number of out-of-work Utahns (43,600 in February 1988) has fallen by 12 percent since last year. All in all, Utah's labor market appears to be on the upswing.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

Governor Bangerter has declared March 14-18 as OLDER WORKER WEEK in Utah. He urges employers to take advantage of the expertise and talents of Utah's increasing older worker population.

UTAH JOB OUTLOOK
1988 TO 1993

The Utah Department of Employment Security has just released the biennial publication *Utah Job Outlook Statewide & Service Delivery Areas 1988-1993*. Although designed especially for job training and education planners, the *Outlook* has a variety of uses in job search, employment counseling, and career exploration. It contains comprehensive occupational outlook information for Utah as well as for each of the State's nine Service Delivery Areas.

The *Utah Job Outlook* contains narrative, charts, and tables that present estimates of current and projected employment levels for the some 160 occupations in demand in Utah. Also included are training levels and starting wage information. The *Job Outlook* information represent the entire Utah labor market and are based on the industry forcasts from the Utah Process Economic and Demographic (UPED) econometric model used by the Utah State Office of Planning and Budget.

Here are highlights from the *Utah Job Outlook*:

- Over 95,000 new jobs are projected for Utah between 1988 and 1993. Total employment will increase from 743,000 in 1988 to nearly 839,000 by 1993. The 95,000 new jobs represent a 12 percent overall increase and reflect an average growth rate of 2.6 percent per year.(See Chart 1)
- Over 60 percent of all jobs in the Beehive State will be concentrated in three of the 12 major industry sectors: services, trade, and manufacturing. These three sectors will each experience growth rates in excess of the state average of 2.6 percent per year. (See Chart 2)
- In contrast, agriculture will actually lose some 200 jobs.
- In terms of industry employment trends, Utah's economy will continue to diversify, with a shift of jobs into the services sector. Industry groups that will increase their share of total jobs over the five-year period are as follows: construction; manufacturing; transportation, communications, and utilities; trade; and services. Mining, government (federal, state, and local), agriculture, and self-employed will lose employment share.
- With the exception of agriculture, all industry sectors will experience an increase in actual employment.

- The job outlook in the nine Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) around the State will vary. Rural Utah will experience growth rates well below the state average. In fact, growth rates for the Central, Uintah Basin, and Southeastern SDAs will be two percent per year or less. The one relative bright spot is Washington County in the Southwestern SDA which will continue to experience rapid population and employment growth.

- The Wasatch Front Corridor, from Weber County in the north through Utah County to the south, will account for 83 percent of the State's employment in 1988 and 1993, and 86 percent of all new jobs. Six out of every ten new jobs in Utah will occur in the Wasatch Front South (Salt Lake and Tooele counties) SDA.

- An average of 41,000 job openings will occur each year over the five-year period. These 41,000 openings include 19,000 job openings due to growth in the economy (new jobs), and 22,000 openings to replace workers that leave the labor force. Thus, the majority of job openings do not result from economic growth, but from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force.

- The occupational composition of the job market continues to reflect the movement of jobs toward the service and service-related industries. The service-related occupations, although accounting for only 14 percent of all employment, will grow at the fastest rate of all occupational categories.

- The largest occupational group in the Utah economy, comprising one-fourth of all jobs, is the production, operating, and maintenance category. Second in line is the professional, paraprofessional, and technical category, accounting for over 20 percent of all employment.

- Of the seven major occupational categories, the trend is toward more managerial, sales, and service-related employment. While not showing an actual loss of jobs, the clerical, agricultural, and production occupations will lose, in percentage terms, employment share to the other faster growing occupational categories.(See Charts 3 and 4)

Copies of the *Utah Job Outlook* which address these highlights and provide information on each of the nine Service Delivery Areas across the state are available from Labor Market Information Services, Utah Department of Employment Security. Phone (801) 533-2746

John Mathews, Labor Market Economist

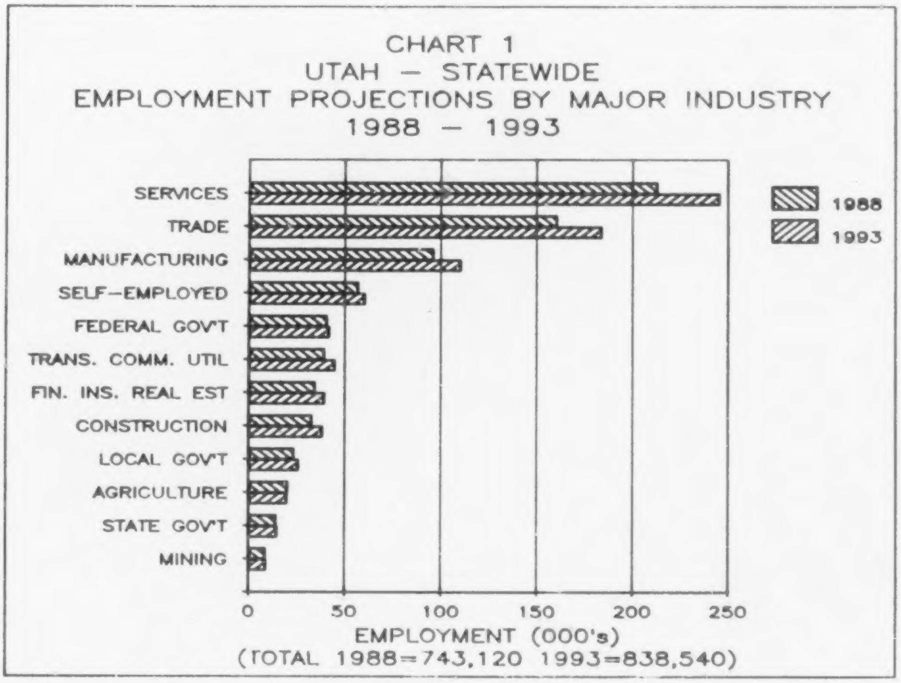


CHART 1
UTAH — STATEWIDE
EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1988 — 1993

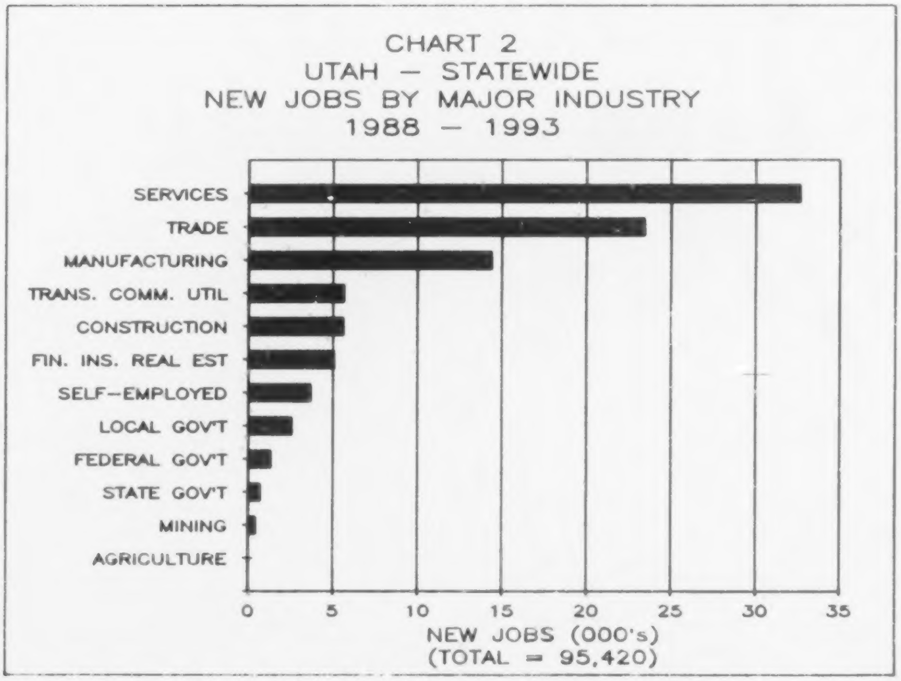
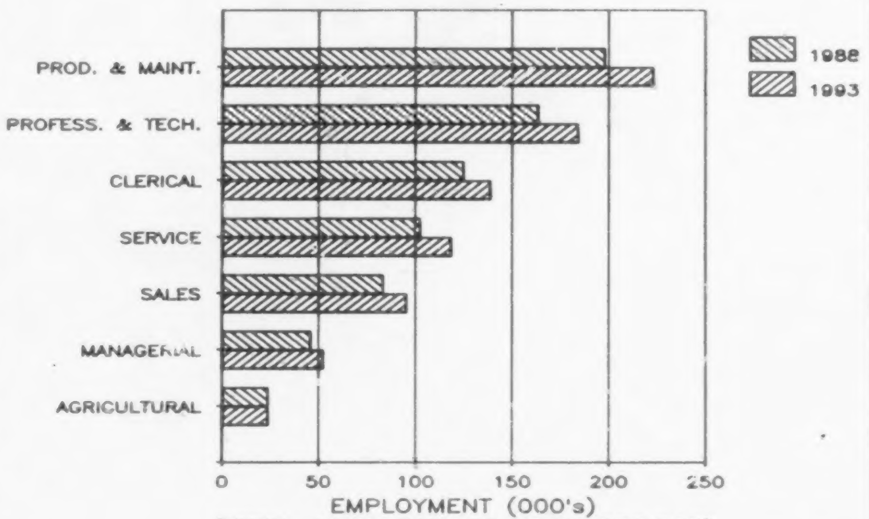


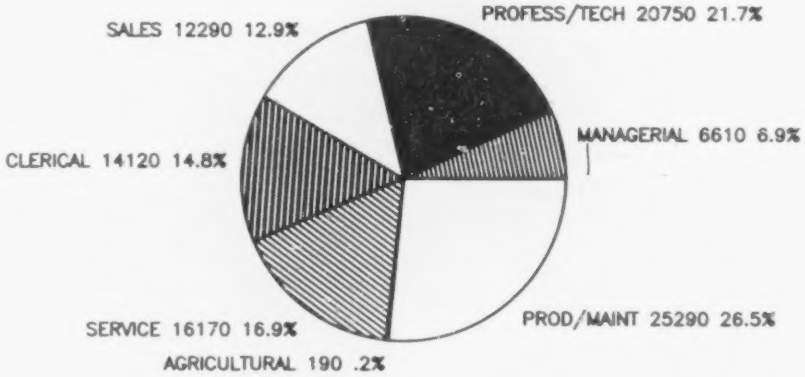
CHART 2
UTAH — STATEWIDE
NEW JOBS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1988 — 1993

CHART 3
UTAH – STATEWIDE
EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
1988 – 1993



(TOTAL 1988=743,120 1993=838,540)

CHART 4
UTAH – STATEWIDE
NEW JOBS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
1988 – 1993



(TOTAL NEW JOBS = 95,420)

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1988(f)	Feb. 1987	% Change	Jan. 1988(p)	Jan. 1987	% Change	Dec. 1987(r)	Dec. 1986	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**757,800**	749,600	1.1	758,600	747,000	1.6	759,000	763,000	—0.5
Employed	**708,200**	693,200	2.2	707,700	692,300	2.2	714,500	717,400	—0.4
Unemployed	**49,600**	56,300	—11.9	51,000	54,700	—6.8	44,500	45,600	—2.4
Percent of Labor Force	**6.5**	7.5	—	6.7	7.3	—	5.9	6.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.7**	6.5	—	5.8	6.4	—	5.9	5.9	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb. 1988(f)	Feb. 1987	% Change	Jan. 1988(p)	Jan. 1987	% Change	Dec. 1987(r)	Dec. 1986	% Change
Total	**638.6**	627.6	1.8	636.0	625.3	1.7	652.9	644.8	1.3
Mining	**8.0**	7.6	5.3	8.2	7.7	6.5	8.5	8.1	4.9
Metal Mining	**2.9**	2.5	16.0	2.9	2.4	20.8	2.9	2.4	20.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.7**	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	0.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.4**	2.5	—4.0	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.9	3.0	—3.3
Contract Construction	**19.5**	24.0	—18.8	20.5	25.0	—18.0	25.3	29.5	—14.2
Manufacturing	**93.7**	88.8	5.5	93.9	88.7	5.9	95.8	90.9	5.4
Durable Goods	**63.1**	60.1	5.0	63.5	60.2	5.5	64.4	61.2	5.2
Primary Metals	**4.5**	2.5	80.0	4.5	2.7	66.7	4.7	2.4	95.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**17.7**	18.0	—1.7	17.7	18.0	—1.7	18.1	18.7	—3.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.1**	7.9	2.5	8.1	7.9	2.5	8.2	8.6	—4.7
Transportation Equipment	**16.0**	15.1	6.0	16.0	14.9	7.4	16.1	14.7	9.5
Other Durable Goods	**16.8**	16.6	1.2	16.9	16.7	1.2	17.3	16.8	3.0
Non-Durable Goods	**30.6**	28.8	6.3	30.4	28.5	6.7	31.4	29.7	5.7
Food & Kindred Products	**10.1**	9.6	5.2	10.0	9.5	5.3	10.7	10.3	3.9
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.9**	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.5	7.3	5.9	5.8	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.7**	3.4	8.8	3.7	3.4	8.8	3.7	3.4	8.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.9**	10.3	5.8	10.8	10.2	5.9	11.1	10.3	7.8
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.6**	37.1	1.3	37.4	36.9	1.4	38.4	37.9	1.3
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	3.1	—16.1	2.6	3.1	—16.1	2.7	3.2	—15.6
Other Transportation	**20.6**	18.8	9.6	20.4	18.6	9.7	21.0	19.2	9.4
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.4**	15.2	—5.3	14.4	15.2	—5.3	14.7	15.5	—5.2
Trade	**148.8**	149.5	—0.5	149.7	150.4	—0.5	157.8	159.8	—1.3
Wholesale Trade	**34.6**	34.6	0.0	34.1	34.5	—1.2	34.7	36.2	—4.1
Retail Trade	**114.2**	115.0	—0.7	115.6	115.9	—0.3	123.1	123.6	—0.4
Building Materials	**4.6**	4.8	—4.2	4.7	4.9	—4.1	4.9	5.1	—3.9
Food Stores	**21.7**	21.3	1.9	21.9	21.4	2.3	22.6	22.4	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.0**	13.4	—3.0	13.0	13.4	—3.0	13.3	13.7	—2.9
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.2**	37.1	—2.4	35.8	36.6	—2.2	37.8	38.2	—1.0
Other Retail	**38.7**	38.4	0.8	40.2	39.7	1.3	44.5	44.2	0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.8**	33.6	0.6	33.5	33.2	0.9	33.8	33.3	1.5
Services	**153.7**	142.8	7.6	151.2	141.2	7.1	151.0	141.6	6.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.9**	10.4	—4.8	9.8	10.2	—3.9	9.6	9.8	—2.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**55.7**	49.7	12.1	55.2	49.1	12.4	55.1	49.9	10.4
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.0**	38.6	6.2	40.7	38.3	6.3	40.4	37.6	7.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**33.5**	32.2	4.0	33.3	31.8	4.7	33.5	32.2	4.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**12.3**	11.9	3.4	12.2	11.8	3.4	12.4	12.0	3.3
Agricultural Services	**1.3**	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
Government	**143.5**	144.4	—0.6	141.6	142.2	—0.4	142.3	143.6	—0.9
Federal Government	**39.6**	40.5	—2.2	39.1	39.9	—2.0	39.1	40.1	—2.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.8**	22.9	—4.8	21.9	22.9	—4.4	22.0	23.1	—4.8
Other Federal Government	**17.8**	17.6	1.1	17.2	17.0	1.2	17.1	17.0	0.6
State Government	**38.8**	39.3	—1.3	38.0	38.4	—1.0	37.7	38.5	—2.1
State Education	**21.8**	22.0	—0.9	21.0	21.2	—0.9	20.9	21.2	—1.4
Other State Government	**17.0**	17.3	—1.7	17.0	17.2	—1.2	16.8	17.4	—3.4
Local Government	**65.1**	64.6	0.8	64.5	64.0	0.8	65.5	65.1	0.6
Local Education	**42.5**	41.8	1.7	42.1	41.4	1.7	42.4	41.6	1.9
Other Local Government	**22.6**	22.8	—0.9	22.4	22.6	—0.9	23.1	23.5	—1.7
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. '88 (f)	Feb. '87	% Change	Jan. '88 (p)	Dec. '87 (r)	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87	June '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,685.2**	1,684.2	0.1	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0	1,680.0	1,679.0	1,678.0	1,677.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,126.7**	1,125.7	0.1	1,125.8	1,124.8	1,123.8	1,122.8	1,121.8	1,120.8	1,119.8	1,118.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**768.6**	759.2	1.2	767.4	756.2	754.1	754.6	754.8	755.2	752.8	773.2
Participation Rate	**68.2**	67.4	0.0	68.2	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.3	67.4	67.2	69.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**724.9**	709.7	2.2	723.2	711.9	710.1	711.0	708.1	706.3	704.8	721.6
Employment Ratio[2]	**64.3**	63.0	0.0	64.2	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.9	64.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**43.6**	49.6	−12.0	44.2	44.2	44.0	43.6	46.8	48.9	47.9	51.6
Unemployment Rate	**5.7**	6.5	0.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**358.1**	366.5	−2.3	358.4	368.6	369.7	368.2	367.0	365.6	367.0	345.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.8**	133.0	−0.2	132.3	133.3	133.2	133.2	133.2	135.2	134.8	134.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**650.9**	640.4	1.6	650.1	640.5	638.8	638.7	640.6	639.7	639.9	642.2
Mining	**7.7**	7.2	6.5	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1
Contract Construction	**22.5**	27.7	−18.9	23.3	25.6	24.9	25.3	26.4	27.5	27.9	28.1
Manufacturing	**95.4**	90.4	5.5	95.7	94.9	93.8	93.2	93.0	94.0	93.8	93.1
Durable Goods	**64.3**	61.1	5.1	64.7	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.8	63.8	63.7	63.3
Nondurable Goods	**31.1**	29.3	6.3	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.1	29.8
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**38.3**	37.8	1.4	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.3	37.5	37.7
Trade	**153.6**	154.3	−0.5	153.3	151.3	150.9	151.1	154.7	156.3	156.2	155.9
Wholesale	**35.2**	35.3	−0.1	34.8	34.3	34.1	34.4	36.2	36.3	36.4	36.3
Retail	**118.3**	119.1	−0.6	118.5	117.0	116.8	116.7	118.5	120.0	119.8	119.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.4**	34.2	0.7	34.3	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.7	34.0	34.0
Services	**156.2**	145.0	7.7	155.0	148.0	148.3	148.3	145.3	144.4	144.8	144.1
Government	**142.8**	143.7	−0.6	142.5	141.0	140.8	140.5	142.1	138.2	137.5	141.0
Federal	**40.0**	40.9	−2.2	39.8	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.1	39.2
State	**38.0**	38.4	−1.1	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2
Local	**64.8**	64.3	0.7	64.9	64.4	64.2	64.4	65.0	61.8	61.8	64.6

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1988(p)	% Change from Jan. '87	% Distribution	Jan. 1988(p)	% Change from Jan. '87	% Distribution	Jan. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**361.5**	3.2	100.0	**274.5**	−0.2	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.7**	6.9	2.1	**0.5**	0.0	0.2	**6.3**	76.8
Contract Construction	**18.2**	−18.8	5.0	**2.3**	−11.5	0.8	**16.3**	79.5
Manufacturing	**64.5**	6.4	17.8	**29.4**	4.6	10.7	**61.5**	65.5
Durable Goods	**45.9**	7.5	12.7	**17.6**	0.6	6.4	**40.7**	64.1
Nondurable Goods	**18.6**	3.9	5.1	**11.8**	11.3	4.3	**20.8**	68.4
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.9**	0.8	7.2	**11.5**	2.7	4.2	**27.5**	73.5
Total Trade	**79.4**	−1.0	22.0	**70.3**	0.1	25.6	**132.3**	88.4
Wholesale Trade	**24.1**	−3.2	6.7	**10.0**	4.2	3.6	**28.7**	84.2
Retail Trade	**55.3**	−0.0	15.3	**60.3**	−0.5	22.0	**103.6**	89.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**14.2**	6.8	3.9	**19.3**	−3.0	7.0	**25.5**	76.1
Services	**72.0**	9.3	19.9	**79.2**	5.2	28.9	**114.4**	75.7
Total Government	**79.6**	6.1	22.0	**62.0**	−7.9	22.6	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.0**	−3.8	6.9	**14.1**	1.4	5.1	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.4**	−4.3	4.3	**6.5**	−4.4	2.4	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**9.6**	−3.0	2.7	**7.6**	7.0	2.8	**NA**	NA
State Government	**20.3**	13.4	5.6	**17.7**	−13.7	6.4	**NA**	NA
State Education	**13.3**	10.8	3.7	**7.7**	−16.3	2.8	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**7.0**	18.6	1.9	**10.0**	−11.5	3.6	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**34.3**	10.3	9.5	**30.2**	−8.2	11.0	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**19.8**	23.8	5.5	**22.3**	−12.2	8.1	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.5**	−4.0	4.0	**7.9**	5.3	2.9	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Feb. '88(f)	Feb. '87	% Chg.	Jan. '88(p)	Dec. '87(r)	Feb. '88(f)	Feb. '87	% Chg.	Jan. '88(p)	Dec. '87(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**500.1**	497.1	0.6	504.8	505.4	**100.0**	98.2	1.8	98.9	99.3
Employed	**470.5**	464.8	1.2	473.0	477.0	**93.7**	89.3	4.9	92.6	93.9
Unemployed	**29.6**	32.3	—8.4	31.8	28.4	**6.3**	8.9	—29.2	6.3	5.4
Percent of Labor Force	**5.9**	6.5	0.0	6.3	5.6	**6.3**	9.0	0.0	6.4	5.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**444.2**	438.5	1.3	443.0	455.2	**74.7**	72.7	2.8	74.0	76.5
Mining	**2.7**	2.3	17.4	2.8	3.0	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**13.9**	17.5	—20.6	14.8	18.2	**1.7**	2.2	—22.7	1.9	2.3
Manufacturing	**62.8**	60.5	3.8	63.1	63.9	**10.4**	9.9	5.1	10.5	10.9
Durable Goods	**43.2**	42.1	2.6	43.3	43.8	**6.9**	6.6	4.5	7.2	7.4
Nondurable Goods	**19.6**	18.4	6.5	19.8	20.1	**3.5**	3.3	6.1	3.3	3.5
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.9**	28.5	1.4	28.8	29.6	**2.7**	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7
Total Trade	**109.5**	110.1	—0.5	110.2	116.4	**15.1**	15.2	—0.7	15.1	16.4
Wholesale Trade	**29.7**	29.7	0.0	29.3	30.0	**1.9**	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.9
Retail Trade	**79.8**	80.4	—0.7	80.9	86.4	**13.2**	13.3	—0.8	13.3	14.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.6**	27.4	0.7	27.3	27.7	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.4
Services	**104.0**	96.7	7.5	102.5	102.7	**29.0**	27.0	7.4	28.2	28.3
Total Government	**94.8**	95.5	—0.7	93.5	93.7	**13.5**	13.5	0.0	13.3	13.5

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb.'88(f)	Jan.'88(p)	Dec. '87(r)	Feb.'87	Feb.'88(f)	Feb.'87	% Change	Feb.'88(f)	Feb.'87	% Change
State Total	**6.5**	6.7	5.9	7.5	**757,760**	749,590	1.1	**638,560**	627,640	1.7
Bear River	**4.6**	5.0	4.1	5.2	**47,380**	45,480	4.2	**39,510**	37,700	4.8
Box Elder	**4.3**	4.9	3.6	4.9	**17,400**	16,260	7.0	**15,160**	13,910	9.0
Cache	**4.7**	5.0	4.4	5.3	**29,360**	28,610	2.6	**24,080**	23,510	2.4
Rich	**6.2**	6.1	4.3	6.4	**620**	610	1.6	**270**	280	—3.6
Wasatch Front	**6.0**	6.3	5.6	6.6	**512,560**	509,820	0.5	**454,610**	449,010	1.2
North	**6.5**	6.7	6.2	7.1	**152,730**	152,030	0.5	**112,270**	112,140	0.1
Davis	**5.4**	5.5	5.9	6.9	**76,970**	77,260	—0.4	**50,670**	51,210	1.1
Morgan	**9.0**	7.1	8.1	9.8	**1,590**	1,640	—3.0	**830**	880	—5.7
Weber	**7.5**	8.0	6.4	7.4	**74,170**	73,130	1.4	**60,770**	60,050	1.2
South	**5.7**	6.1	5.4	6.3	**359,830**	357,790	0.6	**342,340**	336,870	1.6
Salt Lake	**5.7**	6.1	5.4	6.2	**348,960**	346,720	0.6	**332,670**	327,160	1.7
Tooele	**6.9**	7.2	5.8	8.9	**10,870**	11,070	—1.8	**9,670**	9,710	—0.4
Mountainlands	**6.5**	6.8	5.8	9.1	**113,100**	110,920	2.0	**84,760**	82,190	3.1
Summit	**5.8**	6.1	7.6	6.6	**8,950**	8,680	3.1	**7,940**	7,670	3.5
Utah	**6.3**	6.4	5.4	9.0	**99,940**	98,170	1.8	**74,770**	72,540	3.1
Wasatch	**13.6**	12.9	11.4	17.0	**4,210**	4,070	3.4	**2,050**	1,980	3.5
Central	**13.5**	13.0	9.4	14.2	**21,750**	21,550	0.9	**13,610**	13,590	0.1
Juab	**16.2**	15.2	13.8	24.1	**1,890**	2,010	—6.0	**1,350**	1,310	3.1
Millard	**7.4**	8.3	7.4	8.9	**5,760**	5,990	—3.8	**3,470**	3,640	—4.7
Piute	**14.1**	17.2	11.8	14.9	**430**	380	13.2	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**21.6**	20.4	11.1	19.4	**6,420**	5,990	7.2	**3,490**	3,420	2.0
Sevier	**9.4**	9.3	7.7	10.6	**6,370**	6,300	1.1	**4,730**	4,650	1.7
Wayne	**16.3**	13.0	11.4	18.6	**880**	880	0.0	**370**	380	—2.6
Southwestern	**7.7**	7.1	6.2	7.7	**30,150**	28,770	4.8	**20,710**	20,160	2.7
Beaver	**7.4**	6.6	6.6	6.8	**2,190**	1,930	13.5	**1,300**	1,230	5.7
Garfield	**21.8**	21.8	18.4	23.2	**1,420**	1,380	2.9	**1,110**	1,050	5.7
Iron	**6.2**	5.8	5.3	7.4	**8,520**	8,150	4.5	**6,420**	6,250	2.7
Kane	**17.5**	13.3	8.5	13.6	**2,280**	2,100	8.6	**1,170**	1,130	3.5
Washington	**5.9**	5.6	5.2	5.7	**15,740**	15,210	3.5	**10,710**	10,500	2.0
Uintah Basin	**13.5**	11.8	10.1	18.7	**14,250**	14,350	—0.7	**10,090**	9,790	3.1
Daggett	**1.9**	2.1	2.9	4.2	**360**	340	5.9	**250**	250	0.0
Duchesne	**18.4**	15.1	12.8	23.5	**5,420**	5,380	0.7	**3,690**	3,460	6.6
Uintah	**10.8**	10.1	8.6	16.2	**8,470**	8,630	—1.9	**6,150**	6,080	1.2
Southeastern	**12.6**	11.4	9.7	13.0	**18,610**	18,710	—0.5	**15,320**	15,190	0.9
Carbon	**10.5**	9.0	8.3	12.0	**8,620**	8,850	—2.6	**7,350**	7,290	0.8
Emery	**15.5**	14.2	12.8	15.9	**3,690**	3,760	—1.9	**3,360**	3,380	—0.6
Grand	**17.3**	14.7	12.5	17.2	**2,710**	2,570	5.4	**1,800**	1,750	2.9
San Juan	**11.2**	11.7	7.9	9.5	**3,590**	3,530	1.7	**2,810**	2,770	1.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1988	**Dec.(r) 1987**	**Jan. 1987**	**Jan.(p) 1988**	**Dec.(r) 1987**	**Jan. 1987**	**Jan.(p) 1988**	**Dec.(r) 1986**	**Jan. 1987**
MINING	**$551.46**	$518.18	$550.84	**45.5**	42.3	42.9	**$12.12**	$12.25	$12.84
MANUFACTURING	**404.81**	408.59	395.34	**40.2**	40.9	40.3	**10.07**	9.99	9.81
Durable Goods	**416.16**	415.52	408.65	**40.8**	41.1	40.5	**10.20**	10.11	10.09
Nondurable Goods	**376.16**	390.67	362.98	**38.7**	40.4	39.8	**9.72**	9.67	9.12
TRADE	**246.45**	245.23	236.34	**31.0**	31.2	30.3	**7.95**	7.86	7.80
Wholesale Trade	**439.42**	422.08	398.32	**40.8**	39.3	38.3	**10.77**	10.74	10.40
Retail Trade	**182.27**	188.47	181.88	**27.7**	28.6	27.6	**6.58**	6.59	6.59
AVERAGE	**320.26**	314.76	308.49	**34.4**	34.4	33.9	**9.31**	9.15	9.10

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1988	**Dec.(r) 1987**	**Jan. 1987**	**Jan.(p) 1988**	**Dec.(r) 1987**	**Jan. 1987**	**Jan.(p) 1988**	**Dec.(r) 1987**	**Jan. 1987**
MINING	**$656.68**	$635.91	$611.10	**44.4**	45.1	42.0	**$14.79**	$14.10	$14.55
Metal Mining	**601.22**	556.61	569.49	**44.7**	41.2	41.0	**13.45**	13.51	13.89
Bituminous Coal Mining	**733.50**	791.54	681.67	**45.0**	47.2	40.6	**16.30**	16.77	16.79
MANUFACTURING	**390.64**	408.63	381.52	**39.3**	40.7	37.7	**9.94**	10.04	10.12
Durable Goods	**407.55**	428.49	389.75	**39.8**	41.4	36.7	**10.24**	10.35	10.62
Primary Metal Industries	**512.74**	624.70	551.95	**39.2**	45.4	40.2	**13.08**	13.76	13.73
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**408.62**	409.50	367.73	**41.4**	42.0	37.6	**9.87**	9.75	9.78
Transportation Equipment	**551.69**	575.52	481.91	**41.7**	43.6	36.9	**13.23**	13.20	13.06
Nondurable Goods	**357.34**	369.42	364.32	**38.3**	39.3	39.6	**9.33**	9.40	9.20
Food & Kindred Products	**340.45**	339.30	354.78	**38.6**	37.7	40.5	**8.82**	9.00	8.76
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**508.99**	514.23	548.70	**40.3**	40.3	41.6	**12.63**	12.76	13.19
TRADE	**223.20**	225.34	221.68	**29.8**	30.7	29.4	**7.49**	7.34	7.54
Wholesale Trade	**411.06**	406.62	386.53	**39.0**	38.8	37.6	**10.54**	10.48	10.28
Retail Trade	**170.54**	176.70	175.07	**27.2**	28.5	27.1	**6.27**	6.20	6.46
Food Stores	**208.80**	209.38	211.03	**29.0**	29.0	27.3	**7.20**	7.22	7.73
Other Retail	**188.21**	196.56	178.57	**29.0**	31.4	28.3	**6.49**	6.26	6.31
AVERAGE	**313.24**	315.33	303.40	**33.9**	34.5	32.8	**9.24**	9.14	9.25

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Feb. '88	**Preliminary Jan. '88**	**Final Dec. '87**	**Final Feb. '87**	**Final Jan. '87**	**Final Dec. '86**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,044**	8,683	7,065	5,058	6,235	5,073
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**13,484**	13,289	12,813	9,268	9,134	8,807
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**20,528**	21,972	19,878	14,326	15,369	13,880
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**7,229**	9,913	6,957	6,779	9,296	6,524
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,969**	7,798	7,020	4,809	5,381	4,844
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,300**	2,066	2,013	1,261	2,138	2,455
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**16,579**	15,851	11,254	21,295	20,648	14,607
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.82**	2.69	1.87	3.69	3.55	2.43
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$9,359,000**	$7,744,301	$6,977,143	$11,871,322	$11,166,701	$10,499,817

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Jan. '87	% Change From Last Month	Jan. '87 to Jan. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)					
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[1])	114.5	114.2	110.0	0.3	4.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[2])	115.7	115.4	111.3	0.3	4.0
Food and Beverages	115.7	114.8	112.1	0.8	3.2
Food at Home	114.1	112.8	109.9	1.2	3.8
Housing	116.2	115.6	111.9	0.5	3.8
Rent Residential	126.0	125.6	121.3	0.3	3.9
Fuel and Other Util.	102.4	102.0	101.1	0.4	1.3
Medical Care	134.4	133.1	126.6	1.0	6.2
Apparel and Upkeep	110.4	112.7	105.6	—2.0	4.5
Transportation	107.1	107.6	102.6	—0.5	4.4
Gasoline	79.5	81.8	72.7	—2.8	9.4
Energy[3]	87.4	88.3	83.9	—1.0	4.2
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.864**	**$.866**	**$.899**	**—0.2**	**—3.9**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)					
ALL COMMODITIES	104.5	104.1	NA	0.4	NA
Finished Goods	106.2	105.7	104.0	0.5	2.1
Intermediate Materials	104.2	103.7	98.9	0.5	5.4
Crude Materials	93.4	94.3	89.0	—1.0	4.9

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[1] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES ARE CHANGED TO NEW REFERENCE BASE

Beginning with the release of data for January 1988 in February 1988, most Consumer Price Indexes have shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes currently expressed on a base of 1967 = 100, or any other base through December 1981, have been rebased to 1982-84 = 100. Only indexes with a base later than December 1981 have maintained their current bases. This base change was reviewed by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, Office of Management and Budget, and is in keeping with the Government's long standing policy to update index bases periodically. Selection of the 1982-84 period was made to coincide with the updated expenditure weights, which are based upon data tabulated from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys for 1982, 1983, and 1984. The last previous rebasing of CPI data occurred in February 1971, when the current 1967 base was substituted for the former 1957-59 base. Historical data for each CPI series on the new base are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). For the convenience of users, the BLS will continue to publish all items indexes for the U.S. city average, and for the individual local areas for which CPIs are published, on their former official reference base (1967 = 100 in most cases).

Conversion factors and an accompanying Fact Sheet on rebasing are available from BLS. Dividing by one of these factors will rebase the related index series from its current 1982-84 base to its previous reference base. (Users should note: Because of rounding effects, there may be occasional minor differences between the final rebased index and the result obtained using the conversion factor.)

PRODUCER PRICE INDEXES ARE CHANGED TO NEW REFERENCE BASE

Beginning with this report for January 1988 data, many important Producer Price Indexes have been changed to a new reference base year, 1982 = 100. Until now, the standard index base was 1967 = 100. The January 1988 value for the Producer Price Index for Finished Goods on the 1982 base is 106.2, indicating that producer prices in January were only about 6 percent higher than they were in 1982 — about five years ago.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1988 published April 1988

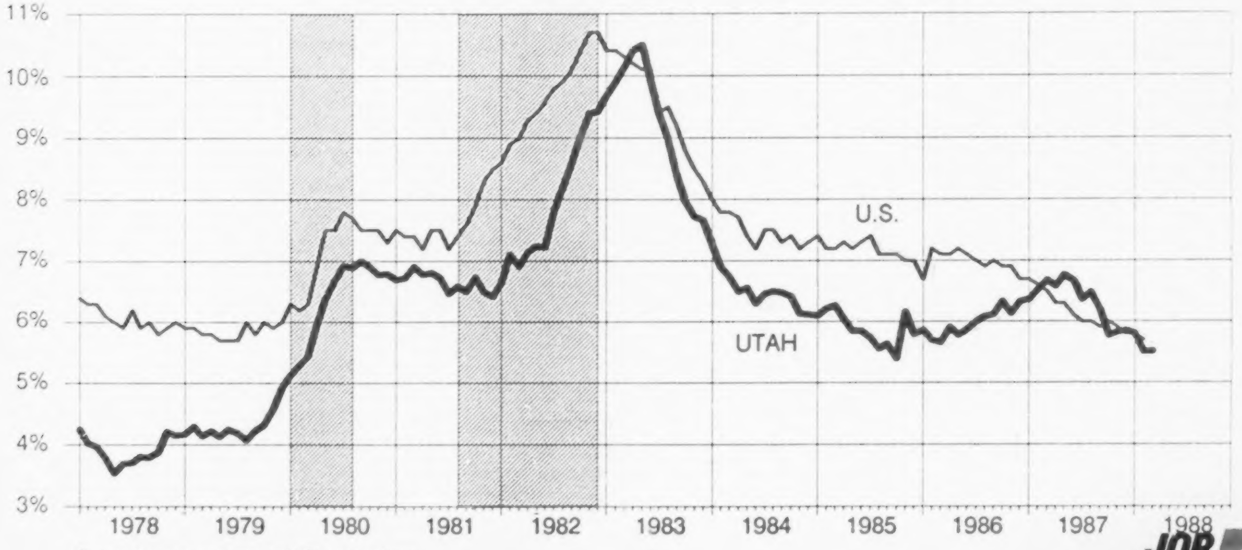
- Utah's March 1988 unemployment rate held steady at 5.5 percent – unchanged from the revised February 1988 number.
- March and February can be numbered among only a half dozen months in the 80s with joblessness at, or below, 5.5 percent.
- Utah added 9,100 net new nonfarm jobs between March 1987 and March 1988 – an increase of 1.4 percent.
- Although job growth remains slow in historical terms, the March 1987 to March 1988 growth rate is triple that of the March 1986 to March 1987 increase.
- Zesty growth in the service industry (up 9,000 jobs) was seconded by manufacturing where employment grew by almost 4,800 jobs.

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS

In March, Utah unemployment registered 5.5 percent – no change from the revised February figure. Still, although joblessness didn't decline, 5.5 percent is low. In fact, during the 80s, only four other months (besides March and February) have registered joblessness at, or below, 5.5 percent. Moreover, three of those months occurred during the first quarter of 1980 (see the chart below). In other words, current labor market conditions mark the strongest performance in a long time. In fact, after holding fairly steady for several months in the 5.8 to 5.7 percent range, Utah's rate once again is edging down. Just since March of last year, unemployment in

In this issue:
- Consumer Price Indices (CPI), 1978-88 (New Base Period).
- Utah Nonfarm Jobs and Payroll Wages, Third Quarter 1987.
- ACCRA Metro-Area Cost of Living Comparisons.
- Changes in Total and Nonfarm Personal Income, Utah and Other Areas, pg 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

the State has fallen 1.2 points and the number of out-of-work Utahns (42,700) has plunged by 16 percent.

LOW UNEMPLOYMENT PHOBIA

With both Utah and U.S. unemployment rates dropping so low, fears are surfacing. Yes, fears. After all, if the country moves much below full employment, it could face inflationary pressures. (If joblessness isn't too high, it must be too low!) With this in mind, now seems like an opportune time to review the definition of full employment. Of course, getting a consensus among economists isn't the easiest task in the world. Nevertheless, several years ago, most economists agreed that *full employment* was achieved when *unemployment* dropped to the 3-4 percent range. In other words the Full Employment Unemployment Rate (FUER) was considered to lie somewhere between 3 and 4 percent. However, here the U.S. stands with the lowest unemployment of the 80s and joblessness is more than a point and a half above the upper limit of that range.

WHAT IS FULL EMPLOYMENT?

Is full employment a phenomenon of the past? What is it anyway?For those who might have missed Economics 101, full employment occurs when labor demand and supply are approximately in balance. In common parlance, there are enough jobs in the economy for anybody who wants one. Of course, those jobs might not match the skills or education of the jobless. Or, unemployed individuals might not want the available jobs or to move to where the jobs are. Although it may appear paradoxical, unemployment is still present at "full employment."

When the economy reaches full employment, some unemployment is "frictional" – people between jobs, just entering the labor force, passing up jobs in hopes of receiving the highest possible return, etc. Some unemployment is "structural" – people who have involuntarily lost jobs due to the shifting nature of the economy. Individuals who are structurally unemployed may need to make a long-distance move, lower their wage requirements, obtain new skills, etc. to secure the available positions. Economists (generally a hard-hearted lot) classify these individuals as "voluntarily unemployed."

ARE WE THERE?

Since the early 70s, changes in demographics (such as women, youth and baby boomers entering the labor market) have wrought a transformation in the FUER. In addition, other changes in the economy – rising import competition, declining productivity growth, and a substantial increase in government transfer payments – have pushed the FUER higher. Currently, estimates of the FUER for the U.S. range from the old 4 percent figure to as high as 7 percent.

Kevin Murphy of the University of Tennessee[1] estimated Utah's 1983 FUER at 6.2 percent. Believe it or not, Utah and the U.S. may very possibly be at full employment. In other words, even though 42,700 Utahns were out-of-work in March, the State's labor demand and supply appear to be approximately in balance.

JOB CREATION STILL SLOW

However, in spite of Utah's probable state of full employment, nonagricultural job growth remains slow. As mentioned in previous reports, Utahns seem to be leaving the labor force (through retirement, etc.) or the State. Nonfarm employment totaled 641,700 jobs in March 1988 – up only 1.4 percent from March of last year. This gain translated into an addition of 9,100 positions, down slightly from the year-to-year increases of January and February 1988 (9,200 and 10,400 jobs respectively). However, the March 1988 year-over increase approximately triples the March 1986 to March 1987 gain of 3,000 positions.

INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY

Services continued as the primary engine behind Utah's job expansion, adding 9,000 jobs between March 1987 and March 1988. This 6 percent growth rate was the highest of any major industry in the State. Even so, manufacturing's sturdy growth provides bright news for the Utah economy. Since March 1987, the durable goods manufacturing industry has added 2,900 new jobs (up 5 percent). Moreover, nondurable goods manufacturing added 1,900 positions – up nearly 7 percent from March 1987.

Mining (up 400 jobs), transportation/communication/utilities (up 500 jobs), and finance/insurance/real estate (up 100 jobs) also yielded net additions to the job market. The oil/gas extraction industry has stopped losing jobs – employment figures for March 1987 and March 1988 are virtually identical, and a hardy 10 percent gain in air and motor freight employment helped transportation/communications/utilities overcome declines in utilities/railroad employment.

Although a strong job gainer in the past few years, trade employment dropped by 600 positions between March 1987 and March 1988. Total government employment dropped by 800 positions – not quite 1 percent. Federal government employment declined by 700 defense-related positions and state government employment fell by 400 positions in comparison to March 1987. On the other hand, local government employment increased by 300 positions. Unfortunately, the construction industry is still down 4,200 jobs in comparison to March 1987.

IN PARTING. . .

However, for most job-losing industries, declines appear to be slowly moderating and improvement is expected in the rest of the year. Moreover, the strong performance of the service and manufacturing industries suggests Utah should see better economic times ahead.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

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[1] Murphy, Kevin J., The Full Employment Unemployment Rate: Changes in Tennessee, the South, and the U.S., 1961-1983, Center for Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, The University of Tennessee, August 1985.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS

1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.6	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0												
-W	114.5	114.7												

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FOURTH QUARTER 1987

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.3**	**93.1**	**89.4**	**96.4**	**104.9**	**100.5**	**105.0**
Provo, Utah	**87.5**	**86.0**	**72.4**	**89.9**	**99.7**	**92.7**	**92.1**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	106.6	101.4	109.8	94.3	102.4	128.2	108.7
Sacramento, California	107.3	101.3	105.2	107.1	116.1	130.5	103.1
San Diego, California	124.3	104.5	183.9	76.8	121.1	127.4	109.7
Denver, Colorado	103.1	92.9	119.0	89.8	112.4	109.2	96.8
Boise, Idaho	96.8	92.6	105.8	66.6	102.7	99.3	100.5
Missoula, Montana	98.4	102.7	82.6	85.1	100.0	115.0	107.9
Reno, Nevada	106.6	100.8	118.3	95.2	102.7	114.2	105.5
Albuquerque, New Mexico	102.9	96.9	113.4	88.9	109.1	105.2	100.4
Seattle, Washington	107.8	112.1	103.8	57.4	117.7	151.9	112.3
Casper, Wyoming	95.7	96.7	76.2	111.3	97.8	96.2	102.7
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	111.1	99.5	132.1	115.1	99.5	117.6	104.3
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.6	98.3	97.7	97.6	109.1	93.3	93.2
St. Louis, Missouri	100.1	98.2	97.6	108.1	97.8	105.2	100.1
New York, New York	150.9	117.3	231.1	185.5	115.1	139.7	116.6
Houston, Texas	101.6	105.0	79.6	114.5	108.8	101.9	107.9
Highest City	152.3 Boston, MA	133.7 Anchorage, AK	261.3 Boston, MA	185.5 New York, NY	122.7 W. Palm Beach, FL	196.2 Anchorage, AK	130.6 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	87.5 Provo, UT	86.0 Provo, UT	70.1 Gadsden, AL	57.4 Seattle, WA	85.1 Sherman, TX	72.0 Fayettville, AR	86.4 Sharon, PA

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
THIRD QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 3-86
State Total	65353696	142590593	529237579	248756868	485716748	167651864	585080495	649654008	2868427244	3.66%	2767214444
Bear River	46287	8427183	102898752	3874216	16449918	3403616	15317061	33299307	183716340	15.89%	158524336
Box Elder	36955	2612257	76019740	914356	6790699	979081	3821350	7306377	98480815	10.78%	88900112
Cache	0	5794048	26867368	2905048	9529608	2408816	11380756	25362758	84248402	4.73%	80441927
Rich	9332	20878	11644	54812	129611	15719	114955	630172	987123	-1.32%	1000312
Wasatch Front	25282543	101618166	357542020	195388002	389987624	139768562	427380569	502854092	2139821678	3.90%	2059598597
North	742949	22497804	86046481	22120120	69925415	14845623	80066053	195125798	491370243	0.14%	490704871
Davis	342959	12451490	30402242	8584799	32808127	4604415	31180544	122378586	242753162	-3.64%	251928543
Morgan	0	337218	1209309	30814	1213902	66211	202496	955991	4015941	2.99%	3899213
Weber	399990	9709096	54434930	13504507	35903386	10174997	48683013	71791221	244601140	3.13%	237169741
South	24539594	79120362	271495539	173267882	320062209	124922939	347314616	307728294	1648451435	5.07%	1568893726
Salt Lake	22106473	77431285	265443757	172404741	317309205	124380631	344444242	266748496	1590318830	5.25%	1510955436
Tooele	2433121	1639077	6051782	863141	2753004	542308	2870374	40979798	58132605	0.34%	57938290
Mountainland	673604	13843911	50976642	16104550	44877022	12495208	108669070	50511931	298151938	1.59%	293494561
Summit	594747	943902	808465	1075993	3305451	3044911	6125159	4129799	20028427	14.08%	17556398
Utah	75811	11942751	49952768	14837591	39958205	9272380	101179245	44289648	271508399	0.46%	270267339
Wasatch	3046	957258	215409	190966	1613366	177917	1364666	2092484	6615112	16.65%	5670824
Central	3424745	5911675	7866045	9526761	6550697	1480657	5303824	14189999	54254403	-5.53%	57427817
Juab	237935	154065	699838	80765	940132	116761	627973	1307408	4164877	5.42%	3950731
Millard	923055	1662188	1231455	6225865	1283923	286821	1286316	2270607	15170230	-31.99%	22306788
Piute	9558	16301	65374	45455	21695	17989	45863	356829	579064	51.51%	382196
Sanpete	23827	785255	3575059	528762	1253328	346951	1104184	4257931	11875297	9.69%	10826216
Sevier	2221110	2429309	2114277	2635975	2963428	695153	2164816	4959618	20183686	9.94%	18358775
Wayne	9260	864557	180042	9939	88191	16982	74672	1037606	2281249	42.30%	1603111
Southwestern	1528309	3916433	6703599	6659884	14458513	2907537	15258520	21537708	72970503	3.24%	70679870
Beaver	6019	87846	258554	1833106	577670	108359	408411	1509487	4789452	-7.84%	5196721
Garfield	126145	171365	1093610	230010	337990	69236	1392055	1785716	5206127	-0.81%	5248653
Iron	1000070	957058	914518	1719719	4426822	738408	3404797	7904386	21065778	2.76%	20500212
Kane	46863	33738	226929	160998	1014380	161843	1477160	1379945	4501856	5.66%	4260597
Washington	349212	2666426	4209988	2716051	8101651	1829691	8576097	8958174	37407290	5.45%	35473687
Uintah Basin	10074678	5131909	1595118	6679171	5750063	6383323	5614607	12181672	47795934	2.66%	46558736
Daggett	0	0	0	187543	121795	0	169685	713114	1192137	22.62%	972204
Duchesne	2463565	4657649	629413	2266479	1898503	322714	1096868	4704008	18039199	7.94%	16712299
Uintah	7611113	474260	965705	4225149	3729765	446002	4348054	6764550	28564598	-1.07%	28874233
Southeastern	24323530	3741316	1655403	10524284	7642911	1212961	7536744	15079299	71716448	2.72%	69819886
Carbon	12727329	936041	921945	2588919	4539014	725108	4017107	7359169	33814632	-1.64%	34378183
Emery	8087854	1393231	34726	6574382	565256	132713	837404	1954896	19580462	9.92%	17814000
Grand	1060101	193121	190465	959831	1442294	245526	859427	2511542	7462307	-4.54%	7817360
San Juan	2448246	1218923	508267	401152	1096347	109614	1822806	3253692	10859047	10.69%	9810343
Year-over %	14.98%	-16.34%	3.00%	5.16%	0.99%	12.39%	13.79%	0.68%			
Total Wages 3-86	56837108	170431509	513813506	236556875	480973765	149164502	514182912	645254267	2767214444		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
THIRD QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin. Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment QTR 3-86
State Total	8028	28473	93551	38107	153082	34336	149964	134848	640389	0.89%	634735
Bear River	13	1622	15169	783	6912	891	4674	8422	38486	4.85%	36707
Box Elder	12	542	8970	180	2481	264	1206	1803	15458	9.09%	14170
Cache	0	1074	6196	591	4367	623	3406	6448	22705	2.44%	22164
Rich	1	6	3	12	64	4	62	171	323	-13.40%	373
Wasatch Front	2900	20409	63107	29047	113025	28410	104444	95855	457197	0.09%	456774
North	123	4885	15799	3863	24935	3684	22959	37470	113718	-1.34%	115264
Davis	68	2717	5981	1544	11252	1190	8576	21262	52590	-2.29%	53822
Morgan	0	73	198	4	280	15	41	261	872	-3.86%	907
Weber	55	2095	9620	2315	13403	2479	14342	15947	60256	-0.46%	60535
South	2777	15524	47308	25184	88090	24726	81485	58385	343479	0.58%	341510
Salt Lake	2515	15162	46492	25035	86884	24570	80592	52131	333381	0.67%	331173
Tooele	262	362	816	149	1206	156	893	6254	10098	-2.31%	10337
Mountainland	112	3143	10864	3289	18130	3217	28925	14417	82097	4.20%	78791
Summit	90	216	184	221	1507	841	2180	972	6211	12.13%	5539
Utah	21	2746	10615	3034	15911	2328	26143	12901	73699	3.38%	71288
Wasatch	1	181	65	34	712	48	602	544	2187	11.35%	1964
Central	485	986	1916	1299	3338	400	1949	4041	14414	-3.47%	14932
Juab	50	46	199	19	437	34	273	412	1470	-3.16%	1518
Millard	133	244	222	683	730	85	435	783	3315	-25.12%	4427
Piute	1	6	36	8	17	6	24	114	212	30.86%	162
Sanpete	8	201	883	110	757	99	378	1237	3673	3.99%	3532
Sevier	291	361	495	477	1327	170	795	1224	5140	6.57%	4823
Wayne	2	128	81	2	70	6	44	271	604	28.51%	470
Southwestern	251	1013	1636	1111	6287	834	5434	5167	21733	3.42%	21014
Beaver	2	30	92	187	361	30	187	453	1342	0.52%	1335
Garfield	19	33	245	48	222	18	560	504	1649	0.73%	1637
Iron	164	260	263	292	1990	235	1252	1756	6212	3.71%	5990
Kane	9	12	76	34	507	44	584	348	1614	10.47%	1461
Washington	57	678	960	550	3207	507	2851	2106	10916	3.07%	10591
Uintah Basin	1419	639	337	1051	2197	220	1887	2968	10718	-0.63%	10786
Daggett	0	0	0	36	79	0	83	164	362	23.55%	293
Duchesne	379	512	123	370	804	94	383	1259	3924	-0.56%	3946
Uintah	1040	127	214	645	1314	126	1421	1545	6432	-1.76%	6547
Southeastern	2848	661	522	1527	3193	364	2651	3978	15744	0.08%	15731
Carbon	1416	181	238	390	1631	192	1301	1814	7163	-2.70%	7362
Emery	852	237	12	839	326	51	266	833	3416	2.40%	3336
Grand	189	59	57	182	674	89	462	505	2217	-2.21%	2267
San Juan	391	184	215	116	562	32	622	826	2948	6.58%	2766
Year-over %	12.97%	-18.66%	1.73%	1.33%	-0.94%	3.27%	7.87%	-1.03%			
Employment 3-86	7106	35007	91956	37605	154542	33250	139024	136245	634735		

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.
Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Mar. 1988(f)	Mar. 1987	% Change	Feb. 1988(p)	Feb. 1987	% Change	Jan. 1988(r)	Jan. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**762,900**	753,900	1.2	757,400	749,600	1.0	757,800	747,000	1.4
Employed	**716,600**	698,800	2.5	709,500	693,200	2.4	707,400	692,300	2.2
Unemployed	**46,300**	55,100	—16.0	47,900	56,300	—14.9	50,400	54,700	—7.9
Percent of Labor Force	**6.1**	7.5	—	6.3	7.5	—	6.7	7.3	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.5**	6.7	—	5.5	6.5	—	5.8	6.4	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Mar. 1988(f)	Mar. 1987	% Change	Feb. 1988(p)	Feb. 1987	% Change	Jan. 1988(r)	Jan. 1987	% Change
Total	**641.7**	632.6	1.4	636.8	627.6	1.5	635.7	625.3	1.7
Mining	**8.0**	7.6	5.3	8.1	7.6	6.6	8.2	7.7	6.5
Metal Mining	**2.9**	2.6	11.5	2.9	2.5	16.0	2.9	2.4	20.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.7**	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.6	7.7	2.7	2.6	3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.4**	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.5	—4.0	2.6	2.7	—3.7
Contract Construction	**20.8**	25.0	—16.8	19.9	24.0	—17.1	20.8	25.0	—16.8
Manufacturing	**94.5**	89.9	5.1	93.6	88.8	5.4	93.3	88.7	5.2
Durable Goods	**63.9**	61.0	4.8	63.3	60.1	5.3	63.1	60.2	4.8
Primary Metals	**5.0**	2.7	85.2	5.0	2.5	100.0	4.9	2.7	81.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**17.8**	18.2	—2.2	17.7	18.0	—1.7	17.6	18.0	—2.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.3**	7.9	5.1	8.3	7.9	5.1	8.3	7.9	—5.1
Transportation Equipment	**16.0**	15.3	4.6	16.0	15.1	6.0	15.9	14.9	6.7
Other Durable Goods	**16.8**	16.9	—0.6	16.3	16.6	—1.8	16.4	16.7	—1.8
Non-Durable Goods	**30.6**	28.7	6.6	30.3	28.8	5.2	30.2	28.5	6.0
Food & Kindred Products	**10.1**	9.6	5.2	9.8	9.6	2.1	9.9	9.5	4.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.9**	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.5	9.1	5.9	5.5	7.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.7**	3.4	8.8	3.7	3.4	8.8	3.6	3.4	5.9
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.9**	10.1	7.9	10.8	10.3	4.9	10.8	10.2	5.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.9**	37.4	1.3	37.9	37.1	2.2	37.9	36.9	2.7
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	3.1	—16.1	2.6	3.1	—16.1	2.6	3.1	—16.1
Other Transportation	**20.8**	18.9	10.1	20.7	18.8	10.1	20.7	18.6	11.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.5**	15.4	—5.8	14.6	15.2	—3.9	14.6	15.2	—3.9
Trade	**149.6**	150.2	—0.4	148.1	149.5	—0.9	149.0	150.4	—0.9
Wholesale Trade	**34.2**	34.8	—1.7	34.1	34.6	—1.4	34.0	34.5	—1.4
Retail Trade	**115.0**	115.4	—0.3	114.0	115.0	—0.9	115.0	115.9	—0.8
Building Materials	**4.6**	4.9	—6.1	4.3	4.8	—10.4	4.5	4.9	—8.2
Food Stores	**21.7**	21.2	2.4	21.6	21.3	1.4	21.6	21.4	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.1**	13.5	—3.0	13.2	13.4	—1.5	13.2	13.4	—1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	**36.9**	37.6	—1.9	36.5	37.1	—1.6	36.0	36.6	—1.6
Other Retail	**38.7**	38.2	1.3	38.4	38.4	0.0	39.7	39.7	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.8**	33.7	0.3	33.5	33.6	—0.3	33.4	33.2	0.6
Services	**153.2**	144.2	6.2	152.2	142.8	6.6	150.8	141.2	6.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.3**	10.7	—3.7	10.1	10.4	—2.9	9.8	10.2	—3.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**55.9**	50.1	11.6	55.6	49.7	11.9	55.0	49.1	12.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.0**	38.9	5.4	40.6	38.6	5.2	40.3	38.3	5.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**33.7**	32.4	4.0	33.6	32.2	4.3	33.4	31.8	5.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.2**	10.7	4.7	11.1	10.6	4.7	11.0	10.5	4.8
Agricultural Services	**1.3**	1.4	—7.1	1.2	1.3	—7.7	1.3	1.3	0.0
Government	**143.9**	144.7	—0.6	143.5	144.4	—0.6	142.1	142.2	—0.1
Federal Government	**39.8**	40.5	—1.7	39.7	40.5	—2.0	39.4	39.9	—1.3
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.8**	22.7	—4.0	21.8	22.9	—4.8	21.9	22.9	—4.4
Other Federal Government	**18.0**	17.8	1.1	17.9	17.6	1.7	17.5	17.0	2.9
State Government	**38.6**	39.0	—1.0	38.8	39.3	—1.3	38.2	38.4	—0.5
State Education	**21.7**	21.8	—0.5	21.8	22.0	—0.9	21.2	21.2	0.0
Other State Government	**16.9**	17.2	—1.7	17.0	17.3	—1.7	17.0	17.2	—1.2
Local Government	**65.5**	65.2	0.5	65.0	64.6	0.6	64.5	64.0	0.8
Local Education	**42.8**	42.2	1.4	42.4	41.8	1.4	41.9	41.4	1.2
Other Local Government	**22.7**	23.0	—1.3	22.6	22.8	—0.9	22.8	22.6	0.9
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. '88 (f)	Mar. '87	% Change	Feb. '88 (p)	Jan. '88 (r)	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Aug. '87	July '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,686.9**	1,674.0	0.8	1,685.2	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0	1,680.0	1,679.0	1,678.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,127.1**	1,115.8	1.0	1,126.7	1,125.8	1,124.8	1,123.8	1,122.8	1,121.8	1,120.8	1,119.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**772.2**	762.2	1.3	768.4	767.2	756.2	754.1	754.6	754.8	755.2	752.8
Participation Rate	**68.5**	68.3	0.0	68.2	68.1	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.3	67.4	67.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**729.4**	711.3	2.5	726.3	722.9	711.9	710.1	711.0	708.1	706.3	704.8
Employment Ratio[2]	**64.7**	63.8	0.0	64.5	64.2	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.1	63.0	62.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**42.7**	50.9	—16.0	42.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.6	46.8	48.9	47.9
Unemployment Rate	**5.5**	6.7	0.0	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.4
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**354.9**	353.6	0.4	358.3	358.6	368.6	369.7	368.2	367.0	365.6	367.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.6**	130.8	1.4	133.0	131.9	133.3	133.2	133.2	133.2	135.2	134.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**649.3**	640.6	1.4	650.9	650.1	640.5	638.8	638.7	640.6	639.7	639.9
Mining	**7.8**	7.3	5.8	7.7	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.2
Contract Construction	**23.2**	27.8	—16.7	22.5	23.3	25.6	24.9	25.3	26.4	27.5	27.9
Manufacturing	**95.8**	91.1	5.1	95.4	95.7	94.9	93.8	93.2	93.0	94.0	93.8
Durable Goods	**64.8**	61.8	4.8	64.3	64.7	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.8	63.8	63.7
Nondurable Goods	**31.0**	29.3	5.7	31.1	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.1	30.2	30.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**38.4**	37.9	1.4	38.3	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.3	37.5
Trade	**153.3**	154.0	—0.4	153.6	153.3	151.3	150.9	151.1	154.7	156.3	156.2
Wholesale	**35.0**	35.2	—0.7	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.1	34.4	36.2	36.3	36.4
Retail	**118.3**	118.7	—0.3	118.3	118.5	117.0	116.8	116.7	118.5	120.0	119.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.2**	34.1	0.3	34.4	34.3	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.7	34.0
Services	**154.2**	145.1	6.2	156.2	155.0	148.0	148.3	148.3	145.3	144.4	144.8
Government	**142.5**	143.3	—0.6	142.8	142.5	141.0	140.8	140.5	142.1	138.2	137.5
Federal	**40.0**	40.7	—1.7	40.0	39.8	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.1
State	**37.7**	38.1	—1.0	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.8	36.9	36.6
Local	**64.7**	64.5	0.4	64.8	64.9	64.4	64.2	64.4	65.0	61.8	61.8

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Feb. 1988(p)	% Change from Feb. '87	% Distribution	Feb. 1988(p)	% Change from Feb. '87	% Distribution	Feb. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**353.4**	—0.1	100.0	**283.4**	3.2	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.5**	5.6	2.1	**0.6**	20.0	0.2	**6.2**	76.5
Contract Construction	**17.7**	—16.9	5.0	**2.2**	—18.5	0.8	**15.1**	75.9
Manufacturing	**64.6**	6.6	18.3	**29.0**	2.5	10.2	**60.4**	64.5
Durable Goods	**45.8**	7.5	13.0	**17.5**	0.0	6.2	**39.9**	63.0
Nondurable Goods	**18.8**	4.4	5.3	**11.5**	6.5	4.1	**20.5**	67.7
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.1**	1.6	7.4	**11.8**	3.5	4.2	**27.3**	72.0
Total Trade	**76.4**	—4.3	21.6	**71.7**	2.7	25.3	**132.3**	89.3
Wholesale Trade	**21.9**	—12.4	6.2	**12.2**	27.1	4.3	**29.1**	85.3
Retail Trade	**54.5**	—0.5	15.4	**59.5**	—1.2	21.0	**103.2**	90.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.7**	2.2	3.9	**19.8**	—2.0	7.0	**25.8**	77.0
Services	**71.8**	7.6	20.3	**80.4**	5.7	28.4	**115.6**	76.0
Total Government	**75.6**	—4.7	21.4	**67.9**	3.7	24.0	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.6**	—18.3	6.7	**16.1**	38.8	5.7	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.3**	—5.0	4.3	**6.5**	—4.4	2.3	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.3**	—35.2	2.3	**9.6**	100.0	3.4	**NA**	NA
State Government	**18.8**	2.7	5.3	**20.0**	—4.8	7.1	**NA**	NA
State Education	**12.0**	—3.2	3.4	**9.8**	2.1	3.5	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.8**	15.3	1.9	**10.2**	—10.5	3.6	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**33.2**	3.4	9.4	**31.8**	—3.3	11.2	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**18.4**	7.6	5.2	**24.0**	—5.1	8.5	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**14.8**	—1.3	4.2	**7.8**	2.6	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Mar. '88(f)	Mar. '87	% Chg.	Feb. '88(p)	Jan. '88(r)	Mar. '88(f)	Mar. '87	% Chg.	Feb. '88(p)	Jan. '88(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	504.7	498.6	1.2	501.5	504.4	99.7	99.0	0.7	99.3	98.9
Employed	476.6	466.9	2.1	472.3	473.0	94.1	90.6	3.9	93.3	92.6
Unemployed	28.1	31.7	—11.4	29.2	31.4	5.6	8.4	—33.3	6.0	6.3
Percent of Labor Force	5.6	6.4	0.0	5.8	6.2	5.6	8.5	0.0	6.1	5.3
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	446.9	441.8	1.2	443.1	443.2	74.7	73.2	2.0	74.6	73.8
Mining	2.7	2.4	12.5	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	15.2	17.9	—15.1	14.3	15.0	1.9	2.3	—17.4	1.8	1.9
Manufacturing	63.4	61.2	3.6	62.7	62.8	10.4	10.0	4.0	10.5	10.4
Durable Goods	43.8	42.7	2.6	43.2	43.1	7.0	6.7	4.5	7.0	7.1
Nondurable Goods	19.6	18.5	5.9	19.5	19.7	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.2	28.7	1.7	29.1	29.1	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.8	2.7
Total Trade	110.0	110.5	—0.5	109.0	109.8	15.1	15.1	0.0	15.1	15.0
Wholesale Trade	29.6	29.8	—0.7	29.3	29.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.8
Retail Trade	80.4	80.7	—0.4	79.7	80.5	13.2	13.2	0.0	13.2	13.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.6	27.5	0.4	27.3	27.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Services	103.9	97.9	6.1	103.1	102.3	28.8	27.2	5.9	28.6	28.2
Total Government	94.9	95.7	—0.8	94.8	94.1	13.6	13.7	—0.7	13.5	13.3

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
and County	Mar.'88(f)	Feb.'88(p)	Jan. '88(r)	Mar.'87	Mar.'88(f)	Mar.'87	% Change	Mar.'88(f)	Mar.'87	% Change
State Total	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.5	762,860	753,930	1.2	641,700	632,630	1.4
Bear River	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	47,730	46,040	3.7	39,460	38,000	3.8
Box Elder	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.0	17,700	16,670	6.2	15,280	14,220	7.5
Cache	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.1	29,390	28,730	2.3	23,910	23,500	1.7
Rich	7.6	5.9	5.5	7.7	640	640	0.0	270	280	—3.6
Wasatch Front	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.4	517,340	511,460	1.1	457,520	452,300	1.2
North	6.0	6.0	6.7	6.5	153,990	151,750	1.5	113,270	112,870	0.4
Davis	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	77,590	76,670	1.2	51,140	51,510	—0.7
Morgan	7.0	8.2	7.7	9.2	1,640	1,670	—1.8	880	890	—1.1
Weber	7.1	6.9	7.9	7.3	74,760	73,410	1.8	61,250	60,470	1.3
South	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	363,350	359,710	1.0	344,250	339,430	1.4
Salt Lake	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.3	352,380	348,480	1.1	334,540	329,650	1.5
Tooele	6.8	7.3	7.3	9.1	10,970	11,230	—2.3	9,710	9,780	—0.7
Mountainlands	5.9	6.3	6.5	8.6	112,820	111,810	0.9	84,750	82,730	2.4
Summit	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.6	8,900	8,620	3.2	7,810	7,610	2.6
Utah	5.6	6.1	6.3	8.5	99,700	99,020	0.7	74,920	73,130	2.4
Wasatch	12.7	12.4	12.8	15.3	4,220	4,170	1.2	2,020	1,990	1.5
Central	12.6	12.5	12.9	13.0	21,990	21,800	0.9	13,650	13,780	—0.9
Juab	15.5	15.6	15.6	19.9	1,890	1,920	—1.6	1,340	1,310	2.3
Millard	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	5,700	5,990	—4.8	3,360	3,620	—7.2
Piute	16.3	17.5	16.7	17.1	450	410	9.8	200	190	5.3
Sanpete	19.9	19.5	20.5	18.1	6,560	6,190	6.0	3,590	3,550	1.1
Sevier	8.6	8.3	9.1	9.8	6,480	6,380	1.6	4,770	4,710	1.3
Wayne	13.7	14.5	13.9	16.9	910	910	0.0	390	400	—2.5
Southwestern	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.4	30,300	29,240	3.6	20,880	20,520	1.8
Beaver	7.8	7.1	6.5	6.6	2,230	2,000	11.5	1,300	1,240	4.8
Garfield	17.1	17.7	22.3	20.9	1,410	1,430	—1.4	1,150	1,120	2.7
Iron	5.9	6.0	5.6	7.4	8,570	8,330	2.9	6,450	6,310	2.2
Kane	13.6	12.8	13.7	12.6	2,270	2,160	5.1	1,220	1,180	3.4
Washington	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	15,820	15,320	3.3	10,760	10,670	0.8
Uintah Basin	12.5	12.2	12.0	18.7	14,110	14,600	—3.4	9,980	9,940	0.4
Daggett	3.0	3.1	2.6	4.8	390	380	2.6	270	270	0.0
Duchesne	16.3	16.5	15.0	23.7	5,190	5,450	—4.8	3,570	3,490	2.3
Uintah	10.6	9.9	10.4	16.2	8,530	8,770	—2.7	6,140	6,180	—0.6
Southeastern	10.8	11.7	11.4	13.3	18,580	19,010	—2.3	15,450	15,380	0.5
Carbon	8.5	9.6	8.8	12.2	8,590	8,890	—3.4	7,410	7,330	1.1
Emery	12.5	14.2	14.6	18.1	3,640	3,900	—6.7	3,390	3,410	—0.6
Grand	15.3	14.5	14.9	16.2	2,690	2,630	2.3	1,820	1,800	1.1
San Juan	11.1	11.9	11.8	8.8	3,660	3,590	1.9	2,830	2,840	—0.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1988	Jan.(r) 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.(p) 1988	Jan.(r) 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.(p) 1988	Jan.(r) 1987	Feb. 1987
MINING	$541.01	$546.30	$515.00	44.2	45.0	41.2	$12.24	$12.14	$12.50
MANUFACTURING	400.90	404.41	383.18	40.7	40.2	39.1	9.85	10.06	9.80
Durable Goods	412.00	414.33	394.39	41.2	40.7	39.4	10.00	10.18	10.01
Nondurable Goods	373.67	379.86	354.66	39.5	39.0	38.3	9.46	9.74	9.26
TRADE	238.28	247.94	228.01	30.2	30.2	30.2	7.89	8.21	7.55
Wholesale Trade	417.35	435.37	378.30	39.9	39.4	38.8	10.46	11.05	9.75
Retail Trade	177.27	185.78	176.63	26.9	27.2	27.3	6.59	6.83	6.47
AVERAGE	313.07	318.32	299.03	33.7	33.9	33.3	9.29	9.39	8.98

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1988	Jan.(r) 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.(p) 1988	Jan.(r) 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb.(p) 1988	Jan.(r) 1938	Feb. 1987
MINING	$595.78	$643.08	$617.76	42.8	46.0	43.2	$13.92	$13.98	$14.30
Metal Mining	590.04	600.75	555.96	44.0	44.5	40.7	13.41	13.50	13.66
Bituminous Coal Mining	623.70	747.84	727.13	37.8	45.6	44.5	16.50	16.40	16.34
MANUFACTURING	391.02	396.40	380.81	39.9	40.0	38.7	9.80	9.91	9.84
Durable Goods	412.46	416.77	391.40	41.0	40.9	38.6	10.06	10.19	10.14
Primary Metal Industries	585.18	591.30	506.33	44.5	43.8	38.3	13.15	13.50	13.22
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	387.66	411.08	367.87	42.0	43.5	38.2	9.23	9.45	9.63
Transportation Equipment	567.48	552.11	574.16	42.7	41.7	43.3	13.29	13.24	13.26
Nondurable Goods	347.80	356.41	361.14	37.6	38.2	39.0	9.25	9.33	9.26
Food & Kindred Products	345.73	346.10	358.09	38.5	38.8	40.1	8.98	8.92	8.93
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	481.47	482.10	486.71	39.4	39.1	37.7	12.22	12.33	12.91
TRADE	222.46	227.80	219.48	29.9	29.7	29.5	7.44	7.67	7.44
Wholesale Trade	398.09	414.72	379.62	38.5	38.4	38.0	10.34	10.80	9.99
Retail Trade	172.35	175.54	173.07	27.4	27.3	27.0	6.29	6.43	6.41
Food Stores	205.20	206.93	210.26	28.5	28.7	27.2	7.20	7.21	7.73
Other Retail	192.34	197.19	181.40	29.5	29.3	28.3	6.52	6.73	6.41
AVERAGE	309.03	316.54	303.40	33.7	34.0	32.8	9.17	9.31	9.25

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Mar. '88	Preliminary Feb. '88	Final Jan. '88	Final Mar. '87	Final Feb. '87	Final Jan. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,279	7,044	8,683	6,663	5,058	6,235
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	15,842	13,484	13,289	10,889	9,268	9,134
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	25,121	20,528	21,972	17,552	14,326	15,369
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,178	7,229	9,913	7,669	6,779	9,296
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,892	6,969	7,798	5,446	4,809	5,381
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,136	1,300	2,066	1,383	1,261	2,138
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	14,937	16,579	15,851	19,257	21,295	20,648
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.53	2.82	2.69	3.32	3.69	3.55
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,462,000	$8,993,453	$7,744,301	$12,319,237	$11,871,322	$11,166,701

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

	Index				% Change	
Item	**Feb. '88**	**Jan. '88**	**Dec. '87**	**Feb. '87**	**From Last Month**	**Feb. '87 to Feb. '88**
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)						
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[1])	114.7	114.5	114.2	110.5	0.2	3.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[2])	116.0	115.7	115.4	111.6	0.3	3.9
Food and Beverages	115.8	115.7	114.8	112.4	0.1	2.9
Food at Home	113.9	114.1	112.8	111.2	—0.2	2.4
Housing	116.6	116.2	115.6	112.3	0.3	3.7
Rent Residential	126.3	126.0	125.6	121.5	0.2	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	102.8	102.4	102.0	101.4	0.4	1.4
Medical Care	135.5	134.4	133.1	126.8	0.8	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	110.2	110.4	112.7	111.1	—0.2	—0.8
Transportation	106.8	107.1	107.6	102.9	—0.3	3.6
Gasoline	78.1	79.5	81.8	75.8	—1.8	2.9
Energy[3]	87.0	87.4	88.3	85.6	—0.5	1.6
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.862**	**$.864**	**$.866**	**$.895**	**—0.2**	**—3.7**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)						
ALL COMMODITIES	104.6	104.5	104.1	NA	0.1	NA
Finished Goods	105.9	106.2	105.7	104.1	—0.3	1.7
Intermediate Materials	104.1	104.2	103.7	99.3	—0.1	4.6
Crude Materials	94.6	93.4	94.3	89.7	1.3	5.2

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[1] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CHANGE IN QUARTERLY TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

	Percent Change	
	1987:II to 1987:III	**1986:III to 1987:III**
United States	1.4%	5.9%
Rocky Mountain States	0.4	3.5
Colorado	0.3	3.6
Idaho	0.6	2.5
Montana	—0.4	5.5
Utah	**1.3**	**4.3**
Wyoming	—1.5	—1.2

CHANGE IN QUARTERLY NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME

United States	1.6%	5.8%
Rocky Mountain States	0.8	2.9
Colorado	0.9	3.3
Idaho	—0.3	1.9
Montana	0.2	2.5
Utah	**1.5**	**4.3**
Wyoming	0.3	—1.4

Source: Survey of Current Business, U.S. Department of Commerce, January 1988, pages 29 & 30.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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S7820 - 3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1988 published May 1988

- At 5.3 percent, Utah's April 1988 jobless rate remained unchanged from the revised March 1988 figure.
- The March unemployment rate was revised downward by two-tenths of a percentage point.
- The March and April jobless rates are the lowest the State has experienced since February 1980.
- Utah netted 8,200 new nonfarm jobs between April 1987 and April 1988 (up 1.4 percent).
- Vigorous growth in services (up 9,500 jobs) provided the main impetus for Utah expansion seconded by manufacturing (up almost 4,500 jobs).
- Although growth in nonfarm jobs appears sluggish, it still marks an improvement over the April 1986 to April 1987 expansion of only 0.9 percent.

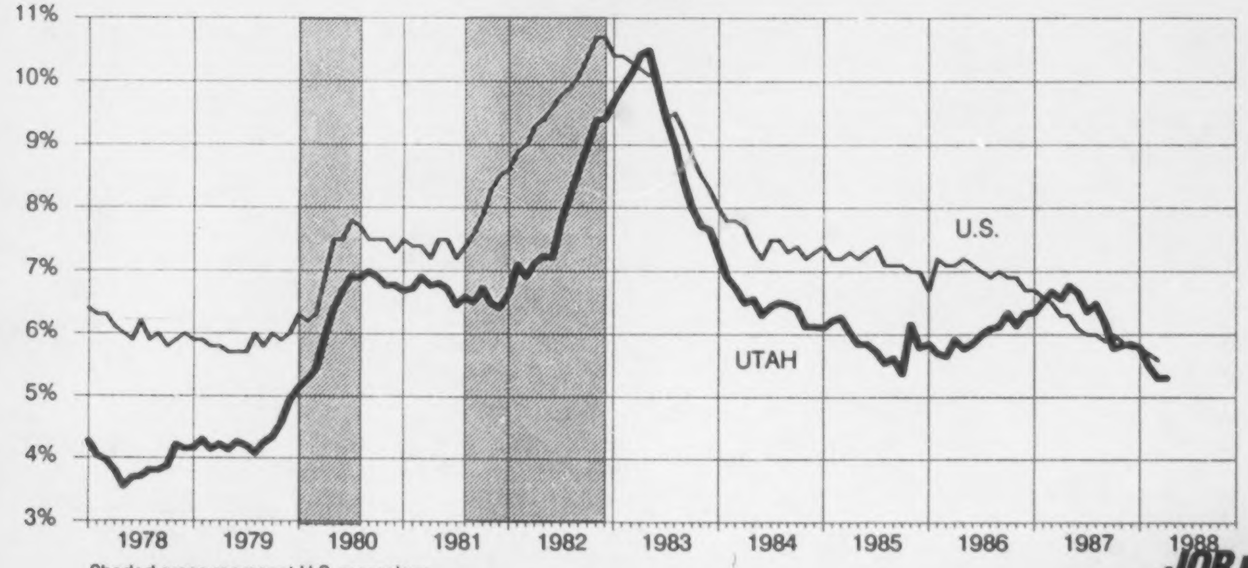
HOW LOW CAN IT GO?

Unemployment in Utah keeps edging lower and lower. True, in April, Utah evidenced no change in its seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. Even so, the April and March rates of 5.3 percent were outdone only one time in the 80s—clear back in January 1980 (notice the following chart). If Utah keeps up the current trend, 1988 could offer the lowest unemployment so far this decade. Just since April of last year, unemployment in the State has dropped 1.3 points and the number of out-of-work Utahns (40,900) has plunged by more than 18 percent.

In this issue:

- Nonfarm Employment and Payrolls, Fourth Quarter 1987.
- Summer Job Prospects for Utah's Youth—1988.
- Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates.
- Per Capita Income Growth Rates, by State, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978-1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — **JOB SERVICE**

A BALANCING ACT

However, despite Utah's almost decade low unemployment, nonagricultural job growth remains sluggish. How can unemployment be dropping so low when job expansion is less than robust in historical terms? As alluded to in prior reports, Utah's labor force appears to be doing a balancing act. Mobile individuals who have lost jobs appear to have left the State in search of other employment. Utah population estimates indicate some people have out-migrated in the past year. Of course, many of these individuals migrated to Utah when the State experienced an energy-related boom. Others have left the labor force itself through early retirement. Some may have become discouraged and ceased looking for work – an employment search is necessary to be included in definitional counts of the unemployed. Nevertheless, the fact that Utah's unemployment is edging down indicates Adam Smith's "invisible hand" is doing its job of adjusting labor supply and demand in the larger economy.

HOW SLUGGISH WAS IT?

How sluggish was nonagricultural job growth? Nonfarm employment totaled 646,600 jobs in April 1988 – up only 1.4 percent from April of last year. This increase represents an additional 8,200 positions, down slightly from the year-to-year increases of February (8,700 positions) and March 1988 (9,500 jobs). Although slow, April's year-over growth rate still outranks the nonfarm expansion of a year ago. Between April 1986 and April 1987, jobs grew less than one percent (only 5,400 positions).

INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY

The 9,500 job increase in services provided the main impetus for Utah's job expansion. This 6.5 percent service industry growth rate outranked the remaining major industries in the State. Dynamic expansion in business services generated much of the gain. Employment in this category has grown more than 11 percent (5,900 positions) since last year. In addition, medical/health services contributed 2,200 new positions in the April 1987 to April 1988 time period – up nearly 6 percent.

Still, Utah's best and brightest economic sign remains manufacturing's recent robust growth. The manufacture of durable goods has contributed 2,900 new jobs (up 5 percent) since April 1988. Nondurable goods manufacturing grew by 1,900 new positions – a 7 percent increase from April 1987. The primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing industries (space/defense) were the dominant employment winners. However, although still strong, manufacturing growth has slowed slightly in recent months.

Mining, transportation/communication/utilities and finance/insurance/real estate also produced net additions for the job market. Mining employment is up 6 percent (about 500 jobs). The oil/gas extraction industry appears to have stabilized – employment in April 1988 is actually up slightly from April 1987. Transportation/communications/utilities used the strong 10 percent gain in air/motor freight employment to offset drops in utilities and railroad employment. In total, the industry added 500 new jobs. On a year-over basis, the finance/insurance/real estate industry rose by 300 jobs (less than 1 percent). Job losses in the financial sector resulting from the October crash appear to be moderating.

LOSING GROUND

Trade employment fell by 800 positions between April 1987 and April 1988. Food stores did add 300 new jobs but they were countered by losses in the remaining retail and wholesale sectors. Trade appears to be one of the last sectors to be effected by Utah's 1986-87 economic slowdown. However, as the rest of the economy improves, trade should begin to regain its position as a job generator.

Total government employment dropped by 600 positions – approximately half a percentage point. Federal government employment declined by nearly 900 defense-related positions. In addition, state government employment fell by 600 positions for a 2 percent year-over drop. On the other hand, local government employment increased by 300 education-related positions.

Construction still holds the dubious distinction of losing the most jobs on a year-to-year basis. The industry is still down 4,100 jobs in comparison to April 1987 for a loss of almost 16 percent. However, for most job losing industries (including construction), declines appear to be slowly moderating.

COUNTY BY COUNTY

As mentioned, unemployment in the State is edging downward. What has this done to the urban/rural joblessness split of the past few years? Recently, rural areas have generally experienced much higher unemployment than have the more diversified urban areas. In general this pattern still holds true. Unemployment in the Uintah Basin District, at 10.7 percent (a raw rate), more than doubles that of the Bear River, the Wasatch Front, and the Mountainland Districts.

However, over the past year, the areas of high unemployment have seen the most improvement in joblessness. For example, between April 1987 and April 1988, unemployment in the Wasatch Front South District dropped eight-tenths of a percentage point from 5.8 percent to 5.0 percent. On the other hand, unemployment in the Uintah Basin District dropped from 15.0 percent to 10.7 percent – a decline of 4.3 percentage points. In other words, recuperation in the depressed areas of the State are responsible for much of the improvement in the statewide rate.

A LAST WORD...

The decline in Utah's jobless rate, the resurgence in manufacturing, and the closing of the rural/urban unemployment rate gap point to an improved Utah economy. However, the sluggish growth in nonfarm jobs remains a concern.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FOURTH QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment QTR 4-86
State Total	8,374	26,311	95,802	38,642	155,625	33,530	151,318	142,843	652,445	1.50%	642,834
Bear River	10	1,485	15,737	808	6,915	909	4,657	10,078	40,599	7.30%	37,838
Box Elder	9	530	9,295	190	2,450	278	1,166	1,915	15,833	12.77%	14,040
Cache	0	947	6,440	604	4,428	627	3,464	7,963	24,473	4.20%	23,486
Rich	1	8	2	14	37	4	27	200	293	-6.09%	312
Wasatch Front	2,925	19,075	63,341	29,729	115,116	27,727	104,009	100,043	461,965	0.38%	460,200
North	103	4,532	15,784	3,900	25,861	3,525	21,495	38,091	113,291	-1.07%	114,513
Davis	57	2,469	5,984	1,678	11,655	1,130	8,042	21,285	52,300	-1.29%	52,983
Morgan	0	79	192	4	291	15	42	275	898	-0.88%	906
Weber	46	1,984	9,608	2,218	13,915	2,380	13,411	16,531	60,093	-0.88%	60,624
South	2,822	14,543	47,557	25,829	89,255	24,202	82,514	61,952	348,674	0.86%	345,687
Salt Lake	2,560	14,176	46,766	25,650	88,111	24,049	81,774	55,417	338,503	0.88%	335,562
Tooele	262	367	791	179	1,144	153	740	6,535	10,171	0.45%	10,125
Mountainland	114	2,981	12,230	3,083	19,146	3,124	31,734	15,217	87,629	5.62%	82,970
Summit	91	251	172	283	1,616	830	2,287	945	6,475	5.90%	6,114
Utah	22	2,500	11,988	2,765	16,808	2,248	28,881	13,618	78,830	5.34%	74,833
Wasatch	1	230	70	35	722	46	566	654	2,324	14.88%	2,023
Central	476	737	1,938	1,307	3,243	374	1,830	4,455	14,360	-1.30%	14,549
Juab	63	50	271	16	399	32	263	435	1,529	2.62%	1,490
Millard	124	173	209	687	716	82	381	820	3,192	-20.20%	4,000
Piute	0	3	34	8	14	6	8	106	179	2.29%	175
Sanpete	8	122	920	137	773	89	398	1,542	3,989	9.02%	3,659
Sevier	281	221	428	457	1,288	165	746	1,292	4,878	1.35%	4,813
Wayne	0	168	76	2	53	0	34	260	593	43.93%	412
Southwestern	204	968	1,661	1,199	6,064	839	4,958	5,657	21,550	3.95%	20,731
Beaver	1	37	82	174	337	29	167	429	1,256	-0.87%	1,267
Garfield	18	20	235	48	154	22	286	488	1,271	1.11%	1,257
Iron	142	247	272	296	1,956	264	1,318	2,023	6,518	3.74%	6,283
Kane	7	20	58	28	399	44	420	388	1,364	7.40%	1,270
Washington	36	644	1,014	653	3,218	480	2,767	2,329	11,141	4.57%	10,654
Uintah Basin	1,625	347	339	996	2,171	214	1,758	3,000	10,450	-1.54%	10,613
Daggett	0	0	0	28	65	0	50	166	309	20.70%	256
Duchesne	407	210	130	337	790	92	368	1,276	3,610	-6.50%	3,861
Uintah	1,218	137	209	631	1,316	122	1,340	1,558	6,531	0.54%	6,496
Southeastern	3,020	718	556	1,520	2,970	343	2,372	4,393	15,892	-0.26%	15,933
Carbon	1,496	186	260	385	1,581	184	1,268	1,972	7,332	-1.21%	7,422
Emery	908	335	11	829	355	47	239	870	3,594	-1.45%	3,647
Grand	170	58	62	167	548	81	386	488	1,960	2.24%	1,917
San Juan	446	139	223	139	486	31	479	1,063	3,006	2.00%	2,947
Year-over %	6.47%	-16.03%	4.95%	2.52%	-0.88%	1.01%	7.07%	-0.20%	1.50%		
Emp 4-86	7,865	31,332	91,281	37,691	157,013	33,194	141,325	143,133	642,834		

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
FOURTH QUARTER 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans.Comm. & Pub.Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	Year Over % Change	Employment Qtr 4-86
State Total	$69,881,991	$139,273,116	$582,095,952	$259,857,804	$512,656,934	$176,262,611	$623,079,491	$684,478,072	$3,042,191,216	7.01%	$2,842,897,842
Bear River	43,279	7,134,175	114,051,876	4,280,476	17,276,332	3,788,926	15,704,570	37,465,700	199,745,334	21.83%	163,959,142
Box Elder	34,522	2,584,288	84,175,771	985,960	7,032,151	1,090,605	3,982,255	7,554,548	107,440,100	35.57%	79,250,362
Cache	0	4,534,657	29,867,515	3,216,418	10,161,320	2,679,040	11,669,544	29,282,413	91,410,907	9.10%	83,785,999
Rich	8,757	15,230	8,590	78,098	82,861	19,281	52,771	628,739	894,327	-3.08%	922,781
Wasatch Front	24,425,241	102,898,530	384,980,469	205,093,079	415,240,717	146,611,500	460,781,737	522,052,670	2,282,083,943	5.73%	2,139,508,441
North	759,068	22,305,018	93,104,673	22,433,525	75,123,412	15,668,869	85,754,585	201,406,624	516,555,774	0.81%	512,405,275
Davis	400,598	11,665,677	33,941,797	9,238,720	35,314,823	4,930,072	33,509,408	130,484,790	259,485,885	-1.74%	264,067,922
Morgan	0	418,622	1,411,460	32,790	1,169,632	107,528	83,179	981,276	4,204,487	5.60%	3,981,620
Weber	358,470	10,220,719	57,751,416	13,162,015	38,638,957	10,631,269	52,161,998	69,940,558	252,865,402	3.48%	244,355,733
South	23,666,173	80,593,512	291,875,796	182,659,554	340,117,305	130,942,631	375,027,152	320,646,046	1,745,528,169	7.28%	1,627,103,166
Salt Lake	21,253,970	78,643,379	285,542,007	181,629,379	337,383,059	130,346,776	372,504,005	278,195,593	1,685,498,168	7.22%	1,572,009,671
Tooele	2,412,203	1,950,133	6,333,789	1,030,175	2,734,246	595,855	2,523,147	42,450,453	60,030,001	8.96%	55,093,495
Mountainland	1,060,563	14,340,753	64,406,267	15,819,052	46,098,166	13,540,890	114,688,235	57,735,447	327,689,373	13.56%	288,569,137
Summit	971,632	1,103,561	727,377	1,191,678	3,493,568	3,380,241	6,346,957	4,160,006	21,375,020	14.96%	18,593,048
Utah	87,741	11,383,710	63,483,110	14,415,837	40,884,422	9,971,887	106,897,208	51,040,063	298,163,978	12.93%	264,032,937
Wasatch	1,190	1,853,482	195,780	211,537	1,720,176	188,762	1,444,070	2,535,378	8,150,375	37.14%	5,943,152
Central	3,873,640	4,456,190	8,081,685	9,987,811	6,331,227	1,704,791	5,060,737	15,534,322	55,030,403	-3.21%	56,857,868
Juab	402,511	148,500	947,440	58,835	847,416	151,157	605,554	1,373,076	4,534,489	11.37%	4,071,551
Millard	987,088	1,186,300	1,214,927	6,018,372	1,346,974	348,783	1,132,206	2,909,857	15,144,507	-25.82%	20,416,103
Piute	0	9,746	58,012	47,723	14,925	21,738	19,696	400,974	572,818	7.39%	533,417
Sanpete	58,727	533,579	3,649,913	774,236	1,304,215	410,852	1,090,679	4,753,562	12,575,763	7.94%	11,650,466
Sevier	2,422,714	1,396,327	2,048,506	3,078,780	2,768,400	772,261	2,132,492	5,082,282	19,701,762	4.63%	18,829,330
Wayne	2,600	1,181,738	162,887	9,865	49,293	0	80,110	1,014,571	2,501,064	84.31%	1,357,001
Southwestern	1,322,798	3,912,618	7,074,573	6,971,483	14,175,178	3,135,777	14,019,282	22,288,553	72,900,262	3.96%	70,126,702
Beaver	4,760	148,621	248,489	1,798,351	517,960	107,631	307,264	1,441,168	4,574,244	0.19%	4,565,689
Garfield	115,989	73,406	1,148,376	258,584	274,311	93,088	765,225	1,789,662	4,518,641	7.95%	4,185,695
Iron	942,476	972,904	1,136,378	1,737,208	4,306,695	913,822	3,601,056	8,013,027	21,623,566	3.09%	20,975,756
Kane	18,073	56,274	189,070	106,867	846,997	180,178	1,129,962	1,468,468	3,995,889	3.55%	3,858,961
Washington	241,500	2,661,413	4,352,260	3,070,473	8,229,215	1,841,058	8,215,775	9,576,228	38,187,922	4.51%	36,540,601
Uintah Basin	11,321,711	2,413,825	1,683,117	6,589,743	6,062,617	6,229,083	5,394,755	12,419,523	46,719,619	0.37%	46,545,158
Daggett	0	0	0	154,518	132,015	0	102,095	634,811	1,023,439	14.50%	893,800
Duchesne	2,669,214	1,816,128	707,163	2,174,452	2,010,575	342,458	1,099,345	4,749,323	15,568,658	-8.88%	17,086,150
Uintah	8,652,497	597,697	975,954	4,260,773	3,920,027	491,870	4,193,315	7,035,389	30,127,522	5.47%	28,565,208
Southeastern	27,834,759	4,117,025	1,817,965	11,116,160	7,472,697	1,251,644	7,430,175	16,981,857	78,022,282	0.89%	77,331,394
Carbon	15,222,409	1,061,872	1,042,417	2,629,659	4,645,077	766,124	4,298,559	7,195,251	36,861,368	1.93%	36,162,153
Emery	8,556,955	2,027,817	64,981	6,941,626	546,253	142,723	916,226	3,079,905	22,276,486	-4.04%	23,214,229
Grand	1,302,324	159,328	215,397	1,036,446	1,326,147	231,808	773,779	2,367,841	7,413,070	10.29%	6,721,266
San Juan	2,753,071	868,008	495,170	508,429	955,220	110,989	1,441,611	4,338,860	11,471,358	2.12%	11,233,746
Year-over %	6.09%	-15.11%	13.10%	-10.30%	0.64%	7.83%	20.49%	1.75%	7.01%		
Tot Wages 4-86	65,869,432	164,065,358	514,664,240	235,601,601	509,413,744	163,467,724	517,138,435	672,677,308	2,842,897,842		

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH-1988

In many parts of the United States the following is typical of what youth's looking for summer work can expect:

- less competition; nationwide, 16 to 24 year old population is shrinking from 22.6 million 1986 to 21.8 million in 1987.
- high demand for workers in tourist-related businesses, due to expected increase in people vacationing in the U.S., because of stable gas prices and the dollar's shrinking value.
- many places paying wages at least a dollar over the $3.35 minimum wage.
  (USA TODAY, April 11, 1988)

In Utah, the youth (16 to 24 year olds) population is expected to show minimal growth this year--257,280 in 1988 versus 256,760 in 1987. Even with this slight increase, youth in Utah's labor force have an improved outlook for summer jobs in 1988 compared with 1987. The combined Retail Trade and Services-industries, which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, are growing about 3 percent from a year ago. Later this summer, several new large retail stores should be in operation along the Wasatch Front, thus enhancing job opportunities in that sector. Manufacturing has turned around from last year and is now growing at a 5 percent rate. Construction, another provider of youth jobs, will remain weak along the Wasatch Front. In several other areas, construction will be better than it was last year. The agriculture industry is still mixed, but the recent rise in beef prices has helped that segment of the industry.

A consequence of these mixed growth rates is that total nonagricultural employment is growing at a rate of 1.5 percent, considerably faster than the 0.9 percent growth of last summer. Job openings listed through the Utah Job Service offices are another evidence of improved growth. For the first one-third of 1988, the average number of job openings listed have been running at roughly 8,200 per month, compared with an average of 7,200 in the preceding five years. In addition, the number of unemployed persons now is roughly 46,000, or 16 percent less than a year ago. This combination of improved job growth, decreased unemployment, and increased job openings will make for somewhat better job prospects for youth this summer.

100,000 TOTAL JOB OPPORTUNITES

Although the current 1.5 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in only 9,500 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the apparent calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is within the labor market a continuous movement--people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually perceived by most people.

Approximately 100,000 opportunities are expected during the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacing people retiring, dying, moving from the area, etc. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eighths result from turnover and replacement.

Growth Jobs

During the last fifteen years, covering periods of economic growth as well as recessionary periods, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July and August. Since job growth in 1988 is slower than the long-term average, a net increase of approximately 4,500 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1988. These jobs will contribute to a minimal expansion of Utah's nonagricultural jobs base. An additional seasonal gain of around 9,000 jobs in agriculture will occur during the summer months.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will be nearly 5,500 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence; but through a "filtering down process", it eventually provides employment opportunities for people who are hunting for jobs.

Turnover Jobs

The tendency for people to change jobs reduces when job growth is slower. This summer it is expected that some 80,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reasons, such as better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual maybe hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

Summer Labor Supply

There will be an estimated 151,000 individuals competing for the 100,000 job opportunities available during June, July, and August of this year. These 151,000 consist of approximately 46,000 currently unemployed people, 25,000 new job seekers, and the 80,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months. Therefore, there will be about 1.5 persons vying for each job opportunity, indicating the competitive environment of the job search.

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

The impact of large numbers of youth entering the labor market during the summer months is notable.

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for approximately 28 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 30 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 91 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for over 61 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 30 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another effect of this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 45 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for 18 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

The youth group's (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent in the September to May period, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August--a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job Hunting Success

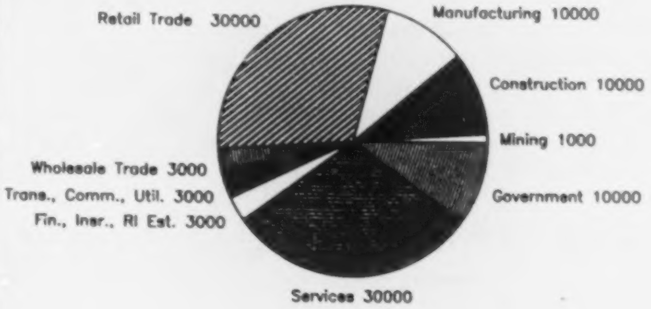
Job hunting success increases with age and experience. Those 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 25,000 and will join a comparable number of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should experience a success ratio of nearly 25 percent in obtaining work. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have close to a 30 percent ratio in obtaining jobs, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 20 percent success. More education and work experience account for most of this difference.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job Opportunity by Industry

Of the 100,000 expected job opportunities this summer, sixty percent will fall in the services and retail trade industries. Construction, manufacturing and government will account for thirty percent. The remaining ten percent includes transportation/communication/public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate. Chart 1 indicates the state distribution by major industry.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUMMER EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
UTAH – 1988



Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

Within the services industry most new hires will occur in business services (8,500), health services (5,000), hotels (4,000), and amusement and recreation (3,000). Another 1,000 to 1,500 will come in educational, automotive repair, personal, membership organization, and miscellaneous services.

For retail trade, nearly one--half of the total jobs, or 14,000, will be in eating and drinking establishments. This category remains the largest single group for openings among all industries. Other major contributors will be food stores (4,500), automotive dealers and service stations (3,000), miscellaneous retail (3,000), and general merchandise (1,500).

Construction opportunities are not as plentiful as in years prior to 1987, but still account for a major portion across all industries. Special trade contractors in plumbing, electrical, painting, masonry, concrete, roofing, and carpentering will offer 5,000 jobs. Residential building jobs will account for 3,000 openings. Heavy construction will add 2,000 jobs.

Manufacturing jobs will occur mostly in food (2,000), apparel, and fabricated metal products, printing, electric and electronic equipment, and transportation equipment (each 1,000). Other significant numbers of job opportunities will be in government (10,000), motor freight transportation or warehousing (2,000), wholesale trade (4,000), and real estate (1,400).

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment for youth are listed below.

fast food service worker
general office clerks
receptionists
hotel & motel maids
landscape laborer
sprinkler system installers
delivery drivers & helpers
child care attendants
telephone solicitor
material handlers and dock workers
construction laborers
sales clerks
typists/data entry
waiter/waitresses
short order cooks/kitchen helpers
amusement and recreation/facility workers
warehouse workers
farm workers
grocery clerk

Job Searching Tips

As in years past, if a youth waits until the end of school to begin the search for that "great" summer job, that "great" summer job is likely to be already gone to a classmate who began searching several months earlier. Youth should resolve to start their job search early this year. When looking for summer employment, the adage that says "the more ships that you send out, the greater likelihood that one will return" can be applied to youths looking for summer work. Translation: "don't limit yourself to just one type of job, or to just one interview." The following ideas from the U.S. Department of Labor suggest "ships" that can be sent out that will increase your chances of getting that "good" summer job:

- Start your job search by asking teachers or counselors for ideas about possible jobs.
- Consider your talents and hobbies, such as woodworking or sports when deciding which jobs to go after.
- Use the State's employment service. Ask them about summer youth programs.
- Check with newspapers, friends, relatives for openings.
- Make application at many firms.
- Check back with firms if you have not heard back from them.
- Be courteous.

Remember, a good job is one in which a match is made between a person with the right job skills, with the right job, at the right time.

Brad McGarry
Michael Sylvester
Labor Market Economists

Utah Job Outlook for College Graduates

Graduates from the institutions of higher education in Utah will face a competitive job market if they look for work in the Beehive State. Utah's economy is currently generating jobs at about a one-to-two percent rate of growth. In the somewhat longer run, from 1988 to 1993, the employment growth rate is a bit more favorable with a 2.6 percent average rate of job creation over the five-year period.

Current graduates, and those in the pipeline, will continue to experience moderate to high levels of competition for jobs. For each of the next five years roughly 40,000 job openings are projected to occur in the Utah labor market. Just over 19,000 of these will be new jobs resulting from growth in the economy. About 21,000 vacancies will open up in existing jobs as current workers leave the labor force (retire, die, become disabled, or for some other reason stop working or looking for work). Excluding openings from job turnover, job seekers will vie for some 40,000 vacancies, of which only about one-fifth require a four-year college degree.

One in Five Utah Jobs Calls for a Four-Year Degree

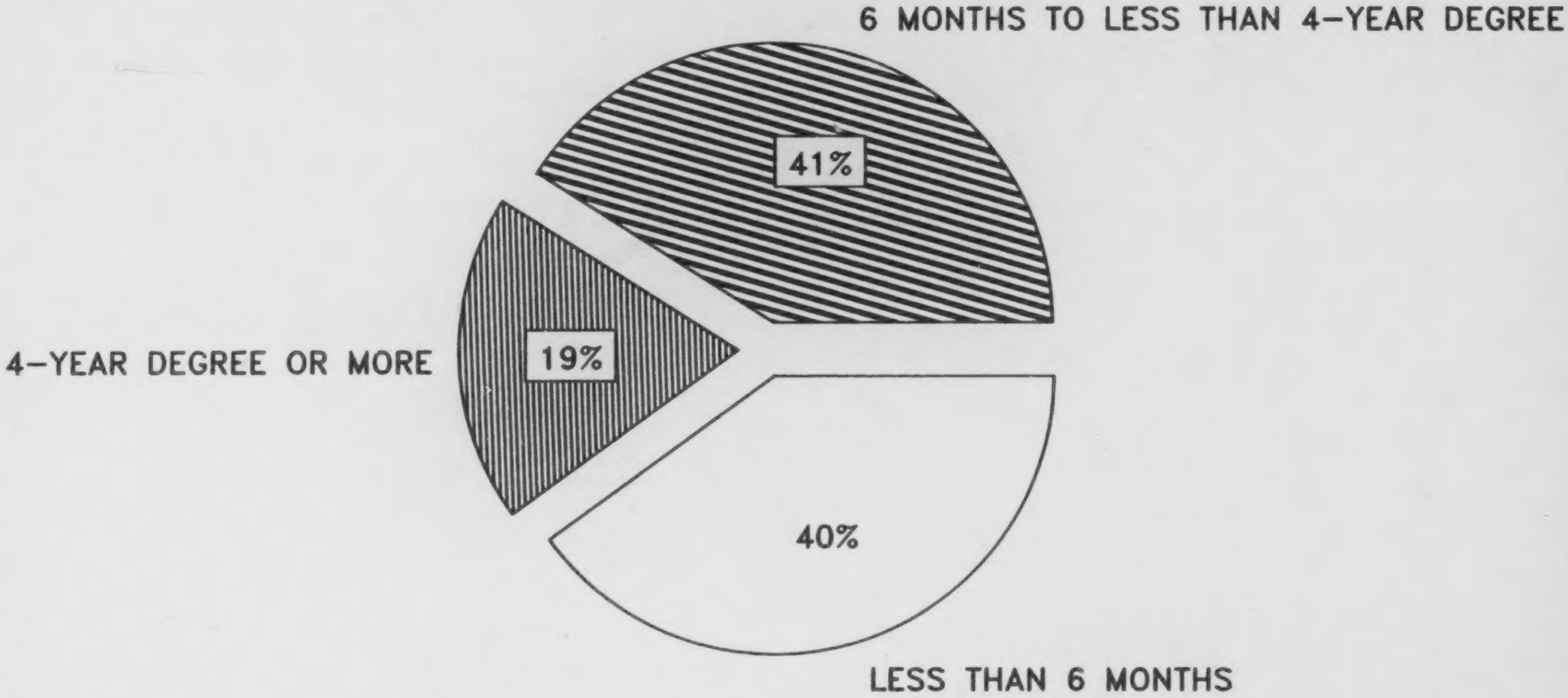
Only about 20 percent of the jobs in Utah call for a four-year college degree (see Chart 1). According to the Utah Job Outlook, 1988 to 1993, total employment in 1988 will number about 743,000. Nearly 139,000 of these will be for individuals with a four-year degree. Nearly 303,000, or 41 percent, of total jobs need at least six months and up to, but not including, a four-year degree. The remaining 301,000 jobs need less than six months of training to qualify.

The Best Job Prospects for College Grads will be in Occupations with the Most Job Openings and Highest Rate of Job Growth.

Obviously, the more job openings projected for an occupation, the better the chances of employment. Likewise, occupations that will experience higher than average job growth rates will also offer better potential for employment. Charts 2 and 3 list these occupations. Chart 2 ranks the occupations with the highest number of annual average job openings. These job openings consist of those openings due to growth and those resulting from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force. Chart 3 lists the occupations with the highest annual job growth rates. Job growth rates in excess of 2.6 percent per year will provide better job prospects.

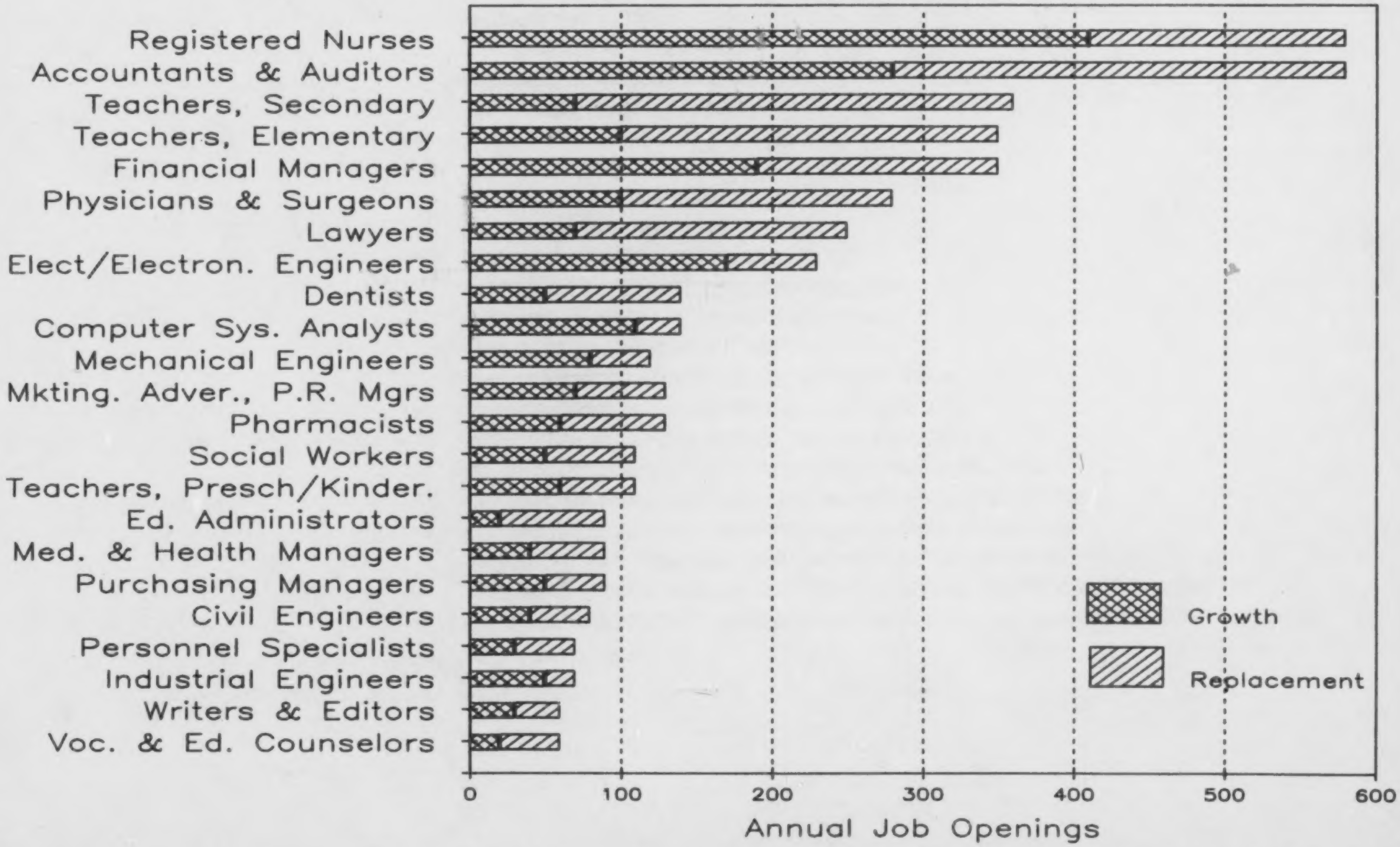
John Mathews, Labor Market Economist

CHART 1
JOBS BY TRAINING LEVEL
UTAH – 1988 to 1993



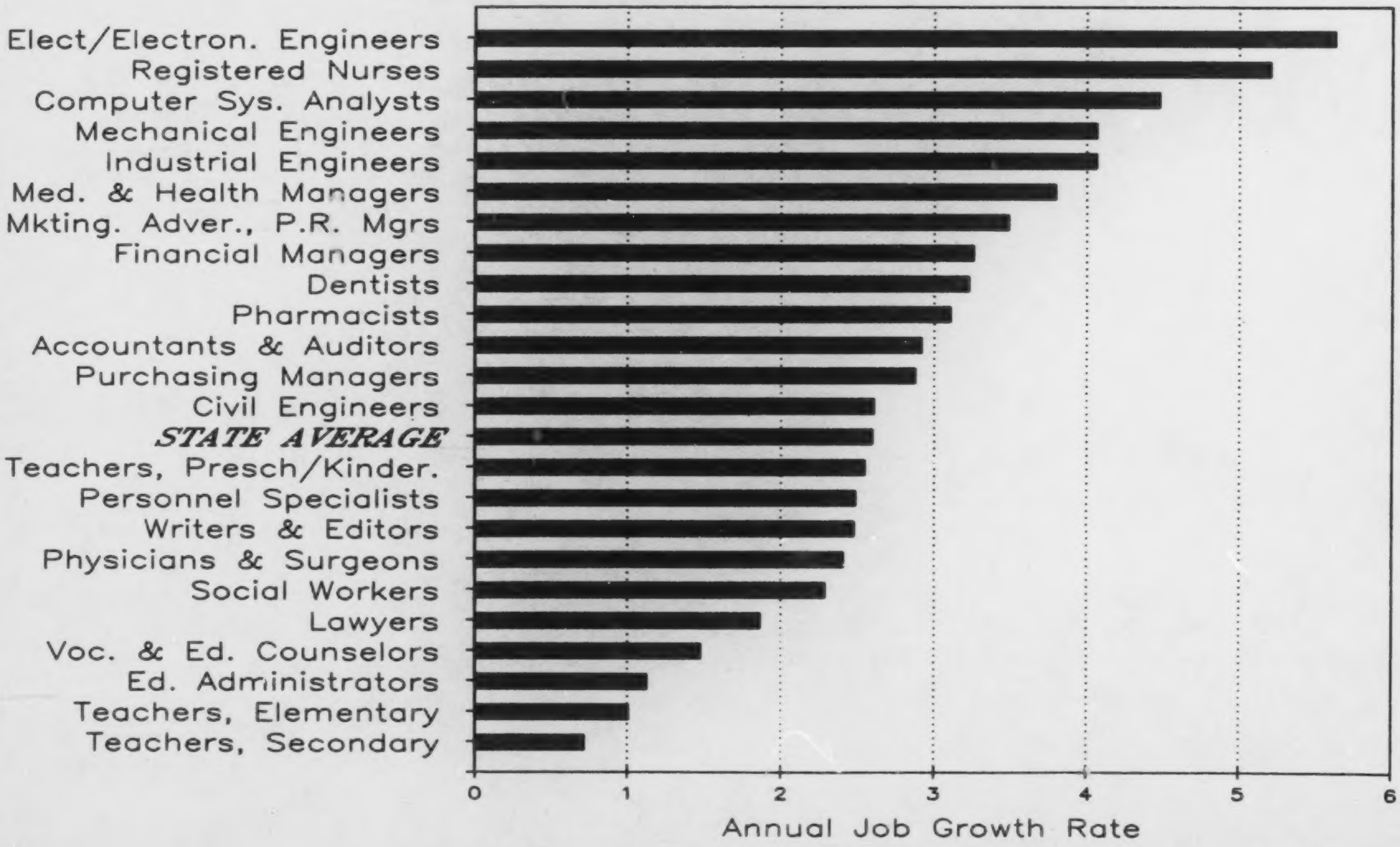
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

CHART 2
ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES
UTAH — 1988 to 1993



Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

CHART 3
ANNUAL JOB GROWTH RATE FOR OCCUPATIONS REQUIRING A COLLEGE DEGREE
UTAH – 1988 to 1993



Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, April 1988.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1988(f)	Apr. 1987	% Change	Mar. 1988(p)	Mar. 1987	% Change	Feb. 1988(r)	Feb. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**756,200**	753,100	0.4	757,800	753,900	0.5	757,700	749,600	1.1
Employed Persons	**715,300**	703,000	1.7	713,900	698,800	2.2	709,700	693,200	2.4
Unemployed	**40,900**	50,100	—18.4	43,900	55,100	—20.3	48,000	56,300	—14.7
Percent of Labor Force	**5.4**	6.6	—	5.8	7.5	—	6.3	7.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.3**	6.6	—	5.3	6.7	—	5.5	6.5	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Apr. 1988(f)	Apr. 1987	% Change	Mar. 1988(p)	Mar. 1987	% Change	Feb. 1988(r)	Feb. 1987	% Change
Total	**644.9**	636.1	1.4	641.3	632.6	1.4	637.1	627.6	1.5
Mining	**8.3**	7.8	6.4	8.1	7.6	6.6	8.1	7.6	6.6
Metal Mining	**2.9**	2.6	11.5	2.9	2.6	11.5	2.9	2.5	16.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.8**	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.6	7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.6**	2.5	4.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.5	—4.0
Contract Construction	**22.0**	26.1	—15.7	20.9	25.0	—16.4	20.1	24.0	—16.2
Manufacturing	**93.8**	90.3	3.9	93.7	89.9	4.2	93.5	88.8	5.3
Durable Goods	**63.3**	61.1	3.6	63.4	61.0	3.9	63.3	60.1	5.3
Primary Metals	**5.2**	2.8	85.7	5.1	2.7	88.9	5.0	2.5	100.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**17.7**	18.2	—2.7	17.7	18.2	—2.7	17.6	18.0	—2.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.4**	7.9	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.3	7.9	5.1
Transportation Equipment	**15.9**	15.4	3.2	15.9	15.3	3.9	16.0	15.1	6.0
Other Durable Goods	**16.1**	16.8	—4.2	16.2	16.9	—4.1	16.3	16.6	—1.8
Non-Durable Goods	**30.5**	29.2	4.5	30.3	28.7	5.6	30.2	28.8	4.9
Food & Kindred Products	**10.1**	9.9	2.0	9.9	9.6	3.1	9.7	9.6	1.0
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.8**	5.5	5.5	6.0	5.6	7.1	6.0	5.5	9.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.6**	3.4	5.9	3.7	3.4	8.8	3.7	3.4	8.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**11.0**	10.4	5.8	10.8	10.1	6.9	10.8	10.3	4.9
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**38.0**	37.5	1.3	37.8	37.4	1.1	37.9	37.1	2.2
Railroad Transportation	**2.5**	3.0	—16.7	2.6	3.1	—16.1	2.7	3.1	—12.9
Other Transportation	**21.2**	19.3	9.8	20.7	18.9	9.5	20.7	18.8	10.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.3**	15.3	—6.5	14.5	15.4	—5.8	14.6	15.2	—3.9
Trade	**149.5**	150.3	—0.5	149.4	150.2	—0.5	148.3	149.5	—0.8
Wholesale Trade	**34.2**	34.6	—1.2	34.4	34.8	—1.1	34.1	34.6	—1.4
Retail Trade	**115.3**	115.7	—0.3	114.9	115.4	—0.4	114.2	115.0	—0.7
Building Materials	**4.8**	5.2	—7.7	4.4	4.9	—10.2	4.4	4.8	—8.3
Food Stores	**21.3**	21.0	1.4	21.6	21.2	1.9	21.5	21.3	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.4**	13.5	—0.7	13.3	13.5	—1.5	13.2	13.4	—1.5
Eating & Drinking Places	**37.3**	38.0	—1.8	37.0	37.6	—1.6	36.5	37.1	—1.6
Other Retail	**38.5**	38.1	1.0	38.6	38.2	1.0	38.4	38.4	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.9**	33.6	0.9	33.9	33.7	0.6	33.5	33.6	—0.3
Services	**155.4**	145.9	6.5	153.5	144.2	6.4	152.1	142.8	6.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.1**	10.3	—1.9	10.4	10.7	—2.8	10.1	10.4	—2.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**57.5**	51.6	11.4	55.9	50.1	11.6	55.4	49.7	11.5
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.3**	39.1	5.6	41.1	38.9	5.7	40.7	38.6	5.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**33.6**	32.4	3.7	33.6	32.4	3.7	33.5	32.2	4.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.3**	10.8	4.6	11.2	10.7	4.7	11.1	10.6	4.7
Agricultural Services	**1.6**	1.8	—11.1	1.3	1.4	—7.1	1.2	1.3	—7.7
Government	**144.0**	144.6	—0.4	144.0	144.7	—0.5	143.5	144.4	—0.6
Federal Government	**39.4**	40.3	—2.2	39.6	40.5	—2.2	39.3	40.5	—3.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.4**	22.5	—4.9	21.6	22.7	—4.8	21.7	22.9	—5.2
Other Federal Government	**18.0**	17.8	1.1	17.9	17.8	0.6	17.6	17.6	0.0
State Government	**38.1**	38.7	—1.6	38.5	39.0	—1.3	38.8	39.3	—1.3
State Education	**21.5**	21.5	0.0	21.8	21.8	0.0	21.8	22.0	—0.9
Other State Government	**16.6**	17.2	—3.5	16.7	17.2	—2.9	17.0	17.3	—1.7
Local Government	**66.2**	65.6	0.9	65.8	65.2	0.9	65.4	64.6	1.2
Local Education	**42.9**	42.2	1.7	42.9	42.2	1.7	42.6	41.8	1.9
Other Local Government	**23.3**	23.4	—0.4	22.9	23.0	—0.4	22.8	22.8	0.0
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. '88 (f)	Apr. '87	% Change	Mar. '88 (p)	Feb. '88 (r)	Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Sept. '87	Aug. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,689.0**	1,675.0	0.8	1,687.0	1,685.0	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0	1,680.0	1,679.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,092.5**	1,085.0	0.7	1,091.0	1,091.0	1,090.0	1,090.0	1,089.0	1,089.0	1,088.0	1,087.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**765.7**	762.5	0.4	767.2	768.7	767.2	756.2	754.1	754.6	754.8	755.2
Participation Rate	**70.1**	70.3	0.0	70.3	70.5	70.4	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.4	69.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	**724.8**	712.3	1.7	726.7	726.5	722.9	711.9	710.1	711.0	708.1	706.3
Employment Ratio[3]	**66.3**	65.7	0.0	66.6	66.6	66.3	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.1	65.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**40.9**	50.1	—18.3	40.6	42.2	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.6	46.8	48.9
Unemployment Rate	**5.3**	6.6	0.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.5
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**326.8**	322.5	1.3	323.8	322.3	322.8	333.8	334.9	334.4	333.2	331.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.3**	131.0	1.0	132.6	132.7	131.9	131.8	131.4	135.5	135.1	134.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**649.4**	641.1	1.3	648.9	649.5	650.1	640.5	638.8	638.7	640.6	639.7
Mining	**8.3**	7.8	6.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.2
Contract Construction	**23.3**	27.7	—15.8	23.3	23.2	23.3	25.6	24.9	25.3	26.4	27.5
Manufacturing	**95.0**	91.4	3.9	95.0	95.2	95.7	94.9	93.8	93.2	93.0	94.0
Durable Goods	**64.1**	61.8	3.6	64.3	64.5	64.7	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.8	63.8
Nondurable Goods	**30.9**	29.6	4.5	30.7	30.7	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.1	30.2
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	**38.6**	38.1	1.2	38.3	38.7	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.2	37.6	37.3
Trade	**152.2**	153.1	—0.5	153.1	153.1	153.3	151.3	150.9	151.1	154.7	156.3
Wholesale	**34.5**	34.9	—1.2	34.8	34.7	34.8	34.3	34.1	34.4	36.2	36.3
Retail	**117.7**	118.1	—0.3	118.3	118.3	118.5	117.0	116.8	116.7	118.5	120.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.2**	34.0	0.8	34.3	34.2	34.3	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.7
Services	**156.1**	146.5	6.5	154.5	154.6	155.0	148.0	148.3	148.3	145.3	144.4
Government	**141.7**	142.6	—0.6	142.5	142.8	142.5	141.0	140.8	140.5	142.1	138.2
Federal	**39.1**	40.0	—2.2	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.5
State	**37.5**	38.1	—1.6	37.6	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.8	36.9
Local	**65.1**	64.6	0.9	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.4	64.2	64.4	65.0	61.8

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.

[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1988(p)	% Change from Mar. '87	% Distribution	Mar. 1988(p)	% Change from Mar. '87	% Distribution	Mar. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**355.8**	0.9	100.0	**285.2**	1.8	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.5**	5.6	2.1	**0.6**	20.0	0.2	**5.7**	70.4
Contract Construction	**18.6**	—16.6	5.2	**2.3**	—14.8	0.8	**17.0**	81.3
Manufacturing	**64.5**	5.2	18.1	**29.2**	2.8	10.2	**59.1**	63.1
Durable Goods	**45.9**	5.5	12.9	**17.5**	0.0	6.1	**39.3**	62.0
Nondurable Goods	**18.6**	4.5	5.2	**11.7**	7.3	4.1	**19.8**	65.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.9**	0.0	7.3	**11.9**	3.5	4.2	**26.9**	71.2
Total Trade	**77.5**	—2.9	21.8	**71.8**	2.0	25.2	**133.8**	89.6
Wholesale Trade	**22.4**	—10.8	6.3	**12.0**	23.7	4.2	**29.8**	86.6
Retail Trade	**55.1**	0.7	15.5	**59.8**	—1.5	21.0	**104.0**	90.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.8**	2.2	3.9	**20.1**	—0.5	7.0	**26.2**	77.3
Services	**72.6**	8.7	20.4	**80.9**	4.5	28.4	**108.9**	70.9
Total Government	**75.4**	—0.5	21.2	**68.4**	—0.9	24.0	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.8**	—7.4	6.7	**15.7**	6.1	5.5	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.5**	—3.7	4.4	**6.1**	—10.3	2.1	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.3**	—13.5	2.3	**9.6**	20.0	3.4	**NA**	NA
State Government	**18.6**	1.1	5.2	**19.9**	—4.8	7.0	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.9**	—4.0	3.3	**9.9**	3.1	3.5	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.7**	11.7	1.9	**10.0**	—11.5	3.5	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**33.0**	4.1	9.3	**32.8**	—1.5	11.5	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**17.9**	6.5	5.0	**25.0**	—2.3	8.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.1**	1.3	4.2	**7.8**	1.3	2.7	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Apr. '88(f)	Apr. '87	% Chg.	Mar. '88(p)	Feb. '88(r)	Apr. '88(f)	Apr. '87	% Chg.	Mar. '88(p)	Feb. '88(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**499.7**	497.7	0.4	503.5	502.5	**99.3**	98.4	0.9	99.2	99.4
Employed Persons	**474.5**	468.6	1.3	475.9	473.2	**94.6**	91.1	3.8	93.9	93.3
Unemployed	**25.2**	29.1	—13.4	27.6	29.3	**4.7**	7.3	—35.6	5.3	6.1
Percent of Labor Force	**5.0**	5.8	0.0	5.5	5.8	**4.7**	7.4	0.0	5.3	6.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**449.1**	443.4	1.3	446.7	443.4	**75.2**	73.5	2.3	74.9	74.4
Mining	**2.8**	2.4	16.7	2.8	2.8	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**15.9**	18.3	—13.1	15.2	14.6	**2.1**	2.5	—16.0	1.9	1.8
Manufacturing	**62.9**	61.1	2.9	62.9	62.6	**10.6**	10.2	3.9	10.5	10.4
Durable Goods	**43.4**	42.5	2.1	43.4	43.2	**7.1**	6.8	4.4	7.0	7.0
Nondurable Goods	**19.5**	18.6	4.8	19.5	19.4	**3.5**	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.2**	28.8	1.4	29.1	29.2	**2.7**	2.7	0.0	2.6	2.8
Total Trade	**109.8**	110.4	—0.5	110.0	109.2	**15.1**	15.2	—0.7	15.1	15.1
Wholesale Trade	**29.3**	29.6	—1.0	29.6	29.3	**1.9**	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	**80.5**	80.8	—0.4	80.4	79.9	**13.2**	13.3	—0.8	13.2	13.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.7**	27.4	1.1	27.7	27.3	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Services	**106.2**	99.7	6.5	104.1	103.1	**28.7**	26.9	6.7	28.9	28.6
Total Government	**94.6**	95.3	—0.7	94.9	94.6	**13.7**	13.7	0.0	13.6	13.4

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr.'88(f)	Mar.'88(p)	Feb. '88(r)	Apr.'87	Apr.'88(f)	Apr.'87	% Change	Apr.'88(f)	Apr.'87	% Change
State Total	**5.4**	5.8	6.3	6.6	**756,180**	753,080	0.4	**644,610**	636,120	1.3
Bear River	**3.9**	3.8	4.3	4.5	**47,620**	46,300	2.9	**39,530**	38,420	2.9
Box Elder	**4.0**	3.6	4.1	4.2	**17,750**	16,940	4.8	**15,340**	14,550	5.4
Cache	**3.8**	3.9	4.4	4.6	**29,250**	28,740	1.8	**23,930**	23,610	1.4
Rich	**5.0**	6.6	5.1	10.1	**620**	620	0.0	**260**	260	0.0
Wasatch Front	**5.1**	5.5	5.9	5.9	**512,290**	510,600	0.3	**459,570**	454,150	1.2
North	**5.2**	5.7	6.1	6.3	**152,130**	151,960	0.1	**113,400**	113,100	0.3
Davis	**4.4**	4.8	5.3	5.5	**76,850**	76,760	0.1	**51,330**	51,770	—0.8
Morgan	**6.5**	7.0	9.0	9.0	**1,640**	1,650	—0.6	**880**	880	0.0
Weber	**6.1**	6.6	6.9	7.1	**73,640**	73,550	0.1	**61,190**	60,450	1.2
South	**5.0**	5.4	5.3	5.8	**360,160**	358,640	0.4	**346,170**	341,050	1.5
Salt Lake	**5.0**	5.4	5.7	5.7	**349,190**	347,440	0.5	**336,440**	331,250	1.6
Tooele	**7.0**	7.0	7.2	8.6	**10,970**	11,200	—2.1	**9,730**	9,800	—0.7
Mountainlands	**5.3**	5.5	6.3	8.0	**111,410**	110,460	0.9	**83,970**	82,010	2.4
Summit	**10.2**	5.9	6.0	10.9	**7,890**	7,670	2.9	**6,610**	6,450	2.5
Utah	**4.7**	5.3	6.1	7.4	**99,350**	98,470	0.9	**75,310**	73,520	2.4
Wasatch	**10.2**	8.2	12.3	15.9	**4,170**	4,320	—3.5	**2,050**	2,040	0.5
Central	**9.7**	11.1	12.6	11.3	**21,550**	21,700	—0.7	**13,850**	13,960	—0.8
Juab	**11.0**	15.1	15.4	16.2	**1,860**	1,910	—2.6	**1,380**	1,360	1.5
Millard	**6.2**	6.8	7.9	7.1	**5,630**	5,850	—3.8	**3,360**	3,560	—5.6
Piute	**17.1**	18.2	17.0	14.0	**430**	410	4.9	**210**	200	5.0
Sanpete	**15.0**	16.4	19.7	17.0	**6,230**	6,190	0.6	**3,610**	3,590	0.6
Sevier	**6.8**	8.2	8.3	7.9	**6,470**	6,410	0.9	**4,870**	4,830	0.8
Wayne	**9.8**	11.3	15.4	13.5	**930**	930	0.0	**420**	420	0.0
Southwestern	**6.0**	6.2	6.9	6.3	**31,020**	30,140	2.9	**21,660**	21,360	1.4
Beaver	**6.7**	6.3	7.2	7.0	**2,230**	2,100	6.2	**1,310**	1,290	1.6
Garfield	**10.4**	16.2	17.9	13.2	**1,420**	1,430	—0.7	**1,280**	1,260	1.6
Iron	**5.9**	5.4	6.0	6.8	**8,710**	8,480	2.7	**6,580**	6,460	1.9
Kane	**10.2**	9.4	12.4	8.5	**2,480**	2,360	5.1	**1,380**	1,350	2.2
Washington	**5.0**	5.4	5.6	5.1	**16,180**	15,770	2.6	**11,110**	11,000	1.0
Uintah Basin	**10.7**	11.7	12.6	15.0	**13,900**	14,750	—5.8	**10,250**	10,520	—2.6
Daggett	**8.7**	3.3	4.2	4.2	**440**	410	7.3	**280**	280	0.0
Duchesne	**13.3**	15.1	16.6	17.6	**5,050**	5,600	—9.8	**3,600**	3,880	—7.2
Uintah	**9.2**	10.1	10.4	13.9	**8,410**	8,740	—3.8	**6,370**	6,360	0.2
Southeastern	**8.5**	9.7	11.6	12.1	**18,420**	19,160	—3.9	**15,790**	15,710	0.5
Carbon	**7.5**	7.9	9.4	11.5	**8,440**	8,730	—3.3	**7,390**	7,260	1.8
Emery	**10.0**	11.6	14.6	17.1	**3,640**	3,980	—8.5	**3,510**	3,520	—0.3
Grand	**9.1**	12.2	14.3	12.2	**2,730**	2,830	—3.5	**1,990**	2,020	—1.5
San Juan	**9.1**	10.5	11.8	8.2	**3,610**	3,620	—0.3	**2,900**	2,910	—0.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1987	Mar. 1987
MINING	**$537.24**	$552.02	$512.91	**44.0**	45.1	41.0	**$12.21**	$12.24	$12.51
MANUFACTURING	**395.01**	403.51	386.10	**39.9**	40.8	39.6	**9.90**	9.89	9.75
Durable Goods	**406.83**	414.65	398.20	**40.4**	41.3	39.9	**10.07**	10.04	9.98
Nondurable Goods	**363.65**	375.80	355.80	**38.4**	39.6	38.8	**9.47**	9.49	9.17
TRADE	**240.55**	242.05	224.10	**30.8**	30.6	29.8	**7.81**	7.91	7.52
Wholesale Trade	**418.18**	424.51	369.68	**39.6**	40.2	37.8	**10.56**	10.56	9.78
Retail Trade	**179.59**	180.57	174.25	**27.8**	27.4	27.1	**6.46**	6.59	6.43
AVERAGE	**317.13**	319.09	297.14	**34.1**	34.2	33.2	**9.30**	9.33	8.95

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar.(p) 1988	Feb.(r) 1988	Mar. 1987
MINING	**$624.04**	$597.92	$581.53	**43.7**	42.8	40.3	**$14.28**	$13.97	$14.43
Metal Mining	**586.02**	590.04	560.93	**43.7**	44.0	40.5	**13.41**	13.41	13.85
Bituminous Coal Mining	**703.91**	627.38	639.51	**42.1**	38.0	39.5	**16.72**	16.51	16.19
MANUFACTURING	**387.89**	392.80	383.96	**39.3**	40.0	39.1	**9.87**	9.82	9.82
Durable Goods	**411.67**	416.90	396.14	**40.8**	41.4	39.3	**10.09**	10.07	10.08
Primary Metal Industries	**567.31**	574.05	512.16	**44.6**	44.5	38.8	**12.72**	12.90	13.20
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**404.98**	405.29	386.07	**42.9**	43.3	40.3	**9.44**	9.36	9.58
Transportation Equipment	**555.30**	560.90	513.24	**42.1**	42.3	39.0	**13.19**	13.26	13.16
Nondurable Goods	**341.80**	345.96	359.37	**36.4**	37.2	38.6	**9.39**	9.30	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	**326.42**	349.06	344.70	**34.8**	37.9	38.6	**9.38**	9.21	8.93
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**468.55**	461.95	529.83	**38.5**	38.4	40.6	**12.17**	12.03	13.05
TRADE	**231.44**	222.60	216.30	**30.9**	30.0	30.0	**7.49**	7.42	7.21
Wholesale Trade	**450.05**	402.87	372.63	**42.1**	38.7	37.3	**10.69**	10.41	9.99
Retail Trade	**169.25**	172.22	171.59	**27.7**	27.6	27.9	**6.11**	6.24	6.15
Food Stores	**189.04**	203.06	210.60	**27.2**	28.4	27.0	**6.95**	7.15	7.80
Other Retail	**183.33**	187.92	175.34	**29.1**	29.5	28.1	**6.30**	6.37	6.24
AVERAGE	**317.03**	312.46	298.93	**34.2**	34.0	33.4	**9.27**	9.19	8.95

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast April'88	Preliminary Mar. '88	Final Feb. '88	Final Apr. '87	Final Mar. '87	Final Feb. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**11,073**	9,279	7,044	7,951	6,663	5,058
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**20,484**	15,842	13,484	14,080	10,889	9,268
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**31,557**	25,121	20,528	22,031	17,552	14,326
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**9,626**	8,178	7,229	9,027	7,669	6,779
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**10,611**	7,892	6,969	7,322	5,446	4,809
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,316**	1,136	1,300	1,275	1,383	1,261
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**11,009**	14,937	16,579	14,627	19,257	21,295
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.84**	2.53	2.82	2.51	3.32	3.69
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$6,564,000**	$9,606,795	$8,993,453	$9,548,846	$12,319,237	$11,871,322

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index Mar. '88	Index Feb. '88	Index Jan. '88	Index Mar. '87	% Change From Last Month	% Change Mar. '87 to Mar. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)						
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[1])	115.1	114.7	114.5	111.0	0.3	3.7
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[2])	116.5	116.0	115.7	112.1	0.4	3.9
Food and Beverages	116.0	115.8	115.7	112.5	0.2	3.1
Food at Home	113.9	113.9	114.1	110.9	0.0	2.7
Housing	117.0	116.6	116.2	112.8	0.3	3.7
Rent Residential	126.4	126.3	126.0	121.8	0.1	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	102.7	102.8	102.4	101.5	—0.1	1.2
Medical Care	136.3	135.5	134.4	128.1	0.6	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	114.3	110.2	110.4	109.6	3.7	4.2
Transportation	106.5	106.8	107.1	103.3	—0.3	3.1
Gasoline	77.3	78.1	79.5	76.4	—1.0	1.2
Energy[3]	86.5	87.0	87.4	85.8	—0.6	0.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.858**	**$.862**	**$.864**	**NA**	**—0.5**	**—3.7**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)						
ALL COMMODITIES	104.9	104.6	104.5	NA	0.3	NA
Finished Goods	106.2	105.9	106.2	104.3	0.3	1.8
Intermediate Materials	104.6	104.1	104.2	99.6	0.5	5.0
Crude Materials	94.1	94.6	93.4	90.3	—0.5	4.2

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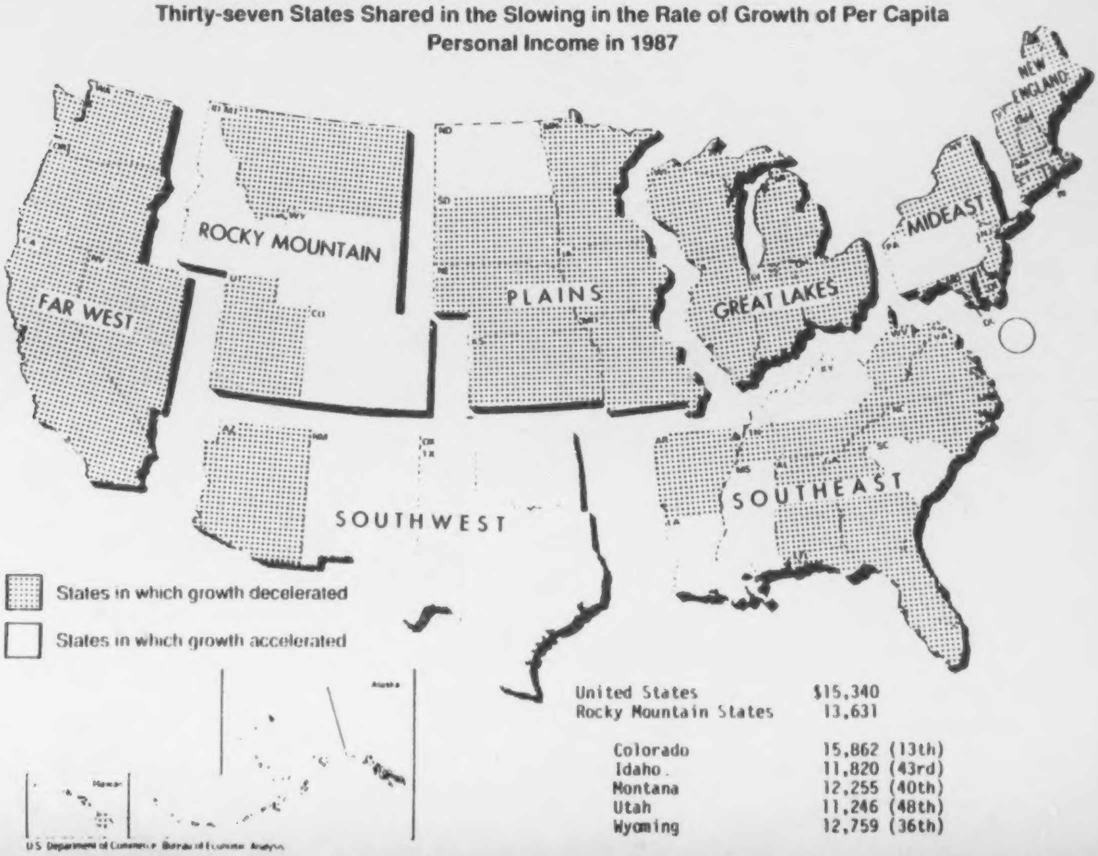
[1] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Thirty-seven States Shared in the Slowing in the Rate of Growth of Per Capita Personal Income in 1987



U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

United States	$15,340
Rocky Mountain States	13,631
Colorado	15,862 (13th)
Idaho	11,820 (43rd)
Montana	12,255 (40th)
Utah	11,246 (48th)
Wyoming	12,759 (36th)

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MAY 1988 published June 1988

- Utah's 1988 unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a percentage point to 5.3 percent.
- The revised April figure (5.2 percent) ranks as the lowest Utah unemployment since January 1980.
- The slight increase in joblessness poses no cause for alarm as economic indicators seldom move in a straight line.
- Utah added 10,900 new nonagricultural jobs in the May 1987 to May 1988 time period (up 1.8 percent).
- Energetic service industry growth (up 8,600 jobs) provided the primary source for Utah job expansion seconded by manufacturing (up 4,800 jobs).
- Final nonfarm employment data for 1987 shows greater gains than originally anticipated.

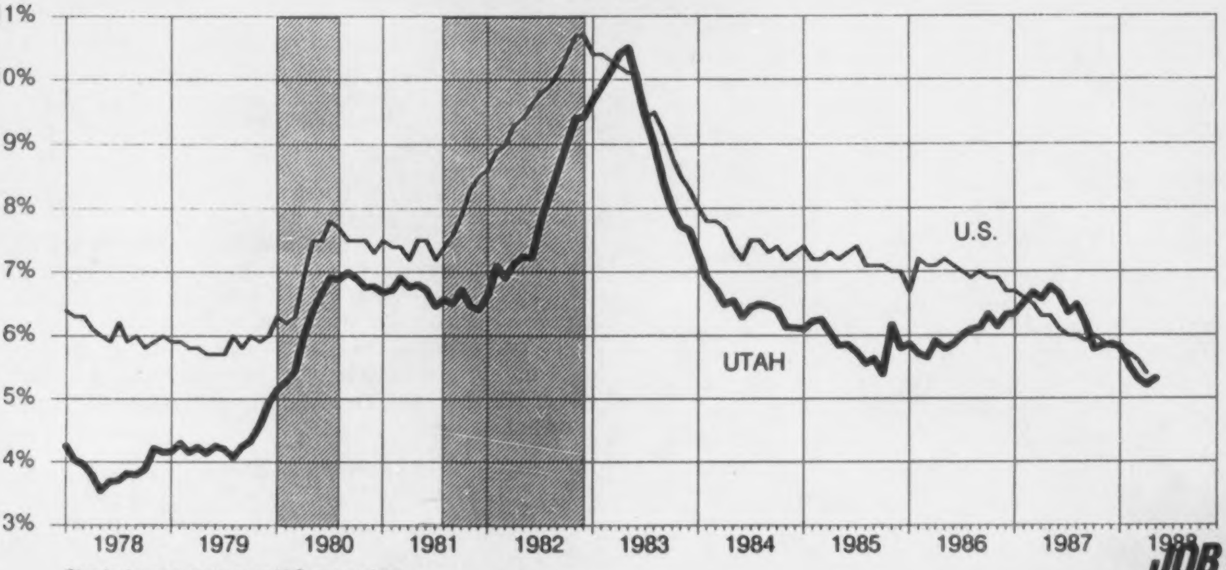
NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Unemployment in Utah edged up one-tenth of a percentage point in May to 5.3 percent. Is it time for the doomsayers to predict a decline in the Utah economy? Hardly. *First*, current unemployment rates are running neck-and-neck with the first quarter of 1980 in a race for the lowest unemployment of the decade. *Second*, the unemployment rate, like other economic indicators rarely moves in a straight line. This type of minor fluctuation does not seem indicate any change in the overall trend. *Third*, growth in nonfarm jobs has proved better than originally anticipated. Although some areas remain

In this issue:

- Key Labor Market Information for Utah.
- Utah 1987 Nonagricultural Jobs and Payroll Wages, by County.
- Poverty Status of Utah's Families, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY JOB SERVICE depressed, in general, the Utah economy appears healthy.

ALMOST A DECADE LOW

After a stint of rising unemployment in 1986 through mid-1987, Utah's joblessness has fallen at a fairly steady pace to an almost "decade low" in May and April. Just since May 1987, unemployment in the State has dropped 1.5 percentage points. In fact, although 40,300 Utahns were out of work in May, the number of jobless individuals has fallen almost 23 percent since last year. In addition, the State's unemployment rate once again falls below the national average.

THE GOOD JOB NEWS

Of course, workers leaving the State has appeared to be one ingredient in Utah's jobless rate decline. For some time, growth in nonagricultural employment has slowly trudged along. In other words, job expansion did not seem to account for the drop in unemployment. However, brighter news has appeared with the compilation of final 1987 nonfarm employment data. More jobs were created than originally anticipated.

What does this mean for May 1988? Nonfarm employment totalled 650,300 jobs in May 1988–up almost 2 percent from May of last year. This increase of 10,900 positions, compares favorably with year-to-year gains of March (11,200 positions) and April 1988 (10,700 jobs). The May 1986 to May 1987 growth rate registered only 1.1 percent (6,900 positions). In other words, 1988 nonfarm jobs gains are running almost 50 percent higher than 1987 increases.

THE CHAMP

With the addition of 8,600 new jobs, services remained the uncontested job growth champ in May. The corresponding 5.9 percent growth rate surpassed the remaining major industries in the State. Energetic expansion in business services generated much of the gain. Employment in this category has grown 11 percent (5,800 positions) since last year.

MANUFACTURING MAGIC

However, Utah's manufacturing industry follows close on the heels of the service industry. Manufacturing's recent robust growth shows up as a 5.2 percent year-over increase for durable goods and a 5.4 percent increase for nondurable goods. The manufacture of durable goods has generated 3,200 new jobs since May 1988. Nondurable goods manufacturing expanded by 1,600 new positions. The primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing industries (space/defense) were the primary employment winners. However, electric machinery manufacturing (primarily computers) has experienced a turn-around–employment is up 6 percent since May 1987.

THE SLOW GROW

Mining, transportation/communication/utilities and retail trade also produced net additions for the job market. Mining employment is up 5 percent (about 400 jobs). The oil/gas extraction industry has not only stabilized, but actually added 200 jobs in comparison to May of last year. Transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) used a strong 9 percent gain in air/motor freight employment to offset drops in utilities and railroad employment. In total, TCPU added 1,000 new jobs–a marked improvement over the industry's 1987 performance. Retail trade appears to be on the upswing once again. On a year-to-year basis, retail trade employment rose by 700 jobs (less than one percent). Although this gain may appear small, it marks a turn-around from the job losses this ailing industry recently experienced. This increase mirrors the recent growth in retail sales.

NOT ALL WINNERS

On the downside, wholesale trade lost 300 positions between May 1987 and May 1988. Total government employment declined by 500 positions–less than half a percentage point. Federal government employment dropped by nearly 700 defense-related positions. In addition, state government employment fell by 500 positions for a 1 percent year-over drop. On the other hand, local government employment increased by 700 education-related positions. Finance/insurance/real estate lost a meager 100 positions.

Construction remains the biggest drain on Utah job growth. The industry is still down 3,900 jobs in comparison to May 1987 for a loss of 14 percent. However, construction's employment year-to-year losses have been slowly shrinking

THE WRAP-UP

Unemployment is at a near decade low. Nonfarm job growth is picking up. Manufacturing employment growth is strong. Declines in job-losing industries are moderating. Joblessness even in the relatively depressed areas of the State is falling. Unemployment nationally is at a 14 year low and inflation is relatively stable. All in all? Utah's economy is relatively healthy and should continue to grow.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	1986 NONAG. EMPLOYMENT	Year-Over % Change
State Total	7,998	26,678	92,458	37,891	152,552	33,754	147,486	141,491	640,308	634,137	1.0%
Bear River	11	1,453	14,740	787	6,836	858	4,583	9,653	38,921	37,318	4.3%
Box Elder	10	495	8,642	177	2,452	253	1,146	1,876	15,051	13,993	7.6%
Cache	0	952	6,092	598	4,341	600	3,402	7,588	23,573	22,989	2.5%
Rich	1	6	6	12	43	5	35	189	297	336	-11.6%
Wasatch Front	2,817	19,201	62,620	29,079	113,103	27,853	102,035	99,716	456,424	454,035	0.5%
North	116	4,672	15,985	3,805	24,832	3,594	21,906	38,472	113,382	113,769	-0.3%
Davis	58	2,608	6,174	1,505	11,220	1,169	8,036	21,417	52,187	53,009	-1.6%
Morgan	0	66	196	4	297	15	40	267	885	910	-2.7%
Weber	58	1,998	9,615	2,296	13,315	2,410	13,830	16,788	60,310	59,850	0.8%
South	2,701	14,529	46,635	25,274	88,271	24,259	80,129	61,244	343,042	340,266	0.8%
Salt Lake	2,447	14,217	45,852	25,114	87,115	24,103	79,265	54,936	333,049	329,939	0.9%
Tooele	254	312	783	160	1,156	156	864	6,308	9,993	10,327	-3.2%
Mountainland	103	2,877	10,937	3,085	18,173	3,229	29,778	15,034	83,216	80,499	3.4%
Summit	83	187	163	236	1,650	872	2,441	946	6,578	6,093	8.0%
Utah	19	2,541	10,709	2,814	15,839	2,308	26,777	13,471	74,478	72,478	2.8%
Wasatch	1	149	65	35	684	49	560	617	2,160	1,928	12.0%
Central	476	894	1,730	1,284	3,207	394	1,863	4,338	14,186	14,748	-3.8%
Juab	48	41	199	16	413	32	253	430	1,432	1,471	-2.7%
Millard	129	326	233	673	745	86	434	806	3,432	4,459	-23.0%
Piute	1	4	36	8	14	4	20	109	196	173	13.3%
Sanpete	8	140	753	120	741	95	381	1,460	3,698	3,471	6.5%
Sevier	288	278	446	465	1,242	172	746	1,277	4,914	4,736	3.8%
Wayne	2	105	63	2	52	5	29	256	514	438	17.4%
Southwestern	240	1,020	1,587	1,121	6,040	846	5,004	5,434	21,292	20,549	3.6%
Beaver	2	34	68	190	336	30	190	430	1,280	1,259	1.7%
Garfield	19	21	227	56	168	23	357	484	1,355	1,381	-1.9%
Iron	150	265	262	288	1,924	256	1,281	1,938	6,364	6,160	3.3%
Kane	9	12	62	27	428	37	454	368	1,397	1,297	7.7%
Washington	60	688	968	560	3,184	500	2,722	2,214	10,896	10,452	4.2%
Uintah Basin	1,423	560	335	1,001	2,141	221	1,740	3,064	10,485	10,962	-4.4%
Daggett	0	0	2	31	63	0	52	162	310	265	17.0%
Duchesne	380	366	124	344	780	92	363	1,320	3,769	4,003	-5.8%
Uintah	1,043	194	209	626	1,298	129	1,325	1,582	6,406	6,694	-4.3%
Southeastern	2,928	673	509	1,534	3,052	353	2,483	4,252	15,784	16,026	-1.5%
Carbon	1,464	181	241	396	1,637	188	1,262	1,923	7,292	7,465	-2.3%
Emery	890	285	10	859	321	48	245	851	3,509	3,682	-4.7%
Grand	162	64	56	158	593	84	404	508	2,029	2,036	-0.3%
San Juan	412	143	202	121	501	33	572	970	2,954	2,843	3.9%
Total Emp 1986	7,810	32,216	92,085	37,543	152,440	32,866	137,889	141,289	634,138		
Year-over % Chg.	2.4%	-17.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.1%	2.7%	7.0%	0.1%	1.0%		

Source: Utah Department Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY
CALENDAR YEAR 1987

District & County	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Fin.Ins.& Real Est.	Services	Government	Total	CY 1986 NONAG. WAGES	Year-Over % Change
State Total	$259,831,600	$532,949,028	$2,103,909,740	$989,072,275	$1,946,188,551	$664,644,250	$2,326,750,523	$2,712,139,060	$11,535,485,027	$11,131,258,733	3.6%
Bear River	180,468	28,321,477	399,463,597	15,480,769	65,141,400	13,411,976	58,537,896	145,216,772	725,754,355	659,978,584	10.0%
Box Elder	143,317	9,418,022	288,784,962	3,607,040	26,906,846	3,670,305	14,015,799	29,038,125	375,584,416	329,954,377	13.8%
Cache	0	18,843,746	110,592,826	11,616,806	37,855,033	9,673,060	44,275,855	113,698,026	346,555,352	326,236,041	6.2%
Rich	37,151	59,709	85,809	256,923	379,521	68,611	246,242	2,480,621	3,614,587	3,788,166	-4.6%
Wasatch Front	94,248,162	385,584,851	1,430,450,623	777,695,967	1,572,830,478	572,537,214	1,710,316,584	2,059,750,493	8,603,414,372	8,298,417,919	3.7%
North	2,657,240	86,100,809	347,428,621	86,748,527	280,028,930	60,370,935	319,313,446	805,648,610	1,988,297,118	1,980,152,097	0.4%
Davis	1,240,297	47,454,264	128,577,161	33,097,863	131,633,580	18,950,633	122,734,570	512,189,860	995,878,228	1,017,715,595	-2.1%
Morgan	0	1,189,639	5,214,380	125,160	4,755,811	303,297	448,753	3,845,180	15,882,220	15,823,503	0.4%
Weber	1,416,943	37,456,906	213,637,080	53,525,504	143,639,539	41,117,005	196,130,123	289,613,570	976,536,670	946,612,999	3.2%
South	91,590,922	299,484,042	1,083,022,002	690,947,440	1,292,801,548	512,166,279	1,391,003,138	1,254,101,883	6,615,117,254	6,318,265,822	4.7%
Salt Lake	82,704,475	293,231,682	1,059,689,988	687,373,116	1,282,197,664	509,906,960	1,380,085,655	1,093,337,588	6,388,527,128	6,091,775,562	4.9%
Tooele	8,886,447	6,252,360	23,332,014	3,574,324	10,603,884	2,259,319	10,917,483	160,764,295	226,590,126	226,490,260	0.0%
Mountainland	2,874,888	50,914,798	208,791,001	62,172,960	175,815,734	52,260,911	430,462,606	241,920,789	1,225,213,687	1,170,324,100	4.7%
Summit	2,580,027	3,227,389	2,741,212	4,363,623	14,474,494	12,668,927	27,992,809	15,897,135	83,945,616	75,346,421	11.4%
Utah	290,625	44,258,914	205,277,673	57,022,186	154,898,515	38,854,121	397,332,305	216,606,780	1,114,541,119	1,072,228,701	3.9%
Wasatch	4,236	3,428,495	772,116	787,151	6,442,725	737,863	5,137,492	9,416,874	26,726,952	22,748,978	17.5%
Central	14,329,370	21,957,835	26,638,429	37,787,635	24,512,070	6,180,988	20,174,834	61,238,207	212,819,368	230,471,703	-7.7%
Juab	968,613	513,745	2,825,261	230,734	3,383,212	504,010	2,341,078	5,637,067	16,403,720	15,942,180	2.9%
Millard	3,731,416	9,636,372	4,505,143	23,697,370	5,258,322	1,259,543	5,245,062	11,686,494	65,019,722	92,355,341	-29.6%
Piute	21,499	34,881	251,284	163,160	61,796	41,227	149,017	1,636,839	2,359,703	1,968,567	19.9%
Sanpete	134,279	2,341,701	10,575,991	2,272,267	4,863,559	1,447,998	4,138,113	18,336,501	44,110,409	41,318,471	6.8%
Sevier	9,437,241	6,644,970	7,945,107	11,383,853	10,717,376	2,878,150	8,054,549	20,140,663	77,201,909	72,863,053	6.0%
Wayne	36,322	2,786,166	535,643	40,251	227,805	50,060	247,015	3,800,643	7,723,905	6,024,091	28.2%
Southwestern	5,551,807	15,383,944	25,327,818	26,286,211	55,331,404	12,103,904	57,201,071	85,515,736	282,701,895	271,854,191	4.0%
Beaver	26,429	480,103	809,066	6,922,614	2,141,454	434,116	1,520,932	5,731,563	18,066,277	18,762,906	-3.7%
Garfield	489,592	358,397	3,993,984	1,126,182	1,063,730	305,398	3,546,830	6,714,675	17,598,788	18,147,350	-3.0%
Iron	3,567,584	3,907,031	3,886,076	6,793,639	16,755,571	3,357,813	13,784,764	31,136,951	83,189,429	81,778,521	1.7%
Kane	102,152	124,892	691,710	512,248	3,324,578	558,447	4,804,401	5,630,305	15,748,733	15,066,395	4.5%
Washington	1,366,050	10,513,521	15,946,982	10,931,528	32,046,071	7,448,130	33,544,144	36,302,242	148,098,668	138,099,019	7.2%
Uintah Basin	39,447,552	16,131,437	6,612,557	25,381,060	22,788,178	3,221,081	21,443,752	50,332,976	185,358,593	192,929,085	-3.9%
Daggett	0	0	50,076	647,956	423,818	0	419,782	2,490,862	4,032,494	3,618,940	11.4%
Duchesne	9,753,615	12,324,081	2,618,533	8,521,035	7,509,224	1,289,869	4,233,144	19,425,867	65,675,368	68,152,933	-3.6%
Uintah	29,693,937	3,807,356	3,943,948	16,212,069	14,855,136	1,931,212	16,790,826	28,416,247	115,650,731	121,157,212	-4.5%
Southeastern	103,199,353	14,654,686	6,625,715	44,267,673	29,769,287	4,928,176	28,613,780	68,164,087	300,222,757	307,283,151	-2.3%
Carbon	55,340,781	3,845,862	3,797,053	10,564,482	18,346,463	2,954,078	15,586,222	29,198,997	139,633,938	140,291,556	-0.5%
Emery	33,496,606	6,422,239	152,186	28,366,123	2,191,058	558,464	3,143,212	12,648,744	86,978,632	95,361,979	-8.8%
Grand	4,123,292	988,524	717,606	3,557,315	5,216,402	969,029	3,117,422	9,710,676	28,400,266	28,962,040	-1.9%
San Juan	10,238,674	3,398,061	1,958,870	1,779,753	4,015,364	446,605	6,766,924	16,605,670	45,209,921	42,667,576	6.0%
Tot Wages 1986	258,535,727	632,605,301	2,059,756,814	940,148,542	1,924,483,253	618,545,628	2,029,354,911	2,667,828,557	11,131,258,733		
86 - 87 % Chg.	0.5%	-15.8%	2.1%	5.2%	1.1%	7.5%	14.7%	1.7%	3.6%		

Source: Utah Department Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

SUMMARY OF
KEY LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR UTAH
by Planning District and County

Prepared by

Labor Market Information Services
Utah Department of Employment Security
174 Social Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249

May 1988

TOTAL POPULATION IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS JULY 1, 1970 to July 1, 1987

	1987p	1986r	1985	1984r	1983	1982r	1981r	1980	1977	1970
STATE TOTAL	1,678,000	1,665,000	1,645,000	1,624,000	1,596,000	1,559,000	1,516,000	1,474,000	1,315,950	1,066,000
BEAR RIVER	108,950	107,150	105,400	103,550	102,100	99,100	96,050	86,500	84,350	72,300
BOX ELDER	37,800	37,300	36,600	35,800	35,300	34,700	34,000	33,500	30,800	30,800
CACHE	69,200	67,800	66,700	65,600	64,500	62,000	59,800	57,700	51,700	42,550
RICH	1,950	2,050	2,100	2,150	2,300	2,400	2,250	2,150	1,850	1,600
WASATCH FRONT	1,069,750	1,063,600	1,047,750	1,032,550	1,015,550	995,300	971,850	949,150	851,150	713,450
NORTH	341,650	337,500	330,450	326,350	321,250	314,200	306,050	297,950	270,900	230,350
DAVIS	179,000	175,000	170,000	166,000	162,000	158,000	153,000	148,000	133,200	99,600
MORGAN	5,650	5,500	5,450	5,350	5,250	5,200	5,050	4,950	4,600	4,050
WEBER	157,000	157,000	155,000	155,000	154,000	151,000	148,000	145,000	133,100	126,700
SOUTH	728,100	725,100	717,300	707,200	694,300	682,100	666,800	651,200	580,250	483,100
SALT LAKE	700,000	697,000	689,000	679,000	667,000	655,000	640,000	625,000	556,000	461,500
TOOELE	28,100	28,100	28,300	28,200	27,300	27,100	26,800	26,200	24,250	21,600
MOUNTAINLAND	279,900	275,150	271,600	268,400	262,850	255,050	247,800	239,400	209,700	151,150
SUMMIT	13,200	12,700	12,400	12,200	11,800	11,300	10,900	10,400	8,450	5,900
UTAH	257,000	253,000	250,000	247,000	242,000	235,000	228,000	220,000	193,700	139,300
WASATCH	9,700	9,450	9,200	9,200	,050	8,750	8,900	8,650	7,550	5,950
CENTRAL	55,000	55,350	57,200	56,400	53,600	51,050	49,200	47,600	42,550	35,400
JUAB	5,800	5,800	6,250	6,150	5,900	5,700	5,600	5,550	5,150	4,600
MILLARD	13,200	13,600	14,200	13,500	11,400	10,400	9,600	9,050	8,050	7,050
PIUTE	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,500	1,450	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,200	1,150
SANPETE	16,600	16,500	16,900	17,000	16,900	16,100	15,400	14,800	13,050	11,000
SEVIER	15,800	15,800	16,200	16,100	15,800	15,500	15,200	14,900	13,400	10,150
WAYNE	2,050	2,100	2,100	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	1,950	1,700	1,450
SOUTHWESTERN	74,500	72,400	68,900	65,500	62,900	60,250	57,950	56,050	48,800	35,650
BEAVER	4,900	4,950	5,050	5,150	5,000	4,650	4,600	4,400	4,150	3,850
GARFIELD	4,050	4,050	4,050	3,950	3,950	3,750	3,700	3,700	3,350	3,150
IRON	19,500	19,500	19,400	19,300	18,900	18,300	17,900	17,500	16,000	12,300
KANE	4,850	4,800	4,700	4,500	4,350	4,150	4,050	4,050	3,750	2,450
WASHINGTON	41,200	39,100	35,700	32,600	30,700	29,400	27,700	26,400	21,550	13,900
UINTAH BASIN	36,300	38,000	39,400	40,050	40,450	38,850	35,850	34,150	30,550	20,850
DAGGETT	700	700	700	750	750	850	850	750	700	650
DUCHESNE	13,700	14,300	14,700	14,800	14,400	13,700	13,100	12,700	11,400	7,400
UINTAH	21,000	23,000	24,000	24,500	25,300	24,300	21,900	20,700	18,450	12,800
SOUTHEASTERN	53,600	54,350	54,750	56,550	58,550	58,400	56,300	54,650	48,850	37,200
CARBON	22,400	23,000	23,400	23,700	24,500	24,700	23,100	22,400	20,150	15,750
EMERY	11,600	11,800	11,800	12,400	13,100	13,000	12,100	11,600	9,700	5,150
GRAND	6,700	6,850	7,050	7,650	7,950	8,100	8,400	8,250	7,650	6,600
SAN JUAN	12,900	12,700	12,500	12,800	13,000	12,600	12,700	12,400	11,350	9,700

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p = preliminary
r = revised

Source: 1970-1987, Utah Population Estimates Committee.

B

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY
AND PLANNING DISTRICT
SELECTED YEARS 1980 TO 2010

	1980	1985	1987p	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
STATE TOTAL	1,474,000	1,645,000	1,678,000	1,768,000	1,892,000	2,004,000	2,180,000	2,443,000	1.7%
BEAR RIVER	93,350	105,400	108,950	112,800	119,400	124,900	135,200	150,300	1.6
BOX ELDER	33,500	36,600	37,800	38,900	40,600	41,900	44,800	49,400	1.3
CACHE	57,700	66,700	69,200	71,800	76,600	80,600	87,800	98,100	1.8
RICH	2,150	2,100	1,950	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	0.9
WASATCH FRONT	949,150	1,047,750	1,069,750	1,138,700	1,242,500	1,332,650	1,463,150	1,628,500	1.8
NORTH	297,950	330,450	341,650	361,950	397,450	428,950	471,050	524,200	1.9
DAVIS	148,000	170,000	179,000	194,000	217,000	238,000	266,000	300,000	2.4
MORGAN	4,950	5,450	5,650	5,950	6,450	6,950	8,050	9,200	2.1
WEBER	145,000	155,000	157,000	162,000	174,000	184,000	197,000	215,000	1.3
SOUTH	615,200	717,300	728,100	776,800	845,500	903,700	992,100	1,104,300	1.6
SALT LAKE	625,000	689,000	700,000	747,000	813,000	869,000	954,000	1,062,000	1.8
TOOELE	26,200	28,300	28,100	29,800	32,500	34,700	38,100	42,300	1.6
MOUNTAINLAND	239,050	271,600	279,900	287,700	295,300	304,800	318,000	369,500	1.5
SUMMIT	10,400	12,400	13,200	13,600	14,000	14,400	15,300	18,100	1.9
UTAH	220,000	250,000	257,000	264,000	271,000	280,000	292,000	339,000	1.5
WASATCH	8,650	9,200	9,700	10,100	10,300	10,400	10,700	12,400	1.2
CENTRAL	47,600	57,200	55,000	53,200	55,350	55,850	59,550	64,950	1.0
JUAB	5,550	6,250	5,800	5,900	6,150	6,150	6,550	7,200	0.9
MILLARD	9,050	14,200	13,200	11,000	11,400	11,600	12,000	12,900	1.2
PIUTE	1,350	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,700	0.8
SANPETE	14,800	16,900	16,600	16,600	17,300	17,400	18,800	20,700	1.1
SEVIER	14,900	16,200	15,800	16,000	16,700	16,900	18,200	19,900	1.0
WAYNE	1,950	2,100	2,050	2,150	2,200	2,200	2,350	2,550	0.9
SOUTHWESTERN	56,050	68,900	74,500	80,900	84,800	88,800	97,900	109,700	2.3
BEAVER	4,400	5,050	4,900	5,200	5,400	5,500	5,750	6,200	1.1
GARFIELD	3,700	4,050	4,050	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,500	4,850	0.9
IRON	17,500	19,400	19,500	20,900	21,600	22,400	24,000	26,300	1.4
KANE	4,050	4,700	4,850	5,250	5,500	5,750	6,250	6,950	1.8
WASHINGTON	26,400	35,700	41,200	45,300	58,000	50,800	57,400	65,400	3.1
UINTAH BASIN	34,150	39,400	36,300	39,300	40,300	42,100	47,300	54,100	1.5
DAGGETT	750	700	700	700	700	700	800	800	0.2
DUCHESNE	12,700	14,700	13,700	14,800	15,200	15,900	17,900	20,500	1.6
UINTAH	20,700	24,000	21,900	23,800	24,400	25,500	28,600	32,800	1.5
SOUTHEASTERN	54,650	54,750	53,600	54,950	54,750	54,550	59,100	65,700	0.6
CARBON	22,400	23,400	22,400	23,300	23,200	23,000	25,000	28,000	0.7
EMERY	11,600	11,800	11,600	11,900	11,800	11,800	12,700	14,000	0.6
GRAND	8,250	7,050	6,700	6,950	6,950	6,950	7,700	8,700	0.2
SAN JUAN	12,400	12,500	12,900	12,800	12,800	12,800	13,700	15,000	0.6

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget, State of Utah Economic and Demographic Projections: 1988, Page 16, April 1988

POPULATION OF PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
1850 - 1980 1/

DISTRICT/COUNTY	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890 2/	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
STATE TOTAL	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396	507,847	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037
BEAR RIVER	NA	NA	15,039	20,586	24,678	30,094	38,839	47,670	47,107	50,657	54,943	62,534	72,075	92,498
BOX ELDER 5/	NA	1,608	4,855	6,761	7,642	10,009	13,894	18,788	17,810	18,832	19,734	25,061	28,129	33,222
CACHE	NA	2,605	8,229	12,562	15,509	18,139	23,062	26,992	27,424	29,797	33,536	35,788	42,331	57,176
RICH 15/	NA	NA	1,955	1,263	1,527	1,946	1,883	1,890	1,873	2,028	1,673	1,685	1,615	2,100
WASATCH FRONT	NA	NA	34,803	55,880	93,411	120,366	187,187	224,702	272,244	295,865	406,236	579,244	709,441	941,172
DAVIS 5/	1,134	2,904	4,459	5,279	6,751	7,996	10,191	11,450	14,021	15,784	30,867	64,760	99,028	146,540
MORGAN	NA	NA	1,972	1,783	1,780	2,045	2,467	2,542	2,536	2,611	2,519	2,837	3,983	4,917
SALT LAKE 5/	6,157	11,295	18,337	31,977	58,457	77,725	131,426	159,282	194,102	211,623	274,895	383,035	458,607	619,066
TOOELE 3/,5/	152	1,008	2,177	4,497	3,700	7,361	7,924	7,965	9,413	9,133	14,636	17,868	21,545	26,033
WEBER	1,186	3,675	7,858	12,344	22,723	25,239	35,179	43,463	52,172	56,714	83,319	110,744	126,278	144,616
MOUNTAINLAND	NA	NA	15,959	25,821	35,096	46,631	55,062	53,279	64,184	71,850	94,231	117,972	149,518	236,827
SUMMIT 15/	NA	198	2,512	4,921	7,733	9,439	8,200	7,862	9,527	8,714	6,745	5,673	5,879	10,198
UTAH 3/,6/,9/	2,026	8,248	12,203	17,973	23,768	32,456	37,942	40,792	49,021	57,382	81,912	106,991	137,776	218,106
WASATCH 7/,8/,9/,14/	NA	NA	1,244	2,927	3,595	4,736	8,920	4,625	5,636	5,754	5,574	5,308	5,863	8,523
CENTRAL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,385	46,782	53,183	49,794	49,777	45,447	37,245	35,288	47,087
JUAB 3/	NA	672	2,034	3,474	5,582	10,082	10,702	9,871	8,605	7,392	5,981	4,597	4,574	5,530
MILLARD	NA	715	2,753	3,727	4,033	5,678	6,118	9,659	9,945	9,613	9,387	7,866	6,988	8,970
PIUTE 12/,13/	NA	NA	82	1,651	2,842	1,954	1,734	2,770	1,956	2,203	1,911	1,436	1,164	1,329
SANPETE 7/,8/,9/	365	3,815	6,786	11,557	13,146	16,313	16,704	17,505	16,022	16,063	13,891	11,053	10,976	14,620
SEVIER 7/,13/	NA	NA	NA	4,457	6,199	8,451	9,775	11,281	11,199	12,112	12,072	10,565	10,103	14,727
WAYNE 13/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,907	1,749	2,097	2,067	2,394	2,205	1,728	1,483	1,911
SOUTHWESTERN	NA	NA	NA	NA	14,174	16,982	18,085	24,512	26,660	30,428	30,784	31,641	35,224	55,489
BEAVER	NA	785	2,007	3,918	3,340	3,613	4,717	5,139	5,136	5,014	4,856	4,331	3,800	4,378
GARFIELD 12/	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,457	3,400	3,660	4,768	4,642	5,253	4,151	3,577	3,157	3,673
IRON 12/	360	1,010	2,277	4,013	2,683	3,546	3,933	5,787	7,227	8,331	9,642	10,795	12,177	17,349
KANE 10/,12/	NA	NA	1,513	3,085	1,685	1,811	1,652	2,054	2,235	2,561	2,299	2,667	2,421	4,024
WASHINGTON 4/	NA	691	3,064	4,235	4,009	4,612	4,123	6,764	7,420	9,269	9,836	10,271	13,669	26,065
UINTAH BASIN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,963	17,709	19,420	18,798	19,925	20,649	33,840
DAGGETT 16/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	400	411	564	364	1,164	666	769
DUCHESNE 14/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,093	8,263	8,958	8,134	7,179	7,299	12,565
UINTAH 8/,14/,15/,16/	NA	NA	NA	799	2,762	6,458	7,050	8,470	9,035	9,898	10,300	11,582	12,684	20,506
SOUTHEASTERN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,833	19,346	28,087	30,149	32,313	38,423	42,066	37,078	54,124
CARBON 11/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,004	8,624	15,489	17,798	18,459	24,901	21,135	15,647	22,179
EMERY 7/,11/	NA	NA	NA	556	5,076	4,657	6,750	7,411	7,042	7,072	6,304	5,546	5,137	11,451
GRAND 11/	NA	NA	NA	NA	541	1,149	1,595	1,808	1,813	2,070	1,903	6,345	6,688	8,241
SAN JUAN 10/	NA	NA	NA	204	365	1,023	2,377	3,379	3,496	4,712	5,315	9,040	9,606	12,253

NA Not Available

1/ Does not include counties which may have been organized but for which this census showed no population.

2/ State total included population (2,874) of Indian reservations, not enumerated prior to 1890.

3/ In 1860, Shambip County absorbed by Juab, Tooele and Utah.

4/ In 1871, part of Rio Virgin County set off to State of Nevada; in 1872, remainder to Washington County.

5/ In 1880, parts from Salt Lake to Box Elder, Davis to Tooele.

6/ In 1880, boundaries of Utah County changed.

7/ Emery organized in 1880 from parts of Sanpete, Sevier and Wasatch.

8/ Uintah organized in 1880 from parts of Sanpete and Wasatch.

9/ Part of Sanpete to Wasatch in 1880; part to Utah between 1890 and 1900.

10/ Part of San Juan from Kane, Iron and Piute.

11/ Part of Emery taken to form Grand in 1890 and Carbon in 1894.

12/ Part of Kane annexed to Garfield between 1890 and 1900.

13/ Part of Piute taken to form Wayne in 1892 and part annexed to Sevier in 1902.

14/ Duchesne organized from part of Wasatch in 1915; part of Uintah annexed in 1917.

15/ Part of Summit Annexed to Rich in 1917; part taken from Uintah in 1917.

16/ Daggett organized from part of Uintah in 1918.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Censuses of Population 1850-1980: Number of Inhabitants, Utah. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), (UTDIR).

D

UTAH CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE
1986 ESTIMATES

CITY	COUNTY	RANK	POPULATION
Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	1	158,440
West Valley City	Salt Lake	2	90,770
Provo	Utah	3	77,480
Ogden	Weber	4	67,490
Sandy City	Salt Lake	5	67,430
Orem	Utah	6	61,590
West Jordan	Salt Lake	7	44,440
Layton	Davis	8	35,280
Bountiful	Davis	9	34,510
Logan	Cache	10	28,880
Murray	Salt Lake	11	23,730
Roy	Weber	12	23,500
Clearfield	Davis	13	22,670
St. George	Washington	14	19,800
Brigham City	Box Elder	15	16,150
Tooele	Tooele	16	15,760
American Fork	Utah	17	15,270
Springville	Utah	18	13,300
Pleasant Grove	Utah	19	13,200
Cedar City	Iron	20	12,380
Kaysville	Davis	21	12,370
South Salt Lake	Salt Lake	22	12,340
South Ogden	Weber	23	12,240
Midvale	Salt Lake	24	11,390
South Jordan	Salt Lake	25	11,030
Spanish Fork	Utah	26	10,910
Centerville	Davis	27	10,740
North Ogden	Weber	28	10,660
Payson	Utah	29	9,530
Riverton	Salt Lake	30	9,470
Price	Carbon	31	8,980
Vernal	Uintah	32	8,180
Lehi	Utah	33	8,100
Washington Terrace	Weber	34	7,990
Clinton	Davis	35	7,870
Farmington	Davis	36	7,530
Riverdale	Weber	37	7,130
North Salt Lake	Davis	38	6,800
Smithfield	Cache	39	6,060
Draper	Salt Lake	40	6,040
Richfield	Sevier	41	5,700
Sunset	Davis	42	5,610
Woods Cross	Davis	43	5,420
Grantsville	Tooele	44	5,130
Hyrum	Cache	45	4,980
Roosevelt	Duchesne	46	4,850
Syracuse	Davis	47	4,780
Heber City	Wasatch	48	4,770
Pleasant View	Weber	49	4,760
West Bountiful	Davis	50	4,690
Washington	Washington	51	4,540
Tremonton	Box Elder	52	4,410
Moab	Grand	53	4,410
Park City	Summit	54	4,250
Fruit Heights	Davis	55	4,140
Highland	Utah	56	4,080
Lindon	Utah	57	3,850
Nephi	Juab	58	3,560
Delta	Millard	59	3,530
Alpine	Utah	60	3,380
West Point	Davis	61	3,320
Mapleton	Utah	62	3,230
Hurricane	Washington	63	3,210
Providence	Cache	64	3,110
Blanding	San Juan	65	3,070
Ephraim	Sanpete	66	2,990
Plain City	Weber	67	2,840
Fillmore	Millard	68	2,800
Kanab	Kane	69	2,770
North Logan	Cache	70	2,700
Helper	Carbon	71	2,700
Salem	Utah	72	2,630
Santaquin	Utah	73	2,610
Wellsville	Cache	74	2,500

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 86-W-SC, U.S. Government Printing Office Washington D.C., 1988. Table prepared by Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

E

STATE OF UTAH
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS
1950-1987

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYED	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1950	256,300	242,300	14,000	5.5
1951	267,500	258,700	8,800	3.3
1952	272,700	264,100	8,600	3.2
1953	274,000	265,000	9,000	3.3
1954	271,800	257,800	14,000	5.2
1955	283,800	272,300	11,500	4.1
1956	291,400	281,400	10,000	3.4
1957	296,900	286,000	10,900	3.7
1958	303,300	287,100	16,200	5.3
1959	315,900	301,500	14,400	4.6
1960	324,300	308,800	15,500	4.8
1961	335,400	317,500	17,900	5.3
1962	348,100	331,200	16,900	4.9
1963	355,600	336,500	19,100	5.4
1964	358,400	339,400	21,600	6.0
1965	361,400	339,400	22,000	6.1
1966	372,700	354,600	18,100	4.9
1967	385,300	365,400	19,900	5.2
1968	393,100	371,800	21,300	5.4
1969	403,300	382,400	20,900	5.2
1970	414,200	389,000	25,200	6.1
1971	431,000	402,500	28,500	6.6
1972	453,700	425,300	28,400	6.3
1973	477,100	449,500	27,600	5.8
1974	477,641	454,579	23,062	4.8
1975	497,828	465,507	32,320	6.5
1976	528,000	498,500	30,000	5.7
1977	548,000	519,000	29,000	5.3
1978	562,000r	540,000r	22,000	3.8
1979	605,000	579,000	26,000	4.3
1980	634,000	594,000	40,000	6.3
1981	647,000	604,000	43,000	6.7
1982	674,000	622,000	53,000	7.8
1983	692,000	628,000	64,000	9.2
1984	704,000r	658,000r	46,000	6.5
1985	730,000	687,000	43,000	5.9
1986	754,000	709,000	45,000	6.0
1987	756,000	708,000	48,000	6.3

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r= revised

SOURCES: 1950-1975 Utah Department of Employment Security, Annual Report, Vol. III, selected years.
1976-1987 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout, February 1988.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1977 TO 1987
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1987p	1986r	1985	1984r	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978r	1977
STATE TOTAL	756,000	754,000	730,000	704,000	694,000	676,000	649,000	635,000	607,000	562,000	549,000
BEAR RIVER	46,925	45,468	43,790	43,561	46,676	44,982	44,211	43,152	41,613	38,084	37,899
BOX ELDER	17,426	16,429	16,003	16,418	18,150	17,732	17,525	16,787	15,921	14,201	13,792
CACHE	28,783	28,229	26,966	26,184	27,567	26,289	25,792	25,492	24,868	23,129	22,864
RICH	717	811	821	959	959	961	894	873	824	754	743
WASATCH FRONT	512,531	511,985	493,572	472,874	455,244	443,168	425,236	417,479	397,897	371,040	363,165
NORTH	152,607	151,520	144,742	148,348	143,808	138,771	134,152	131,541	127,159	118,484	115,948
DAVIS	77,054	76,481	72,337	74,799	71,419	67,717	65,683	64,399	59,906	55,681	52,879
MORGAN	1,652	1,654	1,690	1,618	2,014	2,238	2,151	2,134	2,187	2,040	2,046
WEBER	73,901	73,384	70,715	71,932	70,375	68,816	66,318	65,008	65,066	60,763	61,023
SOUTH	359,924	360,465	348,830	324,526	311,436	304,397	291,084	285,938	270,738	252,556	247,217
SALT LAKE	348,670	348,709	337,133	313,346	301,779	292,062	279,485	274,449	259,637	424,225	237,067
TOOELE	11,255	11,756	11,697	11,180	9,657	12,335	11,599	11,489	11,101	10,331	10,150
MOUNTAINLAND	110,949	108,624	104,082	100,084	98,602	97,248	93,367	91,542	88,581	80,975	77,405
SUMMIT	7,630	7,168	6,751	6,582	8,069	7,794	7,422	6,460	5,461	4,744	4,443
UTAH	98,841	97,441	93,431	89,419	87,421	86,162	82,561	82,150	80,411	73,642	70,328
WASATCH	4,478	4,014	3,900	4,083	3,112	3,292	3,384	2,932	2,709	2,589	2,634
CENTRAL	22,006	22,866	24,556	23,588	24,283	21,837	21,138	20,514	20,065	18,928	18,692
JUAB	1,973	2,038	1,995	1,976	2,208	2,182	2,374	2,287	2,063	2,029	2,070
MILLARD	5,824	7,161	8,806	7,495	6,008	4,407	4,049	3,701	3,544	3,267	3,243
PIUTE	419	378	383	406	462	478	497	530	459	466	468
SANPETE	6,206	6,038	6,066	6,172	6,772	6,208	5,853	5,928	5,863	5,630	5,575
SEVIER	6,542	6,332	6,409	6,679	7,927	7,712	7,429	7,134	6,959	6,504	6,416
WAYNE	1,042	919	898	860	906	850	936	934	1,177	1,032	920
SOUTHWESTERN	30,121	29,190	27,836	25,391	24,729	23,297	22,496	22,742	21,591	20,044	19,377
BEAVER	2,110	2,078	2,382	2,181	2,107	1,851	1,847	1,817	1,881	1,920	1,920
GARFIELD	1,534	1,554	1,497	1,501	1,938	1,890	1,968	2,237	1,869	1,674	1,709
IRON	8,393	8,195	8,315	8,203	8,166	7,823	7,489	7,550	7,545	7,048	6,858
KANE	2,449	2,291	2,132	1,878	1,724	1,677	1,470	1,629	1,398	1,469	1,483
WASHINGTON	15,634	15,072	13,510	11,628	10,794	10,056	9,722	9,509	8,898	7,933	7,407
UINTAH BASIN	14,502	15,082	15,967	16,426	19,012	18,625	16,923	15,397	14,162	13,481	12,855
DAGGETT	450	388	355	318	383	376	422	608	387	532	441
DUCHESNE	5,508	5,684	5,808	5,740	7,150	6,729	6,506	6,046	5,181	4,944	4,952
UINTAH	8,544	9,011	9,804	10,368	11,479	11,520	9,995	8,743	8,594	8,005	7,462
SOUTHEASTERN	18,965	20,785	19,558	20,077	25,458	26,844	25,632	24,179	23,096	21,451	20,108
CARBON	8,659	8,954	8,777	8,864	11,054	11,329	10,743	10,136	9,804	8,591	8,011
EMERY	3,839	3,994	4,093	4,275	6,806	7,809	6,839	5,884	5,844	5,557	5,178
GRAND	2,816	2,916	3,126	3,262	3,394	3,633	3,837	3,997	3,690	3,853	3,610
SAN JUAN	3,651	4,921	3,563	3,676	4,204	4,073	4,213	4,162	3,758	3,450	3,309

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r = revised
p = preliminary
Notes: (1) Only the 1984 through 1987 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 Census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.
(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of labor force for Tooele County for 1983 through 1987 are not comparable to figures for eariler years..
(3) Because of minor revisions to the 1978 and 1984 State totals, county figures do not sum to these totals.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1977 TO 1987
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1987p	1986r	1985	1984r	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978r	1977
STATE TOTAL	708,000	709,000	687,000	658,000	630,000	623,000	606,000	595,000	581,000	540,000	520,000
BEAR RIVER	44,827	43,508	41,681	41,102	43,570	42,077	41,621	40,918	39,558	36,405	35,174
BOX ELDER	16,681	15,754	15,289	15,570	16,991	16,529	16,502	15,866	15,251	13,647	12,977
CACHE	27,470	26,985	25,601	24,602	25,684	24,628	24,250	24,205	23,507	22,030	21,486
RICH	676	769	791	930	895	920	869	847	800	728	711
WASATCH FRONT	482,827	484,416	467,861	444,827	416,232	409,195	396,738	391,818	382,994	358,097	345,429
NORTH	143,059	143,372	137,742	139,959	131,564	128,724	124,805	123,258	121,788	113,871	109,954
DAVIS	72,911	73,061	69,519	71,462	66,548	63,711	61,772	61,006	57,955	54,188	50,992
MORGAN	1,515	1,536	1,580	1,541	1,896	2,138	2,072	2,047	2,125	1,987	1,961
WEBER	68,633	68,774	66,643	66,956	63,120	62,875	60,961	60,205	61,708	57,696	57,001
SOUTH	339,768	341,045	330,120	304,868	284,668	280,471	271,933	268,560	261,206	244,226	235,475
SALT LAKE	329,353	330,031	319,128	294,365	275,987	269,153	260,959	257,722	250,538	234,251	225,752
TOOELE	10,415	11,014	10,991	10,503	8,681	11,318	10,974	10,838	10,668	9,975	9,723
MOUNTAINLAND	102,841	101,349	97,019	92,855	88,819	88,644	86,918	84,801	83,557	76,940	72,672
SUMMIT	6,971	6,550	6,222	5,999	7,188	6,999	6,833	5,936	5,127	4,499	4,154
UTAH	91,996	91,316	87,335	83,251	79,142	78,820	77,063	76,245	75,968	70,112	66,166
WASATCH	3,875	3,483	3,461	3,605	2,489	2,825	3,022	2,620	2,462	2,329	2,352
CENTRAL	19,794	20,520	22,370	21,419	21,577	19,857	19,630	19,031	18,993	18,020	17,387
JUAB	1,669	1,715	1,686	1,662	1,765	1,847	2,210	2,089	1,962	1,942	1,953
MILLARD	5,389	6,687	8,322	6,998	5,502	4,082	3,842	3,495	3,449	3,180	3,110
PIUTE	369	322	333	349	409	427	453	473	431	447	428
SANPETE	5,370	5,135	5,268	5,496	5,836	5,524	5,262	5,356	5,293	5,172	4,934
SEVIER	6,060	5,829	5,937	6,141	7,262	7,210	7,020	6,770	6,744	6,300	6,111
WAYNE	938	833	825	773	803	767	843	848	1,114	979	851
SOUTHWESTERN	28,212	27,460	26,153	23,483	22,387	21,419	20,820	21,063	20,427	19,107	18,131
BEAVER	1,980	1,936	2,237	2,021	1,900	1,714	1,730	1,696	1,789	1,845	1,813
GARFIELD	1,345	1,361	1,295	1,258	1,643	1,658	1,773	2,059	1,720	1,553	1,533
IRON	7,843	7,681	7,801	7,623	7,439	7,174	6,943	6,892	7,073	6,675	6,376
KANE	2,262	2,129	1,948	1,682	1,512	1,527	1,331	1,514	1,333	1,406	1,383
WASHINGTON	14,782	14,354	12,872	10,899	9,893	9,346	9,043	8,902	8,512	7,628	7,026
UINTAH BASIN	12,606	13,108	14,516	14,991	16,499	17,087	16,139	14,640	13,632	12,998	12,224
DAGGETT	435	371	341	310	367	363	404	597	376	522	425
DUCHESNE	4,630	4,809	5,201	5,158	6,187	6,060	6,126	5,680	4,965	4,747	4,666
UINTAH	7,542	7,927	8,973	9,523	9,945	10,664	9,609	8,363	8,291	7,729	7,133
SOUTHEASTERN	16,893	18,639	17,422	17,324	20,918	24,722	24,134	22,732	21,842	20,435	18,984
CARBON	7,774	8,048	7,898	7,743	8,723	10,473	10,173	9,557	9,082	8,047	7,454
EMERY	3,266	3,494	3,564	3,549	5,790	7,398	6,537	5,553	5,642	5,392	4,964
GRAND	2,510	2,538	2,716	2,759	2,734	3,130	3,510	3,722	3,508	3,676	3,413
SAN JUAN	3,342	4,560	3,244	3,273	3,671	3,721	3,914	3,900	3,610	3,320	3,153

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r = revised
p = preliminary
Notes: (1) Only the 1984 through 1987 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 Census Controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.
(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of total employment for Tooele County for 1983 through 1987 are not comparable to figures for earlier years.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1977 TO 1987
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1987p	1986r	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
STATE TOTAL	48,000	45,000	43,000	46,000	64,000	53,000	43,000	40,000	26,000	22,000	29,000
BEAR RIVER	2,099	1,960	2,109	2,459	3,106	2,905	2,590	2,234	2,055	1,679	2,225
BOX ELDER	745	675	714	848	1,159	1,202	1,023	921	670	554	815
CACHE	1,313	1,244	1,365	1,582	1,883	1,661	1,542	1,287	1,361	1,099	1,378
RICH	41	41	30	29	64	41	24	26	24	26	32
WASATCH FRONT	29,704	27,569	25,711	28,047	39,012	33,973	28,498	25,661	14,903	12,943	17,736
NORTH	9,548	8,148	7,001	8,389	12,244	10,047	9,347	8,283	5,371	4,613	5,994
DAVIS	4,143	3,420	2,818	3,337	4,871	4,006	3,911	3,393	1,951	1,493	1,887
MORGAN	137	118	110	77	118	100	79	87	62	53	85
WEBER	5,268	4,610	4,072	4,975	7,255	5,941	5,357	4,803	3,358	3,067	4,022
SOUTH	20,156	19,421	18,711	19,658	26,768	23,926	19,151	17,378	9,532	8,330	11,742
SALT LAKE	19,317	18,679	18,005	18,981	25,792	22,909	18,526	16,727	9,099	7,974	11,315
TOOELE	839	742	706	677	976	1,017	625	651	433	356	427
MOUNTAINLAND	8,108	7,275	7,064	7,229	9,783	8,604	6,449	6,741	5,024	4,035	4,733
SUMMIT	660	618	529	583	881	795	589	524	334	245	289
UTAH	6,845	6,125	6,096	6,168	8,279	7,342	5,498	5,905	4,443	3,530	4,162
WASATCH	603	532	440	478	623	467	362	312	247	260	282
CENTRAL	2,212	2,346	2,186	2,177	2,706	1,980	1,508	1,483	1,072	908	1,305
JUAB	305	323	309	314	443	335	164	198	101	87	117
MILLARD	434	475	484	505	506	325	207	206	95	87	133
PIUTE	51	56	51	57	53	51	44	57	28	19	40
SANPETE	836	903	798	676	936	684	591	572	570	458	641
SEVIER	482	503	472	539	665	502	409	364	215	204	305
WAYNE	104	86	73	87	103	83	93	86	63	53	69
SOUTHWESTERN	1,909	1,729	1,683	1,908	2,342	1,878	1,676	1,679	1,164	937	1,246
BEAVER	131	142	145	160	207	137	117	121	92	75	107
GARFIELD	189	193	202	243	295	232	195	178	149	121	176
IRON	550	514	514	580	727	649	546	658	472	373	482
KANE	187	162	184	196	212	150	139	115	65	63	100
WASHINGTON	853	718	638	729	901	710	679	607	386	305	381
UINTAH BASIN	1,895	1,975	1,451	1,435	2,513	1,538	784	757	530	483	631
DAGGETT	15	17	14	8	16	13	18	11	11	10	16
DUCHESNE	878	875	607	582	963	669	380	366	216	197	286
UINTAH	1,002	1,084	831	845	1,534	856	386	380	303	276	329
SOUTHEASTERN	2,072	2,146	2,136	2,753	4,540	2,122	1,498	1,447	1,254	1,016	1,124
CARBON	885	907	879	1,121	2,331	856	570	579	722	544	557
EMERY	573	501	528	726	1,016	411	302	331	202	165	214
GRAND	306	378	410	503	660	503	327	275	182	177	197
SAN JUAN	309	361	319	403	533	352	299	262	148	130	156

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r = revised
p = preliminary
Notes: (1) Only the 1984 through 1987 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 Census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.
(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of unemployment for Tooele County for 1983 through 1987 are not comparable to figures for earlier years.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1977 TO 1987
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1987p	1986r	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
STATE TOTAL	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.6	9.2	7.8	6.7	6.3	4.3	3.8	5.3
BEAR RIVER	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.9
BOX ELDER	4.3	4.1	4.5	5.2	6.4	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.2	3.9	5.9
CACHE	4.6	4.4	5.1	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.8	6.0
RICH	5.7	5.1	3.7	3.0	6.7	4.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.3
WASATCH FRONT	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.9	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.1	3.7	3.5	4.9
NORTH	6.3	5.4	4.8	5.7	8.5	7.2	7.0	6.3	4.2	3.9	5.2
DAVIS	5.4	4.5	3.9	4.5	6.8	5.9	6.0	5.3	3.3	2.7	3.6
MORGAN	8.3	7.1	6.5	4.8	5.9	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.6	4.2
WEBER	7.1	6.3	5.8	6.9	10.3	8.6	8.1	7.4	5.2	5.0	6.6
SOUTH	5.6	5.4	5.4	6.1	8.6	7.9	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.7
SALT LAKE	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.1	8.5	7.8	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.8
TOOELE	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.1	10.1	8.2	5.4	5.7	3.9	3.4	4.2
MOUNTAINLAND	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.2	9.9	8.8	6.9	7.4	5.7	5.0	6.1
SUMMIT	8.7	8.6	7.8	8.9	10.9	10.2	7.9	8.1	6.1	5.2	6.5
UTAH	6.9	6.3	6.5	6.9	9.5	8.5	6.7	7.2	5.5	4.8	5.9
WASATCH	13.5	13.3	11.3	11.7	20.0	14.2	10.7	10.6	9.1	10.0	10.7
CENTRAL	10.1	10.3	8.9	9.2	11.1	9.1	7.1	7.2	5.3	4.8	7.0
JUAB	15.5	15.8	15.5	15.9	20.0	15.4	6.9	8.7	4.9	4.3	5.7
MILLARD	7.5	6.6	5.5	6.7	8.4	7.4	5.1	5.6	2.7	2.7	4.1
PIUTE	12.2	14.8	13.3	14.0	11.5	10.7	8.9	10.8	6.1	4.1	8.5
SANPETE	13.5	15.0	13.2	11.0	13.8	11.0	10.1	9.6	9.7	8.1	11.5
SEVIER	7.4	7.9	7.4	8.1	8.4	6.5	5.5	5.1	3.1	3.1	4.8
WAYNE	10.0	9.4	8.1	10.1	11.4	9.8	9.9	9.2	5.4	5.1	7.5
SOUTHWESTERN	6.3	5.9	6.0	7.5	9.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	4.5	4.7	6.4
BEAVER	6.2	6.8	6.1	7.3	9.8	7.4	6.3	6.7	4.9	3.9	5.6
GARFIELD	12.3	12.4	13.5	16.2	15.2	12.3	9.9	8.0	8.0	7.2	10.3
IRON	6.6	6.3	6.2	7.1	8.9	8.3	7.3	8.7	6.3	5.3	7.0
KANE	7.6	7.1	8.6	10.4	12.3	8.9	9.5	7.1	4.6	4.3	6.7
WASHINGTON	5.5	4.8	4.7	6.3	8.3	7.1	7.0	6.4	4.3	3.8	5.1
UINTAH BASIN	13.1	13.1	9.1	8.7	13.2	8.3	4.6	4.9	3.7	3.6	4.9
DAGGETT	3.3	4.4	3.9	2.5	4.2	3.5	4.3	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.6
DUCHESNE	15.9	15.4	10.5	10.1	13.5	9.9	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.0	5.8
UINTAH	11.7	12.0	8.5	8.2	13.4	7.4	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	4.4
SOUTHEASTERN	10.9	10.3	10.9	13.7	17.8	7.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.6
CARBON	10.2	10.1	10.0	12.6	21.1	7.6	5.3	5.7	7.4	6.3	7.0
EMERY	14.9	12.5	12.9	17.0	14.9	5.3	4.4	5.6	3.5	3.0	4.1
GRAND	10.9	13.0	13.1	15.4	19.5	13.8	8.5	6.9	4.9	4.6	5.5
SAN JUAN	8.5	7.3	9.0	11.0	12.7	8.6	7.1	6.3	3.9	3.8	4.7

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r = revised
p = preliminary
Notes: (1) Only the 1984 through 1987 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 Census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.
(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of unemployment rates for Tooele County for 1983 through 1987 are not comparable to figures for earlier years.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1977 TO 1987

	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1977
STATE TOTAL	640,308	634,138	624,393	601,098	566,997	559,763	558,039	550,787	488,719
BEAR RIVER	38,921	37,318	36,178	34,955	33,240	31,806	32,288	31,869	27,465
BOX ELDER	15,051	13,993	13,745	13,035	12,247	11,779	12,056	11,578	9,350
CACHE	23,573	22,989	22,070	21,499	20,572	19,592	19,818	19,892	17,798
RICH	297	336	369	421	421	435	414	399	317
WASATCH FRONT	456,424	454,035	445,842	426,968	402,528	395,285	393,146	389,544	349,190
NORTH	113,382	113,769	109,687	103,410	97,269	96,062	96,070	94,374	85,608
DAVIS	52,187	53,009	51,361	48,868	46,082	45,661	45,256	43,895	41,017
MORGAN	885	910	969	942	904	996	1,142	1,110	955
WEBER	60,310	59,850	57,360	53,600	50,283	49,405	49,672	49,369	43,636
SOUTH	343,042	340,266	336,154	323,558	305,259	299,223	297,076	295,170	263,582
SALT LAKE	333,049	329,939	325,687	313,412	295,568	289,281	286,834	285,240	253,796
TOOELE	9,993	10,327	10,469	10,146	9,691	9,942	10,242	9,930	9,786
MOUNTAINLAND	83,216	80,499	77,867	75,756	71,045	70,754	71,156	69,959	60,799
SUMMIT	6,578	6,093	5,823	5,670	4,781	4,610	4,622	4,003	2,779
UTAH	74,478	72,478	70,145	68,050	64,290	63,894	64,048	63,813	56,075
WASATCH	2,160	1,928	1,900	2,036	1,974	2,250	2,486	2,143	1,945
CENTRAL	14,186	14,748	16,144	15,746	13,889	12,638	12,880	12,433	11,389
JUAB	1,432	1,471	1,484	1,496	1,470	1,537	1,885	1,777	1,686
MILLARD	3,432	4,459	5,621	4,748	3,370	2,394	2,303	2,058	1,796
PIUTE	196	173	178	193	201	213	239	256	226
SANPETE	3,698	3,471	3,581	3,792	3,642	3,364	3,251	3,340	3,055
SEVIER	4,914	4,736	4,863	5,127	4,818	4,772	4,781	4,617	4,189
WAYNE	514	438	420	390	388	358	421	425	437
SOUTHWESTERN	21,292	20,594	19,626	17,980	16,465	15,641	15,703	16,016	13,862
BEAVER	1,280	1,259	1,439	1,311	1,164	1,031	1,073	1,051	1,155
GARFIELD	1,355	1,381	1,332	1,307	1,353	1,326	1,509	1,786	1,305
IRON	6,364	6,160	6,297	6,247	5,923	5,689	5,654	5,651	5,295
KANE	1,397	1,297	1,197	1,068	996	1,000	896	1,017	957
WASHINGTON	10,896	10,452	9,361	8,047	7,029	6,595	6,571	6,511	5,150
UINTAH BASIN	10,485	10,962	12,370	13,074	12,581	13,060	12,666	11,310	9,535
DAGGETT	310	265	254	243	246	233	289	341	269
DUCHESNE	3,769	4,003	4,340	4,365	4,288	4,211	4,423	4,062	3,315
UINTAH	6,406	6,694	7,776	8,466	8,047	8,616	7,954	6,907	5,951
SOUTHEASTERN	15,784	16,026	16,369	16,619	17,250	20,579	20,200	19,616	16,479
CARBON	7,292	7,465	7,480	7,476	7,543	9,012	8,714	8,509	6,639
EMERY	3,509	3,682	3,828	3,878	4,412	5,890	5,122	4,503	4,080
GRAND	2,029	2,036	2,191	2,266	2,368	2,713	3,139	3,272	2,936
SAN JUAN	2,954	2,843	2,873	2,999	2,927	2,964	3,225	3,332	2,824

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY, 1977 TO 1987

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1987	1986r	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
STATE TOTAL	$11,535.5	$11,131.3	$10,792.2	$10,163.0	$ 9,196.8	$ 8,734.1	$ 8,250.3	$ 7,346.0	$ 6,605.2	$ 5,785.6	$ 4,988.0
BEAR RIVER	725.8	660.0	607.5	559.4	503.5	452.0	427.3	377.5	333.5	282.4	246.6
BOX ELDER	375.6	330.0	304.0	269.2	238.5	210.7	194.3	164.5	142.8	114.7	100.6
CACHE	346.6	326.2	299.3	285.2	260.1	236.5	229.0	209.6	187.9	165.4	143.8
RICH	3.6	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.2
WASATCH FRONT	8,603.4	8,298.4	8,014.4	7,533.4	6,820.8	6,390.2	5,992.4	5,371.6	4,828.4	4,273.7	3,691.0
NORTH	1,988.3	1,980.1	1,888.8	1,707.2	1,546.6	1,474.9	1,392.9	1,248.9	1,139.9	1,019.4	889.8
DAVIS	995.9	1,017.7	979.7	883.5	806.7	772.9	722.7	640.9	597.2	541.8	474.9
MORGAN	15.9	15.8	16.1	15.0	14.4	15.1	15.4	14.2	12.6	10.8	9.3
WEBER	976.5	946.6	893.0	808.7	725.5	686.9	654.8	593.8	530.1	466.8	405.6
SOUTH	6,615.1	6,318.3	6,125.6	5,826.2	5,274.2	4,915.3	4,599.5	4,122.7	3,688.5	3,254.3	2,801.2
SALT LAKE	6,388.5	6,091.8	5,903.0	5,615.7	5,092.5	4,741.8	4,424.1	3,971.3	3,558.0	3,124.0	2,675.6
TOOELE	226.6	226.5	222.6	210.5	181.7	173.5	175.4	151.4	130.5	130.3	125.6
MOUNTAINLAND	1,225.1	1,170.3	1,120.1	1,060.9	951.0	928.1	937.9	830.7	766.1	650.2	556.7
SUMMIT	83.9	75.3	76.0	76.3	62.6	58.1	57.1	45.9	32.9	25.3	23.5
UTAH	1,114.5	1,072.2	1,021.3	959.3	864.2	837.5	846.2	759.8	712.6	608.0	517.7
WASATCH	26.7	22.7	22.8	25.3	24.2	32.5	34.6	25.0	20.6	16.9	15.5
CENTRAL	212.8	230.5	263.3	235.7	183.4	153.0	149.8	131.0	119.3	99.7	86.9
JUAB	16.4	15.9	17.3	16.9	16.2	17.1	26.1	19.6	16.8	12.9	11.5
MILLARD	65.0	92.4	124.6	90.4	54.8	29.4	24.8	20.3	18.9	14.8	12.7
PIUTE	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.8
SANPETE	44.1	41.3	41.6	43.3	36.8	34.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	24.4	20.6
SEVIER	77.2	72.9	71.4	77.9	68.2	65.2	60.6	54.6	48.1	40.6	36.6
WAYNE	7.7	6.0	6.3	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.7	6.5	4.8	3.7
SOUTHWESTERN	282.7	271.9	256.2	228.8	201.7	184.0	177.4	168.5	150.7	128.6	108.0
BEAVER	18.1	18.8	22.8	19.8	17.1	11.7	12.2	11.8	11.7	10.9	9.3
GARFIELD	17.6	18.1	16.6	16.4	17.7	18.1	19.0	19.8	13.9	10.8	9.7
IRON	83.2	81.8	82.1	80.3	72.1	68.1	66.4	62.3	59.4	52.9	44.3
KANE	15.7	15.1	13.4	11.4	10.1	10.3	8.3	8.9	7.1	6.9	6.1
WASHINGTON	148.1	138.1	121.3	100.9	84.7	75.8	71.5	65.7	58.6	47.1	38.6
UINTAH BASIN	185.4	192.9	223.1	242.2	218.4	225.2	208.5	162.5	138.1	118.7	96.6
DAGGETT	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.9	2.4	3.5	2.6
DUCHESNE	65.7	68.2	74.9	77.4	71.4	70.8	71.0	56.9	44.8	39.3	33.5
UINTAH	115.7	121.2	144.7	161.8	143.9	151.6	133.9	100.7	90.9	75.9	60.5
SOUTHEASTERN	300.2	307.3	307.5	302.6	317.9	401.6	357.0	304.2	269.1	232.3	202.2
CARBON	139.6	140.3	138.8	131.1	129.2	167.1	145.2	123.9	110.0	90.2	76.2
EMERY	87.0	95.4	95.9	93.0	107.9	147.6	115.0	87.7	83.1	74.0	68.8
GRAND	28.4	30.0	31.4	32.2	33.7	39.3	45.6	44.8	36.2	34.3	28.9
SAN JUAN	45.2	42.7	41.4	46.3	47.1	47.6	51.2	47.8	39.8	33.8	28.3

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r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGE IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1977 TO 1987

	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
STATE TOTAL	$ 1,501	$ 1,463	$ 1,440	$ 1,409	$ 1,352	$ 1,300	$ 1,232	$ 1,111	$ 1,004	$ 918	$ 851
BEAR RIVER	1,554	1,474	1,399	1,334	1,262	1,184	1,103	987	890	804	748
BOX ELDER	2,080	1,965	1,844	1,721	1,623	1,491	1,343	1,184	1,059	943	896
CACHE	1,225	1,183	1,130	1,105	1,054	1,006	963	874	798	733	673
RICH	1,017	940	950	998	964	923	815	712	625	569	588
WASATCH FRONT	1,571	1,523	1,498	1,470	1,412	1,347	1,270	1,149	1,035	952	881
NORTH	1,461	1,450	1,435	1,376	1,325	1,279	1,208	1,103	1,008	938	866
DAVIS	1,590	1,600	1,590	1,507	1,459	1,411	1,330	1,217	1,114	1,048	965
MORGAN	1,497	1,449	1,386	1,329	1,331	1,263	1,123	1,067	979	876	815
WEBER	1,349	1,318	1,297	1,257	1,202	1,159	1,098	1,002	910	836	775
SOUTH	1,607	1,547	1,519	1,501	1,440	1,369	1,290	1,164	1,044	956	886
SALT LAKE	1,598	1,539	1,510	1,493	1,436	1,366	1,285	1,160	1,042	950	879
TOOELE	1,890	1,828	1,772	1,728	1,563	1,455	1,427	1,270	1,110	1,119	1,069
MOUNTAINLAND	1,227	1,212	1,199	1,167	1,115	1,093	1,098	990	908	816	763
SUMMIT	1,064	1,030	1,088	1,121	1,092	1,050	1,030	956	784	679	706
UTAH	1,247	1,233	1,213	1,175	1,120	1,092	1,101	992	917	826	769
WASATCH	1,032	983	1,001	1,034	1,020	1,212	1,159	970	842	713	662
CENTRAL	1,250	1,302	[illegible]	1,247	1,100	1,009	970	875	789	686	636
JUAB	955	903	973	943	917	927	1,154	919	820	634	569
MILLARD	1,579	1,726	1,848	1,587	1,355	1,025	898	821	765	655	588
PIUTE	1,009	948	962	968	876	965	1,093	951	667	753	651
SANPETE	994	992	969	952	843	850	770	721	677	614	563
SEVIER	1,309	1,282	1,224	1,267	1,179	1,139	1,057	985	861	761	728
WAYNE	1,252	1,145	1,243	1,068	1,128	1,036	1,024	923	898	750	707
SOUTHWESTERN	1,106	1,102	1,088	1,060	1,021	978	941	876	796	711	649
BEAVER	1,176	1,242	1,320	1,261	1,221	946	944	939	856	755	674
GARFIELD	1,082	1,095	1,036	1,047	1,091	1,108	1,051	922	775	659	618
IRON	1,089	1,106	1,087	1,071	1,014	997	978	919	838	773	697
KANE	940	968	939	887	842	856	776	726	634	569	533
WASHINGTON	1,133	1,101	1,080	1,044	1,005	958	907	841	774	677	624
UINTAH BASIN	1,474	1,467	1,503	1,544	1,447	1,437	1,372	1,197	1,070	948	844
DAGGETT	1,086	1,140	1,163	1,011	1,041	1,019	1,044	1,185	747	884	804
DUCHESNE	1,452	1,419	1,438	1,478	1,388	1,401	1,336	1,167	1,063	947	843
UINTAH	1,505	1,508	1,551	1,593	1,490	1,466	1,403	1,215	1,086	952	847
SOUTHEASTERN	1,585	1,598	1,566	1,517	1,536	1,627	1,473	1,292	1,173	1,077	1,022
CARBON	1,595	1,566	1,546	1,461	1,427	1,546	1,388	1,214	1,113	1,031	957
EMERY	2,066	2,158	2,089	1,998	2,039	2,089	1,872	1,623	1,488	1,412	1,406
GRAND	1,167	1,185	1,194	1,186	1,186	1,208	1,212	1,141	086	877	819
SAN JUAN	1,276	1,251	1,201	1,287	1,342	1,388	1,323	1,197	1,045	924	834

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

FIRST QUARTER REPORTING UNITS* IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1987
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1977	1970
STATE TOTAL	38,913	38,943	38,234	36,709	35,598	34,933	35,005	35,624	26,847	20,974
BEAR RIVER	1,990	1,959	1,935	1,887	1,893	1,841	1,887	1,933	1,557	1,202
BOX ELDER	649	641	646	629	634	613	645	658	527	457
CACHE	1,282	1,262	1,234	1,205	1,205	1,169	1,182	1,211	982	704
RICH	59	56	55	53	54	59	60	64	48	41
WASATCH FRONT	25,912	25,888	25,368	24,451	23,482	23,073	23,044	23,404	17,560	14,053
NORTH	5,956	5,944	5,825	5,539	5,332	5,238	5,338	5,436	4,024	3,135
DAVIS	2,580	2,534	2,454	2,310	2,217	2,141	2,133	2,131	1,550	1,000
MORGAN	93	89	90	90	79	79	87	92	74	67
WEBER	3,283	3,321	3,281	3,139	3,036	3,018	3,118	3,213	2,400	2,068
SOUTH	19,956	19,944	19,543	18,912	18,150	17,835	17,706	17,968	13,536	10,918
SALT LAKE	19,556	19,568	19,181	18,543	17,791	17,475	17,319	17,578	13,232	10,636
TOOELE	400	376	362	369	359	360	387	390	304	282
MOUNTAINLAND	5,037	5,053	4,965	4,645	4,507	4,383	4,434	4,579	3,262	2,241
SUMMIT	592	593	578	523	498	472	436	437	264	153
UTAH	4,206	4,215	4,142	3,883	3,769	3,670	3,758	3,893	2,796	1,934
WASATCH	239	245	245	239	240	241	240	249	202	154
CENTRAL	1,400	1,420	1,409	1,365	1,367	1,362	1,396	1,429	1,041	912
JUAB	148	152	158	161	167	164	167	162	137	
MILLARD	327	357	348	305	310	308	308	287	187	185
PIUTE	38	40	39	38	35	40	45	46	33	37
SANPETE	353	341	334	332	333	330	347	353	256	234
SEVIER	457	456	454	447	449	447	455	491	370	281
WAYNE	77	74	76	82	73	73	74	90	58	54
SOUTHWESTERN	2,081	2,043	1,942	1,788	1,837	1,700	1,711	1,731	1,400	1,032
BEAVER	176	176	170	179	171	173	177	188	153	137
GARFIELD	149	155	155	155	146	150	155	156	125	120
IRON	582	596	597	563	564	557	547	551	467	344
KANE	156	151	144	145	149	144	146	153	136	103
WASHINGTON	1,018	965	876	746	707	676	686	683	519	328
UINTAH BASIN	1,133	1,206	1,223	1,208	1,216	1,176	1,110	1,095	877	557
DAGGETT	42	40	38	40	41	38	46	48	31	32
DUCHESNE	421	452	448	432	424	411	415	399	336	177
UINTAH	670	714	737	736	751	727	649	648	510	348
SOUTHEASTERN	1,360	1,374	1,392	1,365	1,396	1,398	1,423	1,453	1,150	977
CARBON	576	578	591	583	587	579	589	589	459	379
EMERY	239	240	238	239	247	237	237	235	158	113
GRAND	282	297	312	307	311	327	341	350	307	255
SAN JUAN	263	259	251	236	251	255	256	279	226	230

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* Reporting Units: Any firm, organization, division or establishment for which data are separately reported to the Utah Department of Employment Security, i.e. individual physical facilities such as stores, plants, offices and other worksites.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

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UTAH'S LARGEST EMPLOYERS

FIRM NAME	BUSINESS	APPROXIMATE EMPLOYMENT DECEMBER 1986
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	15,000
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	Higher Education	12,200
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	11,900
Morton Thiokol, Inc.	Aerospace	6,400
Granite School District	Public Education	6,400
Hercules, Inc.	Aerospace	5,500
Jordan School District	Public Education	5,200
Utah Power & Light Co.	Electricity	5,000
Utah State University	Higher Education	4,900
Salt Lake County	County Government	4,400
Internal Revenue Service Center	Federal Government	4,300
ZCMI	Department Store	4,300
Utah Department of Social Services	State Government	4,200
Tooele Army Depot	Military Installation	4,000
U.S. Post Office	Mail Distribution	3,900
Smith's Food King	Food Store	3,800
Davis School District	Public Education	3,700
Unisys Corporation	Computers	3,700
Mountain Bell	Communications	3,600
Alpine School District	Public Education	3,200
Salt Lake School District	Public Education	3,000
Western Airlines	Air Transportation	3,000
LDS Hospital	Hospital	2,500
Salt Lake City Corporation	City Government	2,500
K-Mart	Drug & Variety Store	2,400
Weber School District	Public Education	2,400
Weber State College	Higher Education	2,300
Albertson's, Inc.	Food Store	2,300
Nice Corporation	Telephone Respondent	2,200
Southland/7-11	Convenience Store	2,200
First Security Bank of Utah	Banking	2,100
Safeway Stores	Food Store	2,100
Skaggs Company	Drug & Variety Store	2,000
Grand Central/Fred Meyer	Drug & Variety Store	1,900
Defense Depot Ogden	Military Installation	1,900
Utah Department of Transportation	State Government	1,800
Mervyn's	Department Store	1,800
Union Pacific Railroad	Railroad Transportation	1,800
Signetics Corporation	Electronics	1,800
Deseret Co.	Medical Apparatus Mfg.	1,800
Utah Valley Hospital	Hospital	1,700
McKay Dee Hospital	Hospital	1,700
U.S. Forest Service	Federal Government	1,700
Veterans ADM. Hospital	Hospital	1,700
American Express	Traveler Check Processing	1,700
J.C. Penny Co.	Department Store	1,700
Nebo School District	Public Education	1,500
Provo School District	Public Education	1,500
Zions First National Bank	Banking	1,400
Kennecott Copper	Copper, Mining	1,400
Mountain Fuel Supply	Natural Gas	1,400
United Parcel Service	Mail Distribution	1,400

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1977 THROUGH 1987
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1987p	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
State Total	18,894.0	18,296.4	17.553.4	16,425.9	14,997.7	14,091.1	13,124.7	11,710.1	10,489.5	9,230.1	7,987.5
Bear River	1,164.2	1,069.9	1,001.8	931.9	851.6	790.6	743.4	673.6	591.8	514.3	445.2
Box Elder	487.3	429.2	403.5	370.1	337.0	313.1	289.3	264.1	231.5	201.5	174.3
Cache	658.4	621.2	577.9	541.6	496.2	459.1	434.5	391.1	346.5	301.9	261.4
Rich	18.5	19.6	20.4	20.2	18.5	18.4	19.6	18.4	13.9	10.9	9.6
Wasatch Front	13,251.0	12,843.7	12,313.2	11,506.1	10,532.9	9,828.1	9,105.2	8,102.9	7,265.3	6,436.6	5,588.9
North	3,879.5	3,869.4	3,705.3	3,408.6	3,114.1	2,899.5	2,679.7	2,393.3	2,135.0	1,885.1	1,637.9
Davis	1,839.4	1,884.7	1,799.8	1,638.3	1,487.7	1,376.5	1,263.9	1,129.2	995.4	867.4	743.2
Morgan	60.5	60.3	58.2	56.4	51.5	50.2	47.0	44.0	39.9	33.6	28.2
Weber	1,979.6	1,924.4	1,847.3	1,713.8	1,574.9	1,472.9	1,368.8	1,220.0	1,099.7	984.1	866.5
South	9,371.5	8,974.4	8,607.9	8,097.5	7,418.8	6,928.5	6,425.5	5,709.6	5,130.3	4,551.4	3,951.1
Salt Lake	9,048.3	8,650.6	8,286.9	7,798.0	7,146.3	6,677.0	6,186.0	5,499.7	4,947.3	4,389.5	3,802.7
Tooele	323.1	323.8	321.1	299.5	272.6	251.5	239.5	209.9	183.0	162.0	148.3
Mountainland	2,451.4	2,339.3	2,250.4	2,095.3	1,891.9	1,787.3	1,720.3	1,540.7	1,395.9	1,217.9	1,043.9
Summit	215.9	194.5	187.8	168.6	150.1	134.0	127.2	114.7	94.7	78.4	67.6
Utah	2,126.2	2,051.2	1,969.3	1,838.6	1,662.4	1,575.4	1,519.5	1,361.4	1,246.4	1,094.3	937.2
Wasatch	109.3	93.6	93.3	88.1	79.4	77.9	73.6	64.7	54.7	45.2	39.1
Central	491.1	506.3	503.2	471.0	396.7	360.2	337.3	310.3	283.2	243.7	212.2
Juab	49.5	48.4	47.8	48.1	42.9	40.6	42.2	37.3	32.7	27.3	25.2
Millard	96.1	136.9	152.8	121.5	86.2	65.2	58.6	53.1	48.7	42.2	35.7
Piute	13.2	11.0	10.3	10.9	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.0	7.1	6.5	5.5
Sanpete	147.4	138.7	129.1	124.7	109.2	104.2	95.8	88.8	81.5	69.8	60.5
Sevier	161.8	153.2	146.0	149.7	134.2	126.5	117.3	108.2	100.7	88.3	76.7
Wayne	23.2	18.1	17.2	16.1	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.9	12.4	9.6	8.6
Southwestern	652.4	628.7	588.4	533.4	469.0	431.9	400.2	372.7	329.5	281.7	240.9
Beaver	42.1	43.8	45.5	42.0	36.7	33.2	31.7	28.5	26.4	24.4	22.0
Garfield	38.8	40.2	37.0	35.4	33.9	33.2	31.9	30.9	24.7	20.6	17.9
Iron	166.1	160.9	154.6	148.8	135.2	124.7	116.7	110.6	102.0	89.4	78.1
Kane	48.4	46.7	43.3	38.4	34.7	34.2	29.5	27.6	23.5	21.0	18.5
Washington	357.0	337.1	308.0	268.9	228.6	206.7	190.4	175.1	152.9	126.5	104.3
Uintah Basin	360.9	376.3	382.8	391.7	361.2	357.3	326.8	271.6	238.5	206.1	171.0
Daggett	8.4	7.6	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.2	5.1	4.7	3.7
Duchesne	140.5	146.2	142.8	141.8	129.6	123.7	113.0	97.7	83.2	71.9	62.0
Uintah	212.0	222.6	232.5	243.0	225.1	227.2	206.9	167.8	150.1	129.6	105.3
Southeastern	523.0	532.0	513.5	496.6	494.4	535.7	491.4	438.3	385.4	329.8	285.3
Carbon	266.3	268.5	259.9	245.5	243.9	271.8	239.5	209.9	189.1	158.3	138.9
Emery	96.0	105.5	99.3	95.8	100.3	109.6	97.9	84.9	71.5	60.4	51.5
Grand	75.4	77.2	77.6	77.8	78.0	83.3	84.5	77.9	66.5	60.2	51.8
San Juan	85.3	80.8	76.7	77.5	72.1	70.9	69.5	65.6	58.4	50.8	43.1

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p = Preliminary

Note: 1977 through 1986 data are revised estimates.

Source: 1977 - 1986: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished printout, April 1988.
1987: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, May 1988.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1977 THROUGH 1987

	1987p	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
State Total	$ 11,246	$ 10,986	$ 10,670	$ 10,115	$ 9,397	$ 9,040	$ 8,660	$ 7,952	$ 7,407	$ 6,766	$ 6,068
Bear River	10,936	10,225	9,704	9,014	8,413	7,997	7,740	7,224	6,604	5,898	5,240
Box Elder	13,051	11,654	11,126	10,177	9,515	8,978	8,470	7,901	7,135	6,388	5,650
Cache	9,837	9,477	8,941	8,387	7,840	7,466	7,282	6,779	6,275	5,612	4,986
Rich	8,454	8,647	8,746	8,254	7,330	7,354	8,799	8,644	7,084	5,839	5,612
Wasatch Front	12,220	11,939	11,621	11,025	10,290	9,828	9,349	8,546	7,947	7,270	6,519
North	11,123	11,244	10,974	10,278	9,574	9,132	8,652	8,006	7,405	6,747	6,054
Davis	9,973	10,462	10,278	9,600	8,954	8,504	8,056	7,595	7,093	6,482	5,857
Morgan	11,318	11,544	11,387	10,927	10,052	9,807	9,434	8,923	8,384	7,082	6,076
Weber	12,451	12,122	11,734	10,999	10,227	9,784	9,257	8,395	7,678	6,988	6,234
South	12,740	12,265	11,923	11,374	10,623	10,152	9,674	8,795	8,196	7,511	6,734
Salt Lake	12,810	12,314	11,963	11,410	10,670	10,208	9,716	8,830	8,243	7,555	6,760
Tooele	11,053	11,087	10,982	10,502	9,524	8,860	8,692	7,968	7,109	6,485	6,121
Mountainland	9,144	8,886	8,582	8,100	7,395	7,116	6,993	6,453	6,120	5,644	5,055
Summit	16,082	15,041	15,095	13,664	12,716	11,759	11,684	11,092	10,051	9,106	8,551
Utah	8,693	8,528	8,202	7,762	7,083	6,833	6,724	6,195	5,928	5,492	4,906
Wasatch	10,857	9,565	9,622	9,301	8,520	8,446	8,046	7,472	6,526	5,711	5,156
Central	8,833	9,048	8,915	8,523	7,550	7,092	6,829	6,523	6,195	5,600	5,033
Juab	8,378	8,196	7,862	8,170	7,352	7,122	7,403	6,708	6,003	5,139	4,894
Millard	6,962	9,624	10,616	9,226	7,572	6,328	6,059	5,826	5,493	4,994	4,266
Piute	8,766	7,325	7,124	7,557	6,700	6,742	6,670	6,635	5,520	5,331	4,366
Sanpete	8,814	8,334	7,745	7,476	6,718	6,523	6,268	6,016	5,869	5,356	4,772
Sevier	10,362	9,832	9,289	9,371	8,633	8,207	7,680	7,288	7,012	6,432	5,897
Wayne	11,292	8,607	8,055	7,647	6,977	7,130	6,824	7,206	6,697	5,415	5,075
Southwestern	8,750	8,690	8,549	8,161	7,452	7,117	6,889	6,652	6,236	5,605	5,069
Beaver	8,323	8,633	8,762	8,359	7,544	6,972	6,947	6,442	6,231	5,807	5,420
Garfield	9,447	9,819	9,199	8,686	8,276	8,494	8,321	8,346	6,971	5,880	5,236
Iron	8,379	8,138	7,821	7,742	7,179	6,753	6,525	6,335	6,059	5,501	5,026
Kane	9,974	9,780	9,375	8,559	7,937	7,978	7,186	6,828	5,586	5,255	5,119
Washington	8,767	8,725	8,744	8,258	7,427	7,061	6,872	6,631	6,366	5,663	4,996
Uintah Basin	9,411	9,380	9,307	9,424	8,676	9,060	9,029	7,914	7,156	6,369	5,456
Daggett	12,016	10,149	9,602	8,659	7,665	7,280	8,056	7,872	6,728	6,658	4,905
Duchesne	9,636	9,640	9,352	9,348	8,761	8,880	8,563	7,694	6,514	5,607	4,934
Uintah	9,189	9,193	9,271	9,492	8,661	9,226	9,344	8,049	7,587	6,877	5,844
Southeastern	9,946	9,985	9,573	8,868	8,499	9,260	8,798	8,043	7,367	6,623	6,120
Carbon	12,032	11,851	11,485	10,398	9,970	11,303	10,474	9,402	8,571	7,475	6,920
Emery	7,993	8,634	8,233	7,453	7,430	8,231	7,912	7,291	6,863	6,306	6,069
Grand	10,846	10,906	10,570	9,997	9,618	10,068	10,093	9,422	8,232	7,908	7,405
San Juan	7,424	7,134	6,606	6,595	5,968	5,810	5,678	5,353	4,960	4,451	3,896

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p = Preliminary

Note: These estimates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates.

Source: 1977 - 1986: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished printout, April 1988.
1987: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, May 1988.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	May 1988(f)	May 1987	% Change	Apr. 1988(p)	Apr. 1987	% Change	Mar. 1988(r)	Mar. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**752,100**	763,300	-1.5	750,500	753,100	-0.3	760,200	753,900	0.8
Employed Persons	**713,400**	713,200	0.0	711,200	703,000	1.2	716,200	698,800	2.5
Unemployed	**38,800**	50,100	—22.6	39,300	50,100	—21.6	44,000	55,100	—20.1
Percent of Labor Force	**5.2**	6.6	—	5.2	6.6	—	5.8	7.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.3**	6.8	—	5.2	6.6	—	5.3	6.7	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers In Thousands)

	May 1988(f)	May 1987	% Change	Apr. 1988(p)	Apr. 1987	% Change	Mar. 1988(r)	Mar. 1987	% Change
Total	**650.3**	639.4	1.7	646.8	636.1	1.7	643.8	632.6	1.8
Mining	**8.5**	8.1	4.9	8.4	7.8	7.7	8.4	7.6	10.5
Metal Mining	**3.1**	2.8	10.7	3.0	2.6	15.4	3.0	2.6	15.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.6	3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.9**	2.7	7.4	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.7	2.4	12.5
Contract Construction	**23.6**	27.5	—14.2	22.4	26.1	—14.2	21.1	25.0	—15.6
Manufacturing	**96.1**	91.3	5.3	95.3	90.3	5.5	95.2	89.9	5.9
Durable Goods	**65.0**	61.8	5.2	64.1	61.1	4.9	64.1	61.0	5.1
Primary Metals	**5.2**	2.9	79.3	5.0	2.8	78.6	4.9	2.7	81.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.2**	18.3	—0.5	18.0	18.2	—1.1	17.9	18.2	—1.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.6**	8.1	6.2	8.4	7.9	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.6
Transportation Equipment	**16.3**	15.5	5.2	16.2	15.4	5.2	16.3	15.3	6.5
Other Durable Goods	**16.7**	17.0	—1.8	16.5	16.8	—1.8	16.5	16.9	—2.4
Non-Durable Goods	**31.1**	29.5	5.4	31.2	29.2	6.8	31.1	28.7	8.4
Food & Kindred Products	**10.3**	10.2	1.0	10.1	9.9	2.0	10.1	9.6	5.2
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.0**	5.5	9.1	6.1	5.5	10.9	6.2	5.6	10.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.7**	3.4	8.8	3.8	3.4	11.8	3.8	3.4	11.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**11.1**	10.4	6.7	11.2	10.4	7.7	11.0	10.1	8.9
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**38.5**	37.5	2.7	38.2	37.5	1.9	38.1	37.4	1.9
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.1	—16.1
Other Transportation	**20.9**	19.1	9.4	20.8	19.3	7.8	20.8	18.9	10.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.0**	15.3	—2.0	14.8	15.3	—3.3	14.6	15.4	—5.2
Trade	**152.0**	151.6	0.3	150.8	150.3	0.3	150.1	150.2	—0.1
Wholesale Trade	**34.6**	34.9	—0.9	34.3	34.6	—0.9	34.3	34.8	—1.4
Retail Trade	**117.4**	116.7	0.6	116.5	115.7	0.7	115.8	115.4	0.3
Building Materials	**5.0**	5.5	—9.1	4.7	5.2	—9.6	4.5	4.9	—8.2
Food Stores	**22.3**	21.4	4.2	21.9	21.0	4.3	21.9	21.2	3.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.5**	13.7	—1.5	13.3	13.5	—1.5	13.2	13.5	—2.2
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.2**	38.1	0.3	37.9	38.0	—0.3	37.5	37.6	—0.3
Other Retail	**38.4**	38.0	1.1	38.5	38.1	1.0	38.4	38.2	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.5**	33.6	—0.3	33.5	33.6	—0.3	33.4	33.7	—0.9
Services	**153.5**	144.9	5.9	154.4	145.9	5.8	153.4	144.2	6.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.9**	9.9	0.0	10.3	10.3	0.0	10.6	10.7	—0.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**58.6**	52.8	11.0	57.1	51.6	10.7	55.8	50.1	11.4
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.3**	39.8	3.8	40.6	39.1	3.8	40.6	38.9	4.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**30.4**	29.4	3.4	33.4	32.4	3.1	33.8	32.4	4.3
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.4**	10.9	4.6	11.3	10.8	4.6	11.2	10.7	4.7
Agricultural Services	**1.9**	2.0	—5.0	1.7	1.8	—5.6	1.3	1.4	—7.1
Government	**144.6**	145.1	—0.3	143.8	144.6	—0.6	144.1	144.7	—0.4
Federal Government	**39.5**	40.2	—1.7	39.6	40.3	—1.7	39.6	40.5	—2.2
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.5**	22.4	—4.0	21.6	22.5	—4.0	21.7	22.7	—4.4
Other Federal Government	**18.0**	17.8	1.1	18.0	17.8	1.1	17.8	17.8	0.0
State Government	**38.8**	39.3	—1.3	38.2	38.7	—1.3	38.6	39.0	—1.0
State Education	**21.5**	22.0	—2.3	21.0	21.5	—2.3	21.5	21.8	—1.4
Other State Government	**17.3**	17.3	0.0	17.2	17.2	0.0	17.1	17.2	—0.6
Local Government	**66.3**	65.6	1.1	66.0	65.6	0.6	65.8	65.2	0.9
Local Education	**43.3**	42.3	2.4	43.1	42.2	2.1	43.2	42.2	2.4
Other Local Government	**23.0**	23.3	—1.3	22.9	23.4	—2.1	22.5	23.0	—2.2
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0		—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	May '88 (f)	May '87	% Change	Apr. '88 (p)	Mar. '88 (r)	Feb. '88	Jan. '87	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Oct. '87	Sep. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,691.0	1,676.0	0.9	1,689.0	1,687.0	1,685.0	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0	1,680.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,094.5	1,086.0	0.7	1,092.5	1,091.0	1,091.0	1,090.0	1,090.0	1,089.0	1,089.0	1,088.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	760.0	771.7	—1.5	760.0	769.7	768.7	767.2	756.2	754.1	754.6	754.8
Participation Rate	69.5	71.1	—	69.6	70.5	70.5	70.4	69.4	69.2	69.3	69.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	719.7	719.5	0.0	720.6	729.0	726.5	722.9	711.9	710.1	711.0	708.1
Employment Ratio[3]	65.8	66.3	—	66.0	66.8	66.6	66.3	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	40.3	52.2	—22.7	39.3	40.6	42.2	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.6	46.8
Unemployment Rate	5.3	6.8	—	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	334.0	314.3	6.3	332.5	321.3	322.3	322.8	333.8	334.9	334.4	333.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.7	131.3	1.1	132.3	132.6	132.7	131.9	131.8	131.4	135.5	135.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	653.4	642.8	1.7 5.3	651.7	651.3	649.5	650.1	640.5	638.8	638.7	640.6
Mining	8.6	8.1	—14.1	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.1
Contract Construction	23.7	27.5	5.3	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.3	25.6	24.9	25.3	26.4
Manufacturing	96.7	91.8	5.2	96.5	965.5	95.2	95.7	94.9	93.8	93.2	93.0
Durable Goods	65.4	62.2	5.5	64.9	65.0	64.5	64.7	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.8
Nondurable Goods	31.3	29.7	2.6	31.6	31.5	30.7	31.1	31.1	30.6	30.3	30.1
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	38.5	37.5	0.4	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.2	37.9	38.4	38.2	37.6
Trade	153.2	152.7	—0.4	153.6	153.8	153.1	153.3	151.3	150.9	151.1	154.7
Wholesale	34.7	34.9	0.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.3	34.1	34.4	36.2
Retail	118.5	117.8	—0.4	119.0	119.1	118.3	118.5	117.0	116.8	116.7	118.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.7	33.8	6.1	33.8	33.8	34.2	34.3	33.2	33.4	33.6	33.5
Services	157.3	148.3	—0.8	155.1	154.4	154.6	155.0	148.0	148.3	148.3	145.3
Government	141.8	143.0	—2.1	141.8	142.6	142.8	142.5	141.0	140.8	140.5	142.1
-Federal	39.2	40.1	—1.4	39.3	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.6	39.4	39.3	39.3
State	38.0	38.5	0.3	37.6	37.7	38.0	37.7	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.8
Local	64.6	64.4		64.9	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.4	64.2	64.4	65.0

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Apr. 1988(p)	% Change from Apr. '87	% Distribution	Apr. 1988(p)	% Change from Apr. '87	% Distribution	Apr. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	361.0	1.4	100.0	285.8	2.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.6	6.8	2.2	0.6	20.0	0.2	6.3	75.0
Contract Construction	20.0	—14.5	5.5	2.4	—11.1	0.8	17.6	78.6
Manufacturing	65.9	6.5	18.3	29.4	3.5	10.3	60.6	63.6
Durable Goods	46.4	6.4	12.9	17.7	1.1	6.2	40.0	62.4
Nondurable Goods	19.5	6.6	5.4	11.7	7.3	4.1	20.6	66.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.3	1.2	7.3	11.9	3.5	4.2	27.9	73.0
Total Trade	80.0	0.0	22.2	70.8	0.7	24.8	131.7	87.3
Wholesale Trade	22.5	—9.6	6.2	11.8	21.6	4.1	29.2	85.1
Retail Trade	57.5	4.4	15.9	59.0	—2.6	20.6	102.5	88.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	—1.5	3.7	20.2	0.5	7.1	26.4	78.8
Services	73.5	7.5	20.4	80.9	4.4	28.3	117.4	76.0
Total Government	74.2	—1.7	20.6	89.6	0.7	24.4	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.7	—7.1	6.6	15.9	7.4	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.2	—3.8	4.2	6.4	—4.5	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.5	—12.4	2.4	9.5	17.3	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	17.6	—1.7	4.9	20.6	—1.0	7.2	NA	NA
State Education	11.8	—1.7	3.3	9.2	—3.2	3.2	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.8	—1.7	1.6	11.4	0.9	4.0	NA	NA
Local Government	32.9	2.5	9.1	33.1	—1.2	11.6	NA	NA
Local Education	17.9	9.1	5.0	25.2	—2.3	8.8	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.0	—4.5	4.2	7.9	2.6	2.8	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	May '88(f)	May '87	% Chg.	Apr. '88(p)	Mar. '88(r)	May '88(f)	May '87	% Chg.	Apr. '88(p)	Mar. '88(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	494.1	501.8	—1.5	495.3	505.0	96.7	97.0	—0.3	99.6	99.6
Employed Persons	470.1	472.2	—0.4	471.0	477.5	92.5	89.9	2.9	95.2	94.3
Unemployed	24.1	29.6	—18.9	24.3	27.5	4.2	7.1	—40.8	4.4	5.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	5.8	—	4.9	5.8	4.3	7.4	—	4.4	5.3
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	453.5	446.4	1.6	450.2	448.6	73.2	71.5	2.4	75.3	75.0
Mining	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	16.3	18.9	—13.8	15.7	15.1	2.3	2.7	—14.8	2.1	1.9
Manufacturing	64.5	61.3	5.2	64.5	64.8	10.8	10.3	4.9	10.7	10.6
Durable Goods	44.8	42.6	5.2	44.6	44.9	7.3	7.0	4.3	7.1	7.1
Nondurable Goods	19.7	18.7	5.3	19.9	19.9	3.5	3.3	6.1	3.6	3.5
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.4	28.6	2.8	29.3	29.3	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.6
Total Trade	111.4	111.0	0.4	110.6	110.4	15.5	15.4	0.6	15.3	15.1
Wholesale Trade	29.6	29.7	—0.3	29.3	29.4	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	81.8	81.3	0.6	81.3	81.0	13.6	13.5	0.7	13.4	13.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.5	27.6	—0.4	27.4	27.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Services	107.2	101.0	6.1	105.5	104.1	25.6	24.2	5.8	28.5	28.9
Total Government	94.4	95.3	—0.9	94.6	95.0	13.9	13.9	0.0	13.7	13.6

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	May'88(f)	Apr.'88(p)	Mar. '88(r)	May'87	May'88(f)	May'87	% Change	May'88(f)	May'87	% Change
State Total	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.6	752,140	763,320	—1.5	650,300	639,880	1.6
Bear River	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.9	48,380	49,200	—1.7	40,230	39,430	2.0
Box Elder	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.6	17,640	17,900	—1.5	15,260	14,810	3.0
Cache	3.3	3.4	3.8	5.0	30,000	30,520	—1.7	24,680	24,330	1.4
Rich	3.9	5.0	6.1	6.7	740	780	—5.1	290	290	0.0
Wasatch Front	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.0	506,970	515,020	—1.6	464,210	457,250	1.5
North	5.0	5.0	5.7	6.5	150,340	153,480	—2.0	115,480	114,250	1.1
Davis	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.6	76,060	77,490	—1.8	53,000	52,760	0.5
Morgan	6.7	7.1	7.2	9.0	1,690	1,760	—4.0	890	890	0.0
Weber	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.3	72,590	74,230	—2.2	61,590	60,600	1.6
South	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.7	356,630	361,540	—1.4	348,730	343,000	1.7
Salt Lake	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.7	345,410	350,080	—1.3	338,750	333,000	1.7
Tooele	6.6	6.9	7.0	8.2	11,220	11,460	—2.1	9,980	10,000	—0.2
Mountainlands	5.3	5.1	5.6	8.1	108,720	108,970	—0.2	81,410	79,540	2.4
Summit	13.1	9.8	5.7	13.1	7,270	7,220	0.7	5,850	5,720	2.3
Utah	4.3	4.4	5.3	7.4	96,710	97,010	—0.3	73,360	71,640	2.4
Wasatch	12.8	11.9	11.3	15.3	4,740	4,740	0.0	2,200	2,180	0.9
Central	6.9	9.9	11.1	9.2	22,850	23,760	—3.8	14,730	14,590	1.0
Juab	10.0	11.8	14.9	14.3	1,920	2,030	—5.4	1,430	1,400	2.1
Millard	5.3	5.7	6.7	7.0	6,090	6,390	—4.7	3,640	31,630	0.3
Piute	14.4	15.1	18.1	13.6	500	490	2.0	210	200	5.0
Sanpete	10.1	16.4	16.2	12.2	6,530	6,860	—4.8	3,920	3,870	1.3
Sevier	6.5	6.3	8.2	6.2	6,740	6,870	—1.9	5,060	5,010	1.0
Wayne	8.4	10.0	12.2	10.2	1,070	1120	—4.5	470	480	—2.1
Southwestern	5.9	5.3	6.2	6.1	31,630	31,170	1.5	22,010	21,720	1.3
Beaver	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.4	2,290	2,230	2.7	1,280	1,270	0.8
Garfield	8.4	10.0	16.0	8.4	1,620	1,620	0.0	1,510	1,470	2.7
Iron	6.7	5.3	5.4	7.1	8,780	8,670	1.3	6,470	6,410	0.9
Kane	8.2	6.7	9.0	6.3	2,680	2,590	3.5	1,530	1,490	2.7
Washington	4.8	4.6	5.3	5.3	16,260	16,060	1.2	11,220	11,080	1.3
Uintah Basin	9.6	10.4	11.9	12.9	14,560	15,400	—5.5	11,070	10,980	0.8
Daggett	8.4	8.7	4.3	3.4	520	480	8.3	320	310	3.2
Duchesne	11.1	12.8	15.0	14.4	5,580	5,900	—5.4	4,100	4,140	—1.0
Uintah	8.7	9.0	10.4	12.4	8,460	9,020	—6.2	6,650	6,530	1.8
Southeastern	7.7	8.4	9.7	10.8	19,070	19,830	—3.8	16,650	16,370	1.7
Carbon	6.8	7.2	7.8	10.5	8,390	8,790	—4.6	7,530	7,380	2.0
Emery	9.3	10.2	11.6	14.1	3,830	4,110	—6.8	3,750	3,710	1.1
Grand	8.1	8.6	12.2	10.9	3,010	3,010	0.0	2,190	2,160	1.4
San Juan	8.0	9.2	10.6	8.0	3,840	3,920	—2.0	3,180	3,120	1.9

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1988	Mar.(r) 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr.(p) 1988	Mar.(r) 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr.(p) 1988	Mar.(r) 1987	Apr. 1987
MINING	**$586.35**	$538.46	$529.82	**48.7**	44.1	42.9	**$12.04**	$12.21	$12.35
MANUFACTURING	**395.75**	396.00	391.63	**40.3**	40.0	39.8	**9.82**	9.90	9.84
Durable Goods	**408.59**	408.44	402.80	**40.9**	40.6	40.0	**9.99**	10.06	10.07
Nondurable Goods	**363.56**	366.31	363.53	**38.8**	38.6	39.3	**9.37**	9.49	9.25
TRADE	**241.92**	239.62	229.98	**30.7**	30.8	30.3	**7.88**	7.78	7.59
Wholesale Trade	**418.00**	417.25	373.43	**38.0**	39.4	38.3	**11.00**	10.59	9.75
Retail Trade	**182.45**	179.96	180.13	**28.2**	27.9	27.5	**6.47**	6.45	6.55
AVERAGE	**317.96**	314.74	303.18	**34.3**	34.1	33.5	**9.27**	9.23	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1988	Mar.(r) 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr.(p) 1988	Mar.(r) 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr.(p) 1988	Mar.(r) 1988	Apr. 1987
MINING	**$606.91**	$615.53	$583.20	**44.3**	43.5	40.5	**$13.70**	$14.15	$14.40
Metal Mining	**605.06**	586.02	578.93	**46.4**	43.7	41.8	**13.04**	13.41	13.85
Bituminous Coal Mining	**658.07**	683.10	605.55	**40.2**	41.2	36.7	**16.37**	16.58	16.50
MANUFACTURING	**398.34**	395.21	385.07	**40.4**	39.8	38.7	**9.86**	9.93	9.95
Durable Goods	**421.82**	415.75	401.32	**41.6**	40.8	39.5	**10.14**	10.19	10.16
Primary Metal Industries	**589.02**	567.69	572.29	**46.6**	44.7	42.9	**12.64**	12.70	13.34
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**403.20**	406.35	394.71	**42.0**	43.0	40.4	**9.60**	9.45	9.77
Transportation Equipment	**559.57**	555.72	521.24	**42.2**	42.1	40.5	**13.26**	13.20	12.87
Nondurable Goods	**352.26**	356.82	351.13	**38.0**	38.0	37.0	**9.27**	9.39	9.49
Food & Kindred Products	**351.71**	362.39	330.41	**37.9**	38.8	37.0	**9.28**	9.34	8.93
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**467.11**	470.92	568.16	**38.1**	38.6	42.4	**12.26**	12.20	13.40
TRADE	**223.14**	218.83	221.71	**30.4**	30.1	29.8	**7.34**	7.27	7.44
Wholesale Trade	**396.55**	399.63	381.47	**37.2**	38.5	38.3	**10.66**	10.38	9.96
Retail Trade	**173.85**	169.58	176.18	**28.5**	27.8	27.4	**6.10**	6.10	6.43
Food Stores	**190.56**	189.46	220.90	**28.4**	27.3	28.8	**6.71**	6.94	7.67
Other Retail	**196.15**	184.30	187.52	**30.6**	29.3	29.3	**6.41**	6.29	6.40
AVERAGE	**313.50**	311.78	303.20	**34.3**	34.0	33.1	**9.14**	9.17	9.16

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast May '88	Preliminary Apr. '88	Final Mar. '88	Final May '87	Final Apr. '87	Final Mar. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**9,139**	11,073	9,279	6,562	7,951	6,663
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**24,415**	20,484	15,842	16,782	14,080	10,889
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**33,554**	31,557	25,121	23,344	22,031	17,552
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**8,903**	9,626	8,178	8,349	9,027	7,669
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**8,037**	10,611	7,892	5,546	7,322	5,446
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,049**	1,316	1,136	1,448	1,275	1,383
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**9,686**	11,009	14,937	12,507	14,627	19,257
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**1.61**	1.84	2.53	2.13	2.51	3.32
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$5,884,000**	$6,272,696	$9,606,795	$6,973,246	$9,548,846	$12,319,237

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Apr. '88	Mar. '88	Feb. '88	Apr. '87	From Last Month	Apr. '87 to Apr. '88	Mar. '87 to Mar. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[1])	115.7	115.1	114.7	111.6	0.5	3.7	3.7
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[2])	117.1	116.5	116.0	112.7	0.5	3.9	3.9
Food and Beverages	116.7	116.0	115.8	112.7	0.6	3.5	3.1
Food at Home	114.6	113.9	113.9	0.6	3.0	2.7	
Housing	117.3	117.0	116.6	113.2	0.3	3.6	3.7
Rent Residential	126.6	126.4	126.3	122.0	0.2	3.8	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	102.8	102.7	102.8	101.3	0.1	1.5	1.2
Medical Care	136.9	136.3	135.5	128.7	0.4	6.4	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	117.0	114.3	110.2	111.5	2.4	4.9	4.2
Transportation	107.2	106.4	106.8	104.2	0.7	2.9	3.1
Gasoline	79.2	77.3	78.1	78.4	2.5	1.0	1.2
Energy[3]	87.3	86.5	87.0	86.4	0.9	1.0	0.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $.854	**$.858**	**$.862**	**$.866**	**NA**	**—0.5**	**—3.6**	**—3.7**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	105.8	104.9	104.6	NA	0.9	NA	NA
Finished Goods	106.9	106.2	105.9	105.1	0.7	1.7	1.8
Intermediate Materials	105.5	104.6	104.1	99.9	0.9	5.3	5.0
Crude Materials	95.7	94.1	94.6	92.4	1.7	3.6	4.2

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

POVERTY CHARACTERISTICS OF UTAH'S FAMILIES - 1986

	Total	In Poverty	
		Number	Rate
Total Population	1,665,000	202,000	—
Population Subject to Poverty *	1,638,000	202,000	12.3
Households	514,000	NA	NA
Families	404,000	38,000	9.4
With Children **	250,000	30,000	12.0
Headed by Women	42,000	14,000	33.3
With Children **	31,000	13,000	41.9
Headed by Men	362,000	24,000	6.6
With Children **	219,000	17,000	7.8
Non-family Households	110,000	NA	NA
Children **	619,000	78,000	12.6
In Female-headed Families	64,000	33,000	51.6

---

* Total population for which poverty status is determined. Military personnel living in barracks, college students in dormitories, inmates of institutions, and unrelated individuals under 15 years are excluded from these figures.

** Children under the age of 18 years.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information Services, May 1988.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JUNE 1988 published July 1988

- Utah's June unemployment rate of 5.0 percent marks the lowest jobless level of the 1980s.
- The June rate is down one-tenth of a point from the revised May figure—continuing the 1988 trend of declining unemployment.
- The number of unemployed Utahns is down a whopping 28 percent from June 1987.
- Utah added 10,200 new nonagricultural jobs between June 1987 and June 1988 for an increase of 1.8 percent.
- Service and manufacturing industries continued to provide most of the fuel for Utah job growth.
- Disparities between urban and rural unemployment have moderated.

A DECADE LOW

Utah passed a milestone in June. What was it? Joblessness hit a decade low. During 1980s, the State has never encountered an unemployment rate lower than the June 1988 figure of 5.0 percent. The one-tenth of a point drop from the revised May rate (5.1 percent) follows the trend of other 1988 months. Since the end of 1987, Utah joblessness has dwindled—almost a full percentage point. And compared with June 1987, unemployment in the Beehive State has dropped 1.7 points. Moreover, the number of out-of-work Utahns (36,000) has plummeted 28 percent since June of last year. And of course, Utah

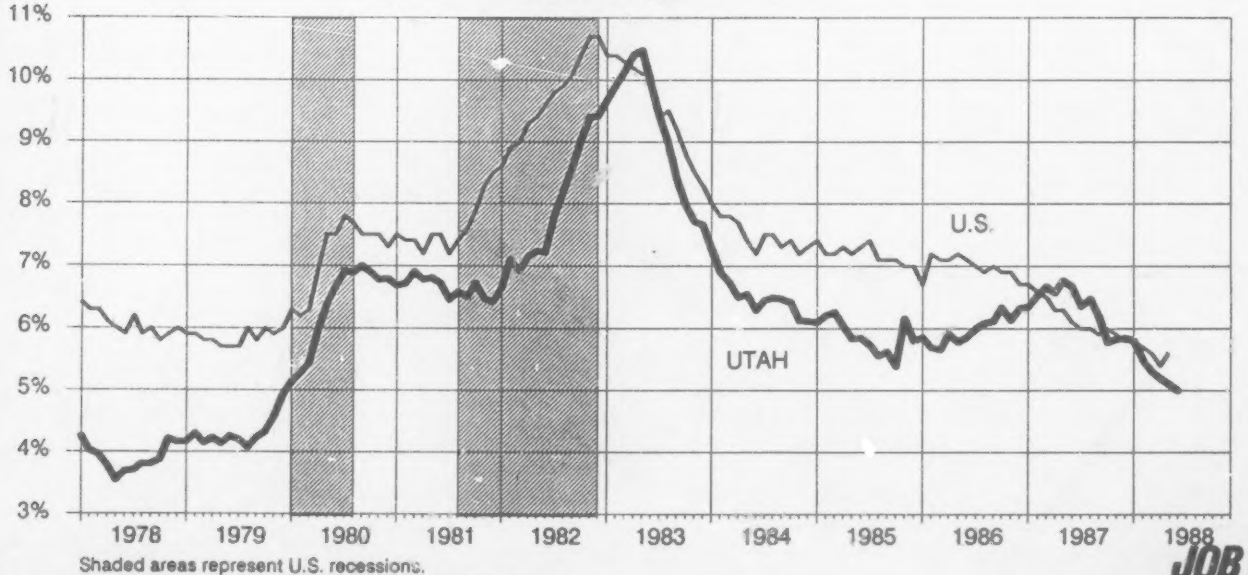
In this issue:

- U.S. Consumer Price Index, by Month, 1/78 to 5/88.
- ACCRA Cost of Living Indices, Metro Areas, First Quarter 1988.
- Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closings, Utah, 1987.
- Request for Comments on Unemployment Estimating, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

UTAH AND UNITED STATES

1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE joblessness continues to fall below the fourteen year low national average.

THE URBAN/RURAL SPLIT

With unemployment so low, how are Utah's counties faring? The dichotomy between urban and rural joblessness has emerged as a distinguishing characteristic of the Utah economy in the past few years. In June 1988, urban counties still generally experienced lower unemployment than did the less populated areas of the State. However, the gap is closing. In June 1987, nine Utah counties exhibited rates above 10 percent. In June 1988, only three displayed unemployment above the 10 percent mark. In fact, falling joblessness in rural areas accounts for much of the improvement in Utah's unemployment rate. However, unemployment continues as a major problem for many smaller counties.

LESS SPECTACULAR

Utah's dwindling unemployment is a welcome development. However, growth in nonfarm employment does not present such a spectacular performance. Of course, the June-to-June increase of 1.6 percent (10,200 new jobs) still falls at the low-end of the "moderate" growth range. Plus, job creation has doubled since last year. In addition, losses in depressed industries are diminishing and several industries – notably services and manufacturing – are vigorous. However, economic health in Utah remains unevenly distributed between the various industries. Construction, federal government, state government, and wholesale trade have all lost jobs since June 1987. In addition, expansion in mining, retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate appears small or nonexistent.

AND STILL CHAMPION. . .

In recent years, the service industry has been the primary driver behind Utah's job growth engine. Did June 1988 match the trend? Yes. Between June 1987 and June 1988, the service industry added 8,200 net new jobs to Utah's economy. The corresponding 5.6 percent growth rate ranked highest of any of Utah's major industrial sectors. Expansion in business services generated most of the service industry addition with a 10 percent year-over gain.

NOT FAR BEHIND

Although services holds the top job creation spot, manufacturing is not far behind. In fact, nondurable goods manufacturing experienced a higher growth rate (6.1 percent) than did services. Altogether, manufacturing generated 4,800 new Utah jobs between June 1987 and June 1988 – up 5 percent. Who were the manufacturing movers and shakers? Primary metals, electrical machinery (computer manufacturing), transportation equipment (space/defense), textile/apparel and chemical/petroleum production all made significant year-over gains.

OTHER WINNERS

Transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) and local government also made noticeable headway. TCPU overcame losses in railroad and utilities employment with a strong showing in air transportation and motor freight (up 11 percent). Local government also offset declines with increases in education positions. This industry netted 900 new positions between June 1987 and June 1988.

HOLDING STEADY

Finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE), retail trade, and mining either made marginal additions to the labor force or held steady. A layoff in the coal industry negated increases in metal mining and oil/gas extraction. In the end, mining employment neither increased nor decreased. FIRE added 300 new jobs; retail trade 200 – resulting in year-to-year increases of less than 1 percent. However, recent projections by the Utah State Tax Commission suggest retail sales will increase in 1988 which should spur retail trade employment growth. In addition, a retailing operation – new to Utah – is opening several stores along the Wasatch Front in the near future.

DOWN, BUT NOT OUT

As mentioned, Utah economic vigor is not evenly distributed. Construction continues as the major drain on Utah's jobs. Since June 1987, construction employment has dropped almost 14 percent for a loss of 3,800 jobs. In addition, federal and state government have both experienced cutbacks. State government is down 800 positions (2 percent) from June of last year and federal government has lost 500 defense-related positions (down 1 percent). Wholesale trade rounded out the losing field with a 300-job decline. However, as mentioned previously, losses have moderated somewhat during the past few months and should continue to do so.

ALL IN ALL. . .

All in all, low unemployment, moderate employment growth, recuperation of job-losing industries, and a growing national economy suggest Utah's labor market should continue to improve.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5									
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2									

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FIRST QUARTER 1988

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.3**	**93.5**	**89.4**	**95.8**	**101.4**	**103.1**	**105.9**
Provo, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	103.2	100.1	105.4	88.6	102.8	124.0	104.1
Los Angeles, California	117.0	91.5	168.6	74.4	108.1	127.3	110.8
Sacramento, California	108.0	103.5	104.2	108.1	119.8	130.8	102.7
Denver, Colorado	102.3	90.8	120.4	90.9	105.6	111.3	96.1
Boise, Idaho	95.2	91.8	101.4	63.5	99.1	100.6	101.2
Missoula, Montana	95.8	103.2	71.2	89.9	100.4	114.4	105.4
Las Vegas, Nevada	102.7	100.1	110.5	78.9	107.7	106.7	104.1
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.1	95.2	107.5	92.2	111.4	104.6	97.7
Seattle, Washington	109.1	114.8	106.9	62.4	118.2	147.3	111.8
Casper, Wyoming	88.2	99.4	67.4	69.6	86.4	109.3	99.7
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	108.6	96.8	122.0	117.1	98.2	120.0	104.0
Indianapolis, Indiana	95.6	94.4	95.2	98.1	103.1	95.6	92.5
St. Louis, Missouri	99.4	98.1	96.7	104.3	101.0	101.9	99.3
New York, New York	154.6	110.6	242.2	191.7	114.8	140.0	122.4
Houston, Texas	102.7	109.1	80.2	116.7	116.7	103.4	104.4
Highest City	157.6 Boston, MA	136.7 Anchorage, AK	288.5 Boston, MA	191.7 New York, NY	125.9 San Diego, CA	188.4 Anchorage, AK	129.4 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	88.0 Ft. Collins-Loveland, CO	87.7 Canton, OH	67.4 Casper, WY	62.4 Seattle, WA	83.5 Youngstown, OH	71.9 Fayetteville, AR	84.8 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

PERMANENT MASS LAYOFF AND PLANT CLOSURE PROGRAM

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released results of its 1987 Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closure (PMLPC) survey. That survey identifies layoff/closure events of firms with 50 or more employees which generate 50 or more layoffs in a consecutive 3-week period. Nationwide there were 2,020 layoff events reported in 1,678 establishments. The result was 406,887 workers being separated from their jobs.

The State of Utah has participated in the PMLPC program since fourth quarter 1986. The following is a summary of information provided by Utah's PMLPC program for 1987.

PMLPC Market Share

The 1987 layoff/closure information gathered from Utah PMLPC firms (firms with 50 or more employees) included the reasons those events occurred, and also identified affected individuals who filed for unemployment compensation. Important questions are whether PMLPC firms represent all facets of Utah's economy, and whether economic forces affect them in a similar manner as other establishments in the state. Table 1 reveals that 2,161 firms or only 5.6 percent of all Utah firms potentially fit the PMLPC classification. PMLPC-eligible firms ranged from a high of 19.6 percent in government to a low of 1.5 percent in construction. However, those same employers provided, at a minimum, 58.2 percent of Utah's total nonagricultural jobs. Thus, although very few, PMLPC firms are the heart of Utah's economy. For example, recent history has shown that when a closure or major layoff occurs, such as happened at United States Steel's Geneva Works, or at BP Minerals' copper operations (formerly Kennecott), the effects are felt all across the state.

This information suggests that PMLPC-eligible firms are representative of Utah employers, and that similar economic conditions influence them as other firms in Utah. Indeed, since they provide a majority of jobs in the state, PMLPC layoff/closure events directly affect the state's economic condition. The PMLPC program provides a means of identifying and evaluating impacts of mass layoffs or plant closings.

Industry Distribution

In Utah, during 1987, very few PMLPC layoff/closure events occurred and even fewer PMLPC firms ceased operations.(See tables 2 and 3.) The statistics show that a small number of firms accounted for most of the separations. Seventy percent of the separations occurred in manufacturing and government. There were no separations in mining and finance/insurance/real estate industries. One-half of all companies involved in a PMLPC layoff were in manufacturing. This was slightly less than the national average of 57 percent. Manufacturing also accounted for 16 of 36, or 44 percent of Utah's layoff events, nearly twice as many events as in government (9), which was next highest. Nationally, the share of layoff events in manufacturing was even more pronounced, 57 percent.

National patterns of industries affected by layoffs, separations, and initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits appear even in the small Utah numbers. The one exception in Utah was government employers, which had the highest separation and initial claim counts. The result was that Utah accounted for 21.7 percent of all states' government PMLPC separations, and 20 percent of total government PMLPC initial claims in the nation. These ratios far exceed the state's share in other industry sectors.

Of the 22 firms involved in a Utah PMLPC layoff, six, or 27 percent, ceased doing business during 1987. However, of those six firms that closed their doors, only two failed to reopen. This shows that nothing was wrong with the firms' product, and with the securing of new contracts, and the achievement of cost containments to increase profitability and competitiveness, they reopened for business. This suggests that even in a weak Utah economy, most PMLPC firms believed the future for business was bright enough to continue to produce their products.

Reasons for Layoffs

In Utah, the two most frequent reasons given for a layoff were seasonal (31%) and slack work (25%). (See tables 4 and 5.) The third and fourth most reported reasons were contract completed (18%) and import competition (8%). Seventy-five percent of all layoff events occurred because of one of those four reasons. Those same reasons also accounted for 80.3 percent of all separations and 79.1 percent of initial filings for unemployment compensation generated by PMLPC firms. These reasons for layoff are generally similar to those given nationally.

Claimant Characteristics

Table 4 also shows that over 86 percent of the Utahns involved in a PMLPC layoff become claimants for unemployment compensation. Nationally, the figure was 78 percent. Among those that did file were residents of every county except Daggett. Most of those claimants lived in the large metropolitan counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber) and accounted for 73.6% of Utah residents filing for unemployment compensation against PMLPC firms. A further study on why the other 14 percent did not file would probably not differ much from the reasons revealed by previous research concerning total claimant characteristics. Those reasons may include finding a new job, electing not to file, and disqualification reasons.

Another important question is whether minorities and women are disproportionately affected by layoffs. Since the survey does not reveal layoff procedures at PMLPC firms, the only gauge of measurement for this question is comparing characteristics of PMLPC initial claimants with total population and total employment characteristics. Table 6 shows that persons aged 55-and-over, and women are less likely to be involved in a layoff. For Blacks and Hispanics, the chance of being in a layoff was no greater than their representation in the State's population. Nationally, a PMLPC layoff event was more likely to involve Blacks, Hispanics, and 55-and-over groups, and less likely to involve women (see table 7).

Taking it one step further, do PMLPC claimant groups tend to exhaust their benefits at the same percentage as they file for unemployment benefits? This is an important question because a higher exhaustion ratio could point to individuals who might be experiencing job re-entry problems. Table 8 indicates that only the 55-and-over group gained in percent from initial filings, 9.2 percent versus 6.0 percent. A review of the Kennecott layoff showed that many of those 55-and-over retired after exhausting their benefits. This is one explanation of why Utah's 55-and-over group had a higher exhaustion rate than their filing rate in 1987. Nationally, the exhaustion rate for the 55-and-over group fell slightly (12.5 percent versus 13.8 percent), and Blacks experienced a rise in exhaustion rate, 19.2 percent versus 15.2 percent. For the remaining groups exhaustion rates remained at or below the percentages they registered for initial filings both in Utah and the United States.

Conclusion

Utah's PMLPC program has begun to yield valuable information about layoffs/closures that has not previously been available. It appears that in all phases of the economic cycle, mass layoffs and plant closures occur and may affect many industries. The information provided by the program allows for the identification and targeting of geographic areas, industries, and worker groups which might be experiencing economic distress. The capability of the system for tracking displaced workers through their entire spell of insured unemployment also allows for longitudinal studies to be done. Hopefully, policy makers, educators, planners, and other interested entities will use this new information in developing strategies to mitigate effects of mass layoffs and plant closures.

POST SCRIPT: HISTORY OF PMLPC PROGRAM

In recent years interest has increased regarding economic repercussions surrounding plant closures and mass layoffs. Communities want to know the effects of unemployment, lost wages and a reduced tax base on their citizens and local economic activities. State and National legislatures have investigated the causes of the closures and mass large layoffs. To obtain information about plant closures and mass layoffs, Congress authorized the Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to begin tracking layoff/closure events in the United States. The Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing (PMLPC) program got its start in 1984 with Public Law 97-300, as part of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). In 1986, Utah joined that effort and has since been collecting layoff/closure information.

Features of Program

The PMLPC program is a standardized automated approach to identifying and describing the characteristics and effects of major permanent job cutbacks. The main areas of statistical research are: the reasons for the layoff/closure; the number and duration of layoffs; filings for unemployment compensation, and unemployment compensation exhaustion. Also, the socio-economic characteristics of those filing for, and exhausting, unemployment benefits are compiled. It uses existing Unemployment Insurance (UI) records and automated data processing procedures, supplemented with employer telephone contact for layoff information. Its major features include:

1. The identification of major layoffs and plant closings through initial UI claims filed against the identified last employer;

2. The use of existing sources on establishments and claimants to obtain most of the basic demographic and economic characteristics on the firm and the individual;

3. Employer contact by telephone to obtain specific information on the nature of the layoff and other characteristics of the firm;

4. The evaluation of the continuing impact of the permanent layoff or plant closing on individuals by comparing affected initial PMLPC claimants with other persons in claims status each month; and

5. The identification of the exhaustion of regular State UI benefits by affected workers.

To be included in the PMLPC program, an establishment must have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment compensation filed against it in a consecutive 3-week period. If the establishment meets this requirement, the staff of the Department of Employment Security asks the establishment to provide the following information: the total number of separated workers, the date and reason(s) for the layoff, whether the layoff lasted at least 30 days, and whether the establishment was remaining open or closing. If the employer declares that the duration of the layoff is at least 30 days, then the program criteria are met. Once the establishment is identified, the State's unemployment compensation system tracks the workers affected by the layoff as long as they are in claimant status.

Additionally, Utah has recently competed program modifications for collecting data on smaller companies (firms with 20-49 employees that generate 20 or more layoffs in a consecutive 3-week period), which will help provide broader coverage of layoffs/closures in areas of the state where there are few employers with 50 or more employees. The result will be better information for future program analysis.

Brad McGarry
Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1
TOTAL FIRMS IN UTAH
1987

	Number of Firms	Size of Firm		Non Farm Employment		
Industry		20-49	50 & Over	Total	20-49	50 & Over
Mining	467	33	29	7,560	1,000	5,240
Percent	1.2%	7.1%	6.2%	1.2%	13.2%	69.3%
Construction	4,283	198	64	24,970	5,700	5,360
Percent	11.0%	4.6%	1.5%	3.9%	22.8%	21.5%
Manufacturing	2,360	341	323	89,890	10,740	69,730
Percent	6.1%	14.4%	13.7%	14.2%	11.9%	77.6%
T/C/PU	1,563	172	135	37,380	5,300	26,000
Percent	4.0%	11.0%	8.6%	5.9%	14.2%	69.6%
Trade	11,857	1,298	552	150,200	39,400	55,800
Percent	30.5%	10.9%	4.7%	23.7%	26.2%	37.2%
F/I/RE	3,385	214	114	33,700	6,400	14,400
Percent	8.7%	6.3%	3.4%	5.3%	19.0%	42.8%
Services	12,268	690	410	144,200	20,500	78,200
Percent	31.5%	5.6%	3.3%	22.8%	14.2%	54.2%
Government	2,730	635	534	144,700	21,600	113,300
Percent	7.0%	23.3%	19.6%	22.9%	14.9%	78.3%
TOTAL	38,913	3,581	2,161	632,600	110,700	368,100
Percent	100.0%	9.2%	5.6%	100.0%	17.5%	58.2%

TABLE 2
LAYOFF EVENTS BY INDUSTRY IN UTAH
1987

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	LAYOFF EVENTS	SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMS	PERMANENT CLOSURES
TOTAL	22	36	5,485	4,732	6
Agriculture	1	1	122	81	1
Mining	0	0	0	0	
Construction	3	5	456	610	
Manufacturing	11	16	1,663	1,875	3
T/C/PU	3	3	526	477	1
Trade	1	1	110	113	1
F/I/RE	0	0	0	0	
Services	1	1	451	122	
Government	2	9	2,157	1,567	

TABLE 3
LAYOFF EVENTS BY INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES
1987

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	LAYOFF EVENTS	SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMS
TOTAL	1,678	2,020	406,887	319,343
Agriculture	33	36	7,800	3,426
Mining	25	27	3,267	2,959
Construction	199	261	41,903	33,147
Manufacturing	949	1,155	238,659	200,575
T/C/PU	93	101	21,477	14,835
Trade	156	176	45,610	29,385
F/I/RE	20	20	3,661	2,620
Services	170	192	35,067	24,541
Government	33	52	9,943	7,854

TABLE 4
REASONS FOR LAYOFFS IN UTAH
1987

REASON	LAYOFF EVENTS	% Dist.	NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS	% Dist.	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	% Dist.
TOTAL	36	100.0%	5,485	100.0%	4,732	100.0%
Contract Canceled	2	5.6	270	4.91	69	3.6
Contract Completed	4	11.1	857	15.6	767	16.2
Domestic Relocation	1	2.8	107	2.0	106	2.2
Import Competition	3	8.3	365	6.7	482	10.2
Labor-Mgmt Dispute	1	2.8	55	1.0	128	2.7
Seasonal Work	11	30.6	1,845	33.6	1,621	34.3
Slack Work	9	25.0	1,336	24.4	871	18.4
Weather-Related	2	5.6	425	7.7	350	7.4
Other Reasons	2	5.6	225	4.1	350	7.4
Not Reported	1	2.8	0	0.0	482	10.2

TABLE 5
REASONS FOR LAYOFFS IN U.S.
1987

REASON	LAYOFF EVENTS	NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS
TOTAL	2,020	406,887	319,343
Automation	9	951	761
Bankruptcy	43	7,259	5,389
Business ownership change	88	30,955	21,320
Contract cancellation	25	4,168	2,515
Contract completion	147	27,696	23,753
Domestic relocation	49	10,877	7,283
Energy-related disruption	6	888	396
Environment-related	4	511	471
Import competition	40	8,328	6,338
Labor-management dispute	43	12,592	9,868
Material shortages	11	1,872	1,324
Model changeover	17	16,441	20,682
Natural disaster	6	561	625
Overseas relocation	30	4,963	4,047
Plant or machine repairs	19	3,146	2,959
Seasonal work	516	101,168	66,521
Slack work	535	94,071	78,239
Vacation period	17	4,161	1,972
Weather-related curtailment	13	1,246	1,143
Other reasons	240	51,207	38,532
Not reported	162	23,826	25,205

TABLE 6
PMLPC INITIAL CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN UTAH
1987

	LAYOFF	INITIAL	PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS			
	EVENTS	CLAIMANTS	BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
	36	4,732	0.6	3.9	44.7	6.0
UTAH EMPLOYMENT 1/			0.7	3.8	42.4	10.4
UTAH POPULATION 2/			0.6	4.1	50.3	14.8

1/ Utah Department of Employment Security.
2/ Utah State Office of Planning and Budget.

TABLE 7
PMLPC INITIAL CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN UNITED STATES
1987

	LAYOFF EVENTS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS			
			BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
	2,020	319,343	15.2	8.3	37.2	13.8
U.S. EMPLOYMENT 1/			10.1	6.9	44.8	12.9
U.S. POPULATION 2/			12.2	7.2	50.7	21.2

1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, January 1988.
2/ Utah Department of Employment Security, Utah's Affirmative Action Information 1987.

TABLE 8
PMLPC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEES CHARACTERISTICS
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1987

	TOTAL EXHAUSTEES	PERCENT OF TOTAL			
		BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
UTAH	2,076	0.3	4.2	28.7	9.2
UNITED STATES	85,548	19.2	8.1	33.8	12.5

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	June 1988(f)	June 1987	% Change	May 1988(p)	May 1987	% Change	Apr. 1988(r)	Apr. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**739,100**	767,700	-3.7	750,400	763,300	-1.7	755,600	753,100	0.3
Employed Persons	**703,100**	717,800	—2.0	713,000	713,200	0.0	716,100	703,000	1.9
Unemployed	**36,000**	50,000	—28.0	37,400	50,100	—25.3	39,500	50,100	—21.2
Percent of Labor Force	**4.9**	6.5	—	5.0	6.6	—	5.2	6.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.0**	6.7	—	5.1	6.8	—	5.2	6.6	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	June 1988(f)	June 1987	% Change	May 1988(p)	May 1987	% Change	Apr. 1988(r)	Apr. 1987	% Change
Total	**653.0**	642.8	1.6	650.0	639.9	1.6	646.7	636.1	1.7
Mining	**8.1**	8.1	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.0	8.4	7.8	7.7
Metal Mining	**3.0**	2.8	7.1	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.0	2.6	15.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.4**	2.6	—7.7	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.7**	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.5	8.0
Contract Construction	**24.4**	28.2	—13.5	23.8	27.5	—13.5	22.4	26.1	—14.2
Manufacturing	**97.1**	92.3	5.2	96.1	91.3	5.3	95.3	90.3	5.5
Durable Goods	**65.7**	62.7	4.8	64.8	61.8	4.9	64.3	61.1	5.2
Primary Metals	**5.3**	3.0	76.7	5.1	2.9	75.9	5.0	2.8	78.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.1**	18.3	—1.1	18.1	18.3	—1.1	18.2	18.2	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.6**	8.2	4.9	8.5	8.1	4.9	8.4	7.9	6.3
Transportation Equipment	**16.7**	15.9	5.0	16.3	15.5	5.2	16.2	15.4	5.2
Other Durable Goods	**17.0**	17.2	—1.2	16.8	17.0	—1.2	16.5	16.8	—1.8
Non-Durable Goods	**31.4**	29.6	6.1	31.3	29.5	6.1	31.0	29.2	6.2
Food & Kindred Products	**10.5**	10.4	1.0	10.3	10.2	1.0	10.1	9.9	2.0
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.8**	5.4	7.4	5.9	5.5	7.3	6.0	5.5	9.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.9**	3.5	11.4	3.8	3.4	11.8	3.8	3.4	11.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**11.2**	10.3	8.7	11.3	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.4	6.7
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**38.8**	37.6	3.2	38.6	37.5	2.9	38.4	37.5	2.4
Railroad Transportation	**2.7**	3.0	—10.0	2.7	3.0	—10.0	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Other Transportation	**21.5**	19.4	10.8	21.2	19.1	11.0	21.0	19.3	8.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.6**	15.2	—3.9	14.7	15.3	—3.9	14.8	15.3	—3.3
Trade	**152.7**	152.8	—0.1	151.4	151.5	—0.1	150.4	150.3	0.1
Wholesale Trade	**34.5**	34.8	—0.9	34.5	34.8	—0.9	34.3	34.6	—0.9
Retail Trade	**118.1**	117.9	0.2	116.9	116.7	0.2	116.1	115.7	0.3
Building Materials	**4.9**	5.5	—10.9	4.9	5.5	—10.9	4.7	5.2	—9.6
Food Stores	**21.8**	21.6	0.9	21.6	21.4	0.9	21.3	21.0	1.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.8**	13.9	—0.7	13.6	13.7	—0.7	13.4	13.5	—0.7
Eating & Drinking Places	**39.2**	38.9	0.8	38.4	38.1	0.8	38.1	38.0	0.3
Other Retail	**38.4**	38.0	1.1	38.4	38.0	1.1	38.6	38.1	1.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.2**	33.9	0.9	33.9	33.6	0.9	33.5	33.6	—0.3
Services	**155.1**	146.9	5.6	152.9	144.7	5.7	154.3	145.9	5.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.8**	10.4	3.8	10.3	9.9	4.0	10.3	10.3	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**59.0**	53.8	9.7	57.9	52.8	9.7	56.9	51.6	10.3
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.0**	39.8	3.0	41.0	39.8	3.0	40.6	39.1	3.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**30.7**	29.7	3.4	30.4	29.4	3.4	33.5	32.4	3.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.7**	11.2	4.5	11.4	10.9	4.6	11.3	10.8	4.6
Agricultural Services	**1.9**	2.0	—5.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0	1.7	1.8	—5.6
Government	**142.6**	143.0	—0.3	145.2	145.8	—0.4	144.0	144.6	—0.4
Federal Government	**39.5**	40.0	—1.3	39.9	40.4	—1.2	39.7	40.3	—1.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.5**	22.5	—4.4	21.6	22.6	—4.4	21.6	22.5	—4.0
Other Federal Government	**18.0**	17.5	2.9	18.3	17.8	2.8	18.1	17.8	1.7
State Government	**36.8**	37.6	—2.1	38.4	39.3	—2.3	38.1	38.7	—1.6
State Education	**19.5**	20.4	—4.4	21.0	22.0	—4.5	20.9	21.5	—2.8
Other State Government	**17.3**	17.2	0.6	17.4	17.3	0.6	17.2	17.2	0.0
Local Government	**66.3**	65.4	1.4	66.9	66.1	1.2	66.2	65.6	0.9
Local Education	**41.9**	40.7	2.9	43.5	42.3	2.8	43.2	42.2	2.4
Other Local Government	**24.4**	24.7	—1.2	23.4	23.7	—1.3	23.0	23.4	—1.7
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	June '88 (f)	June '87	% Change	May '88 (p)	Apr. '88 (r)	Mar. '88	Feb. '88	Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Oct. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,693.0	1,677.0	1.0	1,691.0	1,689.0	1,687.0	1,685.0	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,095.5	1,086.0	0.9	1,094.0	1,092.5	1,091.0	1,091.0	1,090.0	1,090.0	1,089.0	1,089.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	744.0	773.2	—3.8	758.2	765.1	769.7	768.7	767.2	756.2	754.1	754.6
Participation Rate	67.9	71.2	—	69.3	70.0	70.5	70.5	70.4	69.4	69.2	69.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	706.9	721.6	—2.0	719.3	725.6	729.0	726.5	722.9	711.9	710.1	711.0
Employment Ratio[3]	64.5	66.4	—	65.8	66.4	66.8	66.6	66.3	65.3	65.2	65.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.1	51.6	—28.0	38.9	39.5	40.6	42.2	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.6
Unemployment Rate	5.0	6.7	—	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	351.5	312.8	12.4	335.8	327.4	321.3	322.3	322.8	333.8	334.9	334.4
			1.6								
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	133.2	131.1		132.8	132.2	132.7	132.9	132.0	136.4	135.0	134.0
			1.6								
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	652.2	641.9	0.1	653.1	651.6	651.3	649.5	650.1	643.7	642.1	638.7
Mining	8.1	8.1	—13.4	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.4
Contract Construction	23.2	26.7	5.2	23.9	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.3	25.6	25.3	25.2
Manufacturing	96.6	91.8	4.8	96.7	96.5	96.5	95.2	95.7	95.3	94.8	93.9
Durable Goods	65.4	62.4	6.1	65.2	65.1	65.0	64.5	64.7	64.0	63.8	63.2
Nondurable Goods	31.2	29.4	3.1	31.5	31.4	31.5	30.7	31.1	31.3	31.0	30.7
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	38.6	37.5	—0.1	38.6	39.0	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.6	38.4	38.0
Trade	152.5	152.7	—0.9	152.6	153.2	153.8	153.1	153.3	151.8	151.9	150.7
Wholesale	34.3	34.6	0.2	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.3	34.4	34.3
Retail	118.2	118.0	0.8	118.0	118.5	119.1	118.3	118.5	117.5	117.6	116.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.0	33.8	5.6	34.1	33.8	33.8	34.2	34.3	33.0	33.0	33.1
Services	156.1	147.9	—0.3	156.7	155.0	154.4	154.6	155.0	149.3	148.5	141.0
Government	143.0	143.4	—1.3	142.4	142.0	142.6	142.8	142.5	141.6	141.6	141.0
Federal	38.9	39.4	—2.2	39.6	39.4	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.5	39.3
State	37.5	38.4	1.4	37.6	37.5	37.7	38.0	37.7	37.5	38.0	37.6
Local	66.5	65.6		65.2	65.1	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.2	64.2	64.1

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

		Male			Female		Production Workers	
	May 1988(p)	% Change from May '87	% Distribution	May 1988(p)	% Change from May '87	% Distribution	May 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	363.3	1.1	100.0	286.7	2.2	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.6	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	6.5	80.2
Contract Construction	21.1	—14.2	5.8	2.7	—6.9	0.9	18.1	76.1
Manufacturing	66.3	5.9	18.2	29.8	3.8	10.4	62.0	64.5
Durable Goods	46.7	5.9	12.9	18.1	2.3	6.3	40.8	63.0
Nondurable Goods	19.6	5.9	5.4	11.7	6.4	4.1	21.2	67.7
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.5	1.5	7.3	12.1	6.1	4.2	27.9	72.3
Total Trade	80.4	—0.9	22.1	71.0	0.9	24.8	131.8	87.1
Wholesale Trade	22.9	—8.0	6.3	11.6	17.2	4.0	28.3	82.0
Retail Trade	57.5	2.3	15.8	59.4	—1.8	20.7	103.5	88.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.9	3.0	3.8	20.0	—0.5	7.0	25.9	76.4
Services	73.0	7.8	20.1	76.9	3.8	27.9	117.2	76.7
Total Government	74.5	—2.1	20.5	70.7	1.6	24.7	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.9	—5.9	6.6	16.0	6.7	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.2	—4.4	4.2	6.4	—4.5	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.7	—8.4	2.4	9.6	15.7	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	17.2	—5.5	4.7	21.2	0.5	7.4	NA	NA
State Education	11.5	—7.3	3.2	9.5	—1.0	3.3	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.7	—1.7	1.6	11.7	1.7	4.1	NA	NA
Local Government	33.4	2.8	9.2	33.5	0.0	11.7	NA	NA
Local Education	17.9	8.5	4.9	25.6	—0.8	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.5	—3.1	4.3	7.9	2.6	2.8	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	June '88(f)	June '87	% Chg.	May '88(p)	Apr. '88(r)	June '88(f)	June '87	% Chg.	May '88(p)	Apr. '88(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**485.0**	503.5	—3.7	496.5	497.4	**96.3**	98.9	—2.6	95.8	101.0
Employed Persons	**462.9**	473.3	—2.2	473.2	473.0	**92.3**	91.9	0.4	91.8	96.5
Unemployed	**22.1**	30.2	—26.8	23.3	24.4	**4.0**	7.0	—42.9	4.0	4.5
Percent of Labor Force	**4.6**	6.0	—	4.7	4.9	**4.1**	7.1	—	4.2	4.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**454.3**	448.1	1.4	452.2	448.6	**75.4**	72.9	3.4	74.0	76.4
Mining	**2.7**	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.6	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**17.0**	19.3	—11.9	16.7	16.0	**2.6**	2.8	—7.1	2.4	2.2
Manufacturing	**64.3**	61.8	4.0	63.3	63.0	**11.5**	10.2	12.7	11.5	11.5
Durable Goods	**44.4**	42.9	3.5	43.6	43.3	**7.9**	7.0	12.9	7.8	7.8
Nondurable Goods	**19.9**	18.9	5.3	19.7	19.7	**3.6**	3.2	12.5	3.7	3.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.6**	28.8	2.8	29.4	29.2	**2.8**	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.9
Total Trade	**111.4**	111.5	—0.1	110.8	110.3	**15.7**	15.7	0.0	15.4	15.3
Wholesale Trade	**29.5**	29.8	—1.0	29.5	29.3	**1.9**	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	**81.9**	81.7	0.2	81.3	81.0	**13.8**	13.8	0.0	13.5	13.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**28.0**	27.9	0.4	27.8	27.4	**2.4**	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.3
Services	**107.6**	101.8	5.7	106.9	105.6	**26.4**	25.0	5.6	25.6	26.5
Total Government	**93.7**	94.4	—0.7	94.7	94.5	**14.0**	14.1	—0.7	13.9	13.7

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	June'88(f)	May'88(p)	Apr. '88(r)	June'87	June'88(f)	June'87	% Change	June'88(f)	June'87	% Change
State Total	**4.9**	5.0	5.2	6.5	**739,080**	767,740	—3.7	**652,970**	642,840	1.6
Bear River	**3.8**	3.5	3.6	4.3	**47,820**	49,230	—2.9	**40,250**	39,380	2.2
Box Elder	**3.4**	3.8	3.8	4.2	**18,010**	18,630	—3.3	**15,980**	15,420	3.6
Cache	**4.2**	3.3	3.4	4.3	**29,010**	29,710	—2.4	**23,940**	23,630	1.3
Rich	**2.7**	4.0	5.0	5.3	**800**	890	—10.1	**330**	330	0.0
Wasatch Front	**4.6**	4.7	5.0	6.0	**497,890**	516,780	—3.7	**465,390**	458,990	1.4
North	**4.6**	4.7	5.0	6.7	**147,500**	154,240	—4.4	**115,060**	114,540	0.5
Davis	**4.0**	4.1	4.3	5.7	**74,710**	77,690	—3.8	**53,380**	53,150	0.4
Morgan	**7.5**	7.5	7.3	9.4	**1,650**	1,760	—6.3	**880**	880	0.0
Weber	**5.1**	5.3	5.7	7.8	**71,140**	74,790	—4.9	**60,800**	60,510	0.5
South	**4.6**	4.8	4.9	5.7	**350,390**	362,540	—3.4	**350,330**	344,450	1.7
Salt Lake	**4.6**	4.7	4.9	5.7	**339,250**	351,020	—3.4	**340,040**	334,360	1.7
Tooele	**5.3**	6.3	6.7	7.7	**11,140**	11,520	—3.3	**10,290**	10,090	2.0
Mountainlands	**4.7**	5.0	5.1	7.6	**107,760**	110,900	—2.8	**83,620**	80,880	3.4
Summit	**9.7**	11.9	9.9	10.6	**7,040**	7,220	—2.5	**5,960**	5,860	1.7
Utah	**4.1**	4.2	4.4	7.1	**96,240**	98,870	—2.7	**75,410**	72,810	3.6
Wasatch	**9.8**	12.3	11.5	14.7	**4,480**	4,810	—6.9	**2,250**	2,210	1.8
Central	**7.0**	7.6	9.8	9.0	**22,100**	23,970	—7.8	**14,590**	14,540	0.3
Juab	**9.2**	9.9	11.4	14.8	**1,880**	2,060	—8.7	**1,450**	1,410	2.8
Millard	**5.3**	5.1	5.8	7.6	**5,590**	6,420	—12.9	**3,370**	3,570	—5.6
Piute	**11.5**	13.6	16.2	10.8	**430**	480	—10.4	**190**	200	—5.0
Sanpete	**9.5**	10.5	16.3	11.8	**6,210**	6,770	—8.3	**3,750**	3,700	1.4
Sevier	**5.5**	6.2	6.2	6.1	**6,700**	7,080	—5.4	**5,210**	5,140	1.4
Wayne	**4.7**	5.7	7.4	7.1	**1,290**	1,160	11.2	**620**	520	19.2
Southwestern	**5.2**	5.1	5.3	6.0	**30,870**	31,310	—1.4	**21,980**	21,580	1.9
Beaver	**5.8**	5.5	5.9	5.7	**2,200**	2,310	—4.8	**1,300**	1,300	0.0
Garfield	**5.7**	7.7	10.0	6.8	**1,620**	1,670	—3.0	**1,590**	1,550	2.6
Iron	**5.5**	5.8	5.3	7.0	**8,260**	8,620	—4.2	**6,340**	6,290	0.8
Kane	**5.3**	5.1	6.6	5.7	**2,690**	2,700	—0.4	**1,580**	1,540	2.6
Washington	**4.9**	4.4	4.6	5.5	**16,100**	16,010	0.6	**11,170**	10,900	2.5
Uintah Basin	**8.8**	9.6	10.3	12.4	**13,940**	15,510	—10.1	**10,870**	11,100	—2.1
Daggett	**1.8**	9.2	8.7	3.2	**530**	540	—1.9	**350**	340	2.9
Duchesne	**11.1**	11.8	12.8	13.6	**5,130**	5,970	—14.1	**3,810**	4,230	—9.9
Uintah	**7.9**	8.3	9.0	12.2	**8,280**	9,000	—8.0	**6,710**	6,530	2.8
Southeastern	**9.6**	8.4	8.3	11.1	**18,740**	20,020	—6.4	**16,280**	16,380	—0.6
Carbon	**12.1**	9.1	7.1	10.3	**8,450**	9,010	—6.2	**7,230**	7,520	—3.6
Emery	**8.1**	9.0	10.5	15.7	**3,600**	3,990	—9.8	**3,610**	3,490	3.4
Grand	**6.4**	6.7	8.4	9.1	**3,070**	3,180	—3.5	**2,350**	2,310	1.7
San Juan	**8.2**	7.7	9.0	9.7	**3,620**	3,840	—5.7	**3,090**	3,060	1.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987	May (p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987	May (p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1987
MINING	$493.31	$558.19	$527.46	41.7	46.4	42.4	$11.83	$12.03	$12.44
MANUFACTURING	397.20	398.97	400.95	40.0	40.3	40.5	9.93	9.90	9.90
Durable Goods	403.40	408.41	413.50	40.3	40.8	40.9	10.01	10.01	10.11
Nondurable Goods	382.00	373.44	369.86	39.3	38.9	39.6	9.72	9.60	9.34
TRADE	238.68	247.69	234.53	30.6	31.0	39.9	7.80	7.99	7.59
Wholesale Trade	407.16	429.46	387.87	37.7	38.9	39.7	10.80	11.04	9.77
Retail Trade	182.82	185.93	181.91	28.3	28.3	27.9	6.46	6.57	6.52
AVERAGE	312.22	317.38	307.92	33.9	34.2	34.1	9.21	9.28	9.03

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987	May(p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987	May(p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987
MINING	$583.95	$606.06	$586.67	42.5	44.4	40.6	$13.74	$13.65	$14.45
Metal Mining	541.44	605.06	567.44	42.3	46.4	41.0	12.80	13.04	13.84
Bituminous Coal Mining	694.58	658.07	624.69	40.5	40.2	37.7	17.15	16.37	16.57
MANUFACTURING	393.03	400.58	388.48	39.7	40.3	39.4	9.90	9.94	9.86
Durable Goods	409.64	423.94	409.46	40.2	41.4	40.5	10.19	10.24	10.11
Primary Metal Industries	528.47	589.49	549.88	43.0	46.6	41.5	12.29	12.65	13.25
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	401.99	401.21	404.21	41.7	42.1	41.8	9.64	9.53	9.67
Transportation Equipment	565.13	559.57	547.83	42.3	42.2	42.9	13.36	13.26	12.77
Nondurable Goods	358.98	356.02	346.51	38.6	38.2	37.1	9.30	9.32	9.34
Food & Kindred Products	357.49	351.33	340.28	38.9	37.9	37.6	9.19	9.27	9.05
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	478.58	468.33	541.37	39.1	38.2	41.2	12.24	12.26	13.14
TRADE	217.32	224.60	218.87	30.1	30.6	29.3	7.22	7.34	7.47
Wholesale Trade	390.29	408.43	374.53	37.1	38.1	35.5	10.52	10.72	10.55
Retail Trade	169.16	174.14	175.26	28.1	28.5	27.6	6.02	6.11	6.35
Food Stores	181.16	187.88	210.84	27.7	28.0	28.3	6.54	6.71	7.45
Other Retail	195.91	197.40	184.00	30.9	30.7	29.3	6.34	6.43	6.28
AVERAGE	307.81	318.77	303.20	33.9	34.8	33.1	9.08	9.16	9.16

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast June '88	Preliminary May '88	Final Apr. '88	Final June '87	Final May '87	Final Apr. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,550	9,139	11,073	5,421	6,562	7,951
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	30,879	24,415	20,484	21,225	16,782	14,080
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	38,429	33,554	31,557	26,646	23,344	22,031
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,436	8,903	9,626	8,849	8,349	9,027
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,471	8,037	10,611	3,775	5,546	7,322
Initial Claims (Key Week)	847	1,049	1,316	1,048	1,448	1,275
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,386	9,666	11,009	12,007	12,507	14,627
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.36	1.61	1.84	2.03	2.13	2.51
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,962,000	$5,547,993	$6,272,696	$7,375,116	$6,973,246	$9,548,846

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	May '88	Apr. '88	Mar. '88	May '87	From Last Month	May '87 to May '88	Apr. '87 to Apr. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	117.5	117.1	116.5	113.1	0.3	3.9	3.9
Food and Beverages	117.1	116.7	116.0	113.2	0.3	3.4	3.5
Food at Home	115.1	114.6	113.9	112.0	0.4	2.8	2.7
Housing	117.7	117.3	117.0	113.6	0.3	3.6	3.6
Rent Residential	126.9	126.6	126.4	122.2	0.2	3.8	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	103.5	102.8	102.7	102.2	0.7	1.3	1.5
Medical Care	137.5	136.9	136.3	129.2	0.4	6.4	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	116.3	117.0	114.3	111.1	—0.6	4.7	4.9
Transportation	108.1	107.2	106.4	104.7	0.8	3.2	2.9
Gasoline	81.3	79.2	77.3	79.2	2.7	2.9	1.0
Energy[3]	88.7	87.3	86.5	87.3	1.6	1.5	1.0
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	116.2	115.7	115.1	111.9	0.4	3.8	3.7
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.851**	**$.854**	**$.858**	**$.884**	**—0.4**	**—3.7**	**—3.6**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	106.5	105.8	104.9	NA	0.7	NA	NA
Finished Goods	107.5	106.9	106.2	105.4	0.6	2.0	1.7
Intermediate Materials	106.2	105.5	104.6	100.9	0.7	5.3	5.3
Crude Materials	97.1	95.7	94.1	94.8	1.5	2.4	3.6

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON PROPOSED CHANGE IN LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS METHODOLOGY

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) intends to introduce a methodological improvement in the procedures for developing state employment and unemployment statistics. With the completion of various long-term research activities, including special joint efforts with cooperating State Employment Security Agencies to test, evaluate, and simulate new and improved techniques, the BLS plans to implement the use of dynamic regression models in 39 states and the District of Columbia. These states are those, other than the 11 largest, for which sample-based estimates from the Current Population Survey have insufficient reliability to use as monthly employment and unemployment levels. The proposed employment and unemployment rate models allow for tailoring in the estimation equations, to account for individual features of each state's economy, and contain a built-in updating mechanism so that the equations adapt to structural changes as they occur. Implementation of this proposed change to state estimating methods will be effective with estimates for January 1989.

COMMENTS MUST BE SUBMITTED ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 15, 1988.

SEND COMMENTS TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
441 G STREET N.W. ROOM 2083
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

NOTE: This announcement was published in the June 17, 1988 Federal Register.

For further information contact: Ken Jensen, Labor Market Economist 801-533-2372

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

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- Utah's July unemployment rate is up two-tenths of a point from the revised June figure—interrupting the 1988 trend of declining unemployment.
- Utah's labor force participation rate has fallen 2.5 points in the past 24 months.
- Services and manufacturing, transportation, communication and public utilities added a combined 13,600 jobs to Utah's economy in 12 months—other industries declined by 3,800.
- UTAH'S JOB DROUGHT MAY BE ENDING—A sampling of new projects promise 7,000 new jobs in next two years.

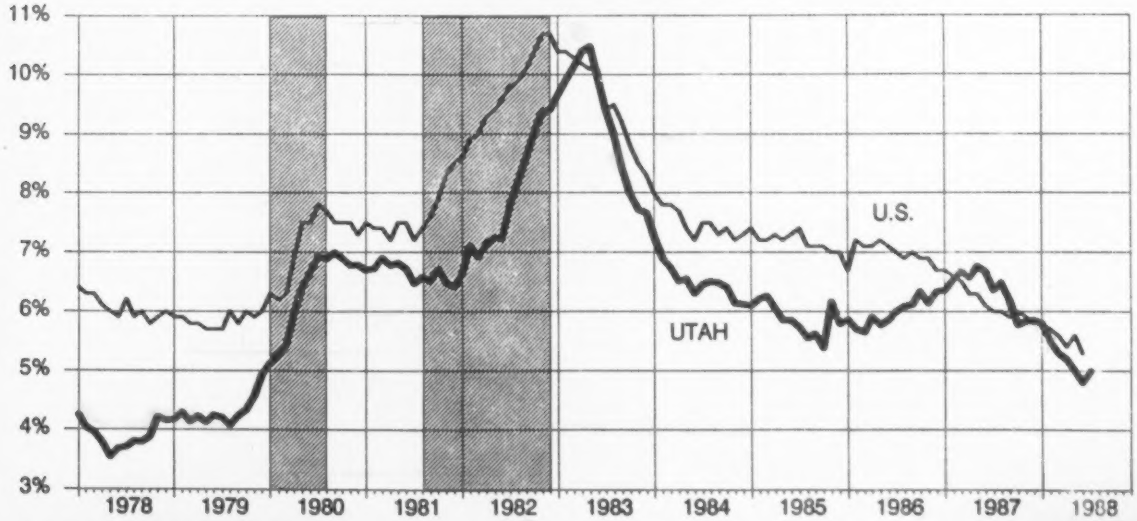
A TURNING POINT?

July's 5.0 forecast unemployment rate was two-tenths of a point higher than the revised June rate. This change cannot yet be considered significant. Nevertheless, July is the first month this year that the unemployment rate has not decreased. Moreover, this is only the second time in fourteen months that a month-over increase has occurred. Only time will tell, but perhaps Utah's unemployment rate decline has ended.

Concurrently, the pattern of the past several months in Utah's nonagricultural jobs growth continued in July with a gain of approximately 10,000 jobs from a year ago. This increase is primarily due to more jobs in services

In this issue:
- Unemployment Compensation Softens Unemployment Impacts
- Change in Retail Sales, US & Salt Lake - Ogden MSA, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

and manufacturing. These are two of Utah's most important industries, and they are carrying Utah's economic growth with a combined year-over increase of 12,500 jobs. Transportation, communication and public utilities added 1,100 jobs. The remaining sectors either had no growth or actual losses from year-ago levels; their total was minus 3,800 to offset the gains mentioned above.

EXPLAINING THE ANOMOLY

There has been concern during the past year that two principal economic indicators – the unemployment rate and the nonagricultural jobs growth rate – seemingly contradict each other. The question being "How can unemployment continue decreasing when so few new jobs are generated?"

There are two possible reasons for this anomoly. First, the 14,500 new jobs since July 1986 are less than half the amount needed to fill the needs of Utah's growing population. Utah's job growth has been slow for so long that many former job-seekers have ceased looking for work and dropped out of the labor force, or they have left the state. The net out-migration of 22,000 as indicated by Utah's 1985-1987 population estimates supports this observation. Also, Utah's civilian labor force participation rate has dropped nearly 2.5 points in the past 24 months. Thus, the number of Utah's civilian noninstitutional residents not in the labor force has been increasing rapidly. This group has grown 9.5 percent in 24 months, while Utah's total population only increased 1.5 percent in that period.

Second, the official definitions of employment and unemployment may also contribute to the anomoly. Part-time work, even for only a few hours a week, still puts a person in the employed category, even if full-time work is desired and sought. The conclusion to this brief economics lesson may be that Utah's present economic situation demonstrates that the unemployment rate, despite its wide-spread use, is not always the most reliable economic indicator.

IS UTAH'S JOB DROUGHT ENDING?

Utah's recent job growth level – nearly 10,000 or 1.5 percent since July 1987 – compares favorably with that of the July'86-July'87 period when only 4,700 jobs (0.7%) were added to the job totals. That's a doubling of job growth this past year. What is ahead? Recent announcements of new projects for Utah offer some promise of more and faster job growth. In late July, Pepcon Inc. announced plans for a new manufacturing facility near Cedar City (150 jobs soon; growing to 300 in two years), and American Metal Foundry is going to Spanish Fork with 600 new jobs. A few weeks ago Western Gear Corp. announced plans to build in the Park City area (200 high-skill jobs). The Jordanelle Dam and highway relocation is under way between Park City and Heber City – by next summer up to 1,500 workers could be on these projects. Also, construction is to begin soon on the Little Dell Reservoir in Parley's Canyon.

In the Price area, construction on various projects – prehistoric museum addition, Environmental Power Corporation's co-generation plant, and CPS's resin processing plant – will provide over 400 jobs. Construction is also progressing on the Regional State Prison near Gunnison with 300 construction jobs – eventually to provide about 2,000 permanent jobs by 1992. And finally, the imminent opening of seven Shopko retail stores along the Wasatch Front providing 1,700 new jobs. This *sampling* of new projects now or soon to be underway indicates some 7,000 new jobs over the next two years. It is not an inclusive list of events occurring across the state, nor does it account for job growth provided by Utah's established employers. But this short list may be indicative of an end to the job drought Utah has experienced in recent years.

Other symptoms of improving economic conditions are a 15-20 percent increase in volume of tourists in Utah so far this year, and an increase in retail sales activity over the past year. These data show the Salt Lake-Ogden Metropolitan Area out-performing metro areas in surrounding Mountain States. (See chart on page 7.)

In summary, indications are that Utah's economic future has turned the corner from the "hard times" of recent years, with a brighter outlook ahead – particularly if the U.S. economic expansion continues.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SOFTENS UNEMPLOYMENT IMPACTS IN UTAH

On August 14, 1935, the Congress enacted the Social Security Act, which mandated that each state organize and administer an Unemployment Compensation program to counter effects of unemployment and partially restore purchasing power to those experiencing a period of unemployment. Utah enacted its Employment Security Act in 1937, and began to pay Unemployment Compensation in 1938. At that time eligible unemployed workers received compensation averaging $11.23 per week for an average of 8.6 weeks, a total of $96.58 per person. That year the average weekly wage was $23.69. Thus, the Unemployment Compensation restored 47.4 percent of the lost wages during the period the worker received compensation.

After fifty years (1938-1987) the Utah Unemployment Compensation Fund had paid cumulative compensation of $1,186,436,866 (that's $1.2 billion) to unemployed people. This compensation represented 15,778,081 weeks of unemployment. Dividing this figure by 52 means that 303.4 years of unemployment had occurred among Utah workers eligible to receive Unemployment Compensation.

The payment of Unemployment Compensation remains today a main bulwark against loss of income for workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. It is designed to help those who become unemployed sustain themselves and their families temporarily until their jobs are restored or until they find other employment. Employers recognize the importance of assisting the unemployed during down periods. They are interested in keeping skilled workers available for re-employment when economic conditions improve.

Also, business establishments in all sectors of economic activity are direct beneficiaries of the circulation and recirculation of dollars which restore purchasing power to recipients of Unemployment Compensation. These dollars are "high velocity" dollars. That is, they move rapidly into the local marketplaces to meet the displaced worker's nondeferable expenses for food, shelter, clothing, and other vital services. Various estimates indicate that money is respent, or turned over, from as low as three to as high as seven times as it circulates through the different economic sectors.

The effects of the payment of Unemployment Compensation are counteractive to recession periods. That is, as recessions occur and unemployment rises, the volume of Unemployment Compensation increases to help offset the loss of income and purchasing power among the unemployed. When economic conditions improve and people are re-employed and the number of unemployed decreases, the volume of Unemployment Compensation declines.

The reason unemployment is so effective in countering economic declines is that the payments go immediately to workers whose incomes have been interrupted. Even though the worker has lost a job, there is not a total loss of purchasing power. Additionally, because the worker continues to purchase necessary goods and services with Unemployment Compensation dollars, unemployment and accompanying loss of income do not "mushroom" and cause additional workers to lose their jobs too.

Unemployment Compensation is therefore an **Economic Stabilizer**, helping to counter and soften the impacts of unemployment caused by recession, or other reasons not the fault of the worker who loses a job.

The value of Utah's Unemployment Compensation program in helping to offset the effects of lost jobs is described below. During 1987, there were 42,197 unemployed individuals who were recipients of Unemployment Compensation. The average duration of unemployment for those receiving compensation was 14.0 weeks. Weekly compensation checks ranged from $13 to $201 depending upon wages previously earned by the unemployed individuals. The average weekly compensation was $153.71. Thus, the average recipient of Unemployment Compensation received $2,151.94 in 1987. The average weekly wage in 1987 was $346.72, therefore, the Unemployment Compensation represented 44.3 percent of lost wages during the period the unemployed worker received them. During the 50-year period of its existence the average weekly Unemployment Compensation has ranged from a low 34.6 percent in 1956, to high of 56.9 percent in 1945, of the lost purchasing power (or average weekly wage).

Total Unemployment Compensation paid to unemployed Utahns in 1987 was $90.7 million. This amount exceeded the total nonagricultural wages paid in 19 of Utah's counties. The $90.7 million in Unemployment Compensation was exceeded by total 1987 payrolls of only 13 firms, including both public and private employers, in Utah. It was 1.5 times the total payroll of the largest city in the State. It was also 1.4 times larger than the total payroll of the State's largest food store operation, and 1.9 times larger than the total payroll of one of the major state universities in Utah. It was nearly equivalent to the total payrolls of all U.S. post offices in the state.

The $90.7 million of Unemployment Compensation payments were "high velocity" dollars. Assuming the dollars are re-spent, or turned over, three to seven times in the economic sectors of Utah, the total impact on Utah's economic activities by those Unemployment Compensation payments amounted to $272 million to $635 million. The economic impact of not providing 1975's Unemployment Compensation in Utah, would have been equivalent to losing the payroll of one of Utah's largest public school districts, or greater than loss of the payroll of the largest airline servicing the Salt Lake International Airport.

Another way of considering the economic impact of Utah's 1987 Unemployment Compensation payments is to relate them to equivalent jobs. The $90.7 million of Unemployment Compensation paid in 1987 is equivalent to the total wages paid to 5,031 nonagricultural workers receiving Utah's average monthly nonagricultural wage of $1,501. In other words, the equivalent job-producing value of Unemployment Compensation payments would have ranked 7th among the largest employers in Utah in 1987. It would have ranked 3rd among the largest private sector employers. The equivalent job impact of "removing" Unemployment Compensation payments would have been like losing 1.2 times the employment provided by one of Utah's major defense installations; or almost as many jobs as provided by one of the State's largest school districts; or 1.3 times the combined employment of all U.S. post offices in Utah.

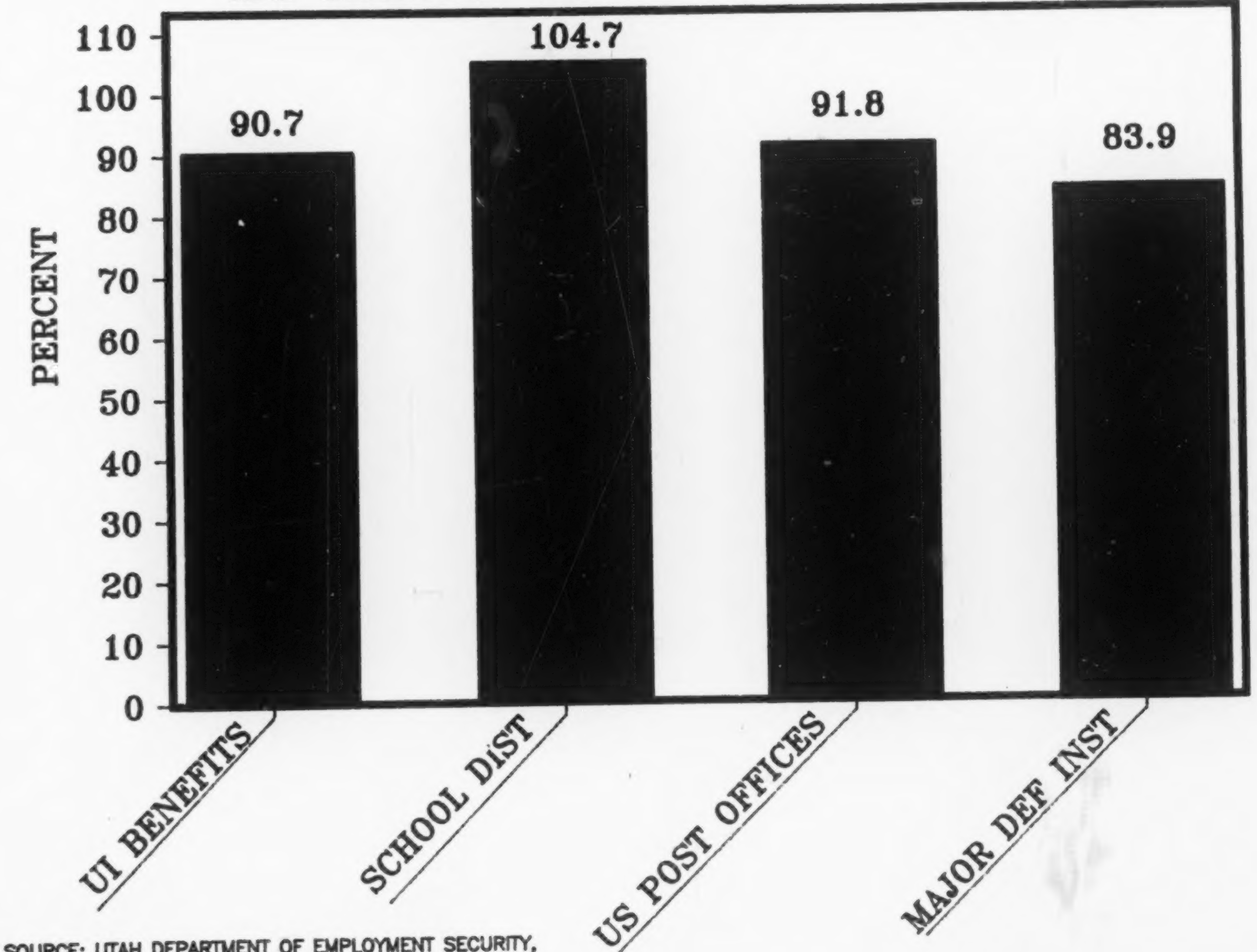
Without the payment of Unemployment Compensation to unemployed workers in Utah, the impacts of lost jobs and payrolls would be far more severe. Not only would those who have lost jobs be in worse condition, but those business establishments who are beneficiaries of the expenditure of those "high velocity" Unemployment Compensation dollars would also be hurt or affected.

FIFTY YEARS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IN UTAH
1938 TO 1987

YEAR	TOTAL WEEKS COMPENSATED	UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION		AVERAGE WEEKLY NON-AG WAGE	% AVG. WKLY UC BENEFIT IS OF AVG. WKLY NON-AG WAGE
		TOTAL PAID	AVERAGE WEEKLY		
1938	219,189	$2,461,000	$ 11.23	$ 23.69	47.4
1939	165,230	1,694,000	10.27	24.13	42.6
1940	155,429	1,665,000	10.72	24.42	43.9
1941	123,910	1,464,000	11.83	26.60	44.5
1942	71,426	992,000	13.95	34.43	40.5
1943	6,222	99,000	16.00	40.15	39.9
1944	10,712	198,000	18.56	39.27	47.3
1945	19,959	445,000	22.29	39.17	56.9
1946	176,641	4,056,000	22.99	41.37	55.6
1947	109.185	2,436,000	22.34	46.15	48.4
1948	121,756	2,764,000	22.66	50.83	44.6
1949	217,272	5,194,000	23.29	52.48	44.4
1950	211,773	4,881,331	23.05	55.42	41.6
1951	103,139	2,362,691	22.91	60.63	37.8
1952	127,515	3,089,384	24.23	63.58	38.1
1953	127,736	3,145,455	24.62	66.35	37.1
1954	248,095	6,120,522	24.67	66.22	37.3
1955	167,155	4,062,174	24.30	70.03	34.7
1956	151,871	3,879,761	25.55	73.89	34.6
1957	180,557	5,027,355	27.84	78.17	35.6
1958	311,466	9,422,999	30.25	80.21	37.7
1959	231,222	7,150,694	30.93	83.25	37.2
1960	251,900	9,198,977	32.55	85.58	38.0
1961	290,275	9,544,418	32.88	89.51	36.7
1962	255,449	8,684,754	34.00	92.62	36.7
1963	297,452	10,532,311	35.41	94.25	37.6
1964	343,375	12,879,827	37.51	97.11	38.6
1965	330,712	12,413,586	37.54	99.20	37.8
1966	239,529	9,069,340	37.86	101.45	37.3
1967	271,485	10,733,709	39.54	102.66	38.5
1968	255,297	10,097,830	39.55	107.48	36.8
1969	247,816	10,021,833	40.44	112.80	35.9
1970	306,958	13,006,373	42.37	119.19	35.5
1971	346,099	15,792,839	45.63	125.03	36.5
1972	332,451	17,932,100	53.94	134.28	40.2
1973	327,311	18,737,856	57.25	143.35	39.9
1974	400,759	24,836,327	61.97	155.14	39.9
1975	660,674	45,103,303	68.27	168.77	40.5
1976	544,095	39,832,908	73.21	182.72	40.1
1977	485,457	38,283,210	78.86	196.92	40.0
1978	405,353	35,316,282	87.12	210.41	41.4
1979	455,557	42,945,542	94.27	230.40	40.9
1980	651,499	68,085,373	104.51	255.58	40.9
1981	687,965	77,777,684	113.05	283.51	39.9
1982	1,016,410	129,969,643	127.87	299.56	42.7
1983	797,561	102,967,351	129.10	310.09	41.6
1984	499,361	66,325,094	132.82	322.66	41.2
1985	580,265	83,858,165	144.52	332.56	43.5
1986	649,460	99,178,073	152.71	337.87	45.2
1987	590,096	90,701,792	153.71	346.72	44.3
TOTAL	15,778,081	$1,186,436,866	$51.06	$125.56	40.7

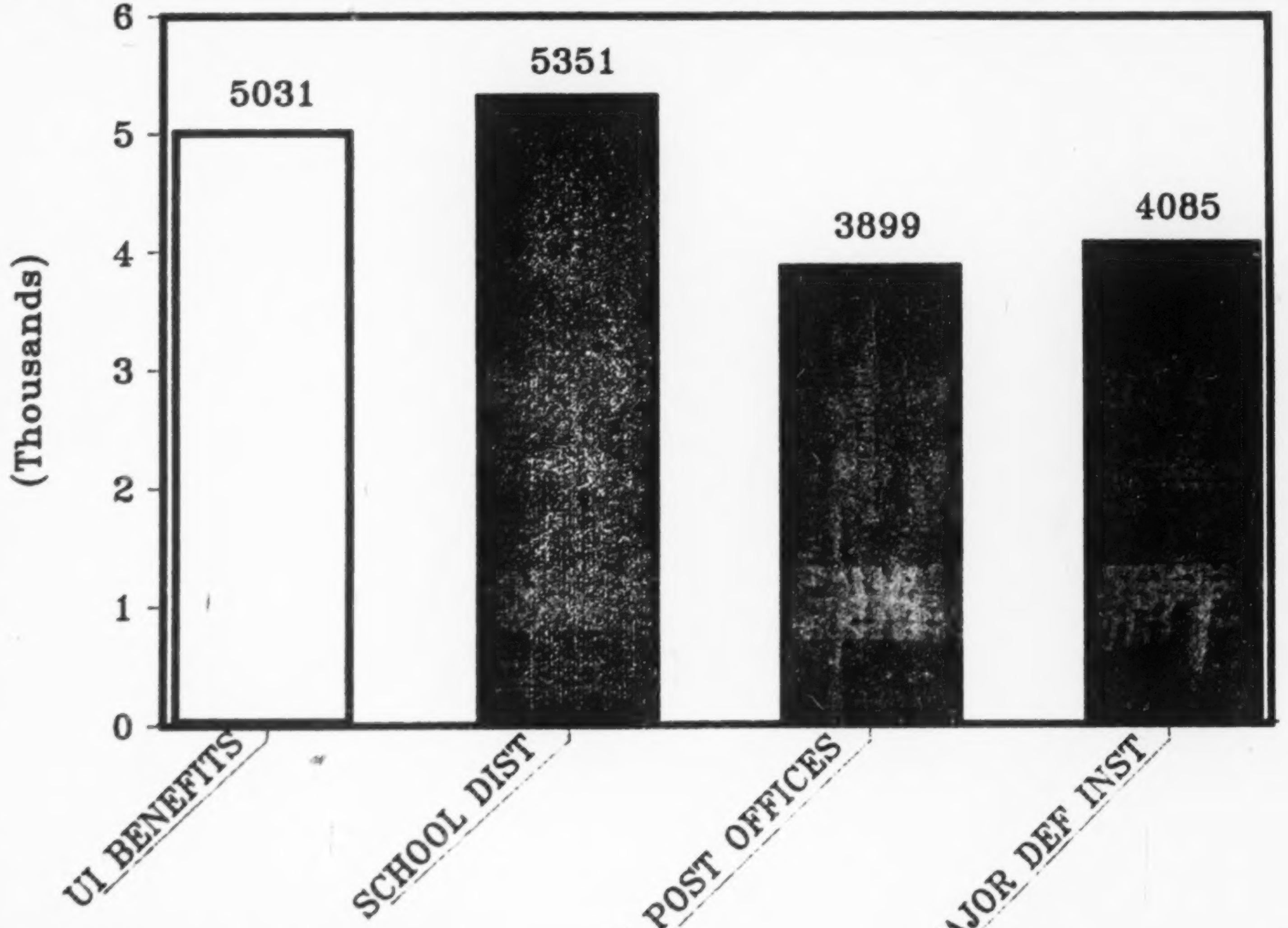
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) services.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS AND SELECTED TOTAL PAYROLLS IN UTAH, 1987



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY,
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

EQUIVALENT EMPLOYMENT IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT PAYMENTS ON UTAH–1987



SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY,
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	July 1988(f)	July 1987	% Change	June 1988(p)	June 1987	% Change	May 1988(r)	May 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	738,900	751,500	-1.7	746,600	767,700	-2.7	749,100	763,300	—1.9
Employed Persons	703,200	705,400	—0.3	711,400	717,800	0.9	712,700	713,200	—0.1
Unemployed	35,800	46,100	—22.3	35,300	50,000	—29.4	36,400	50,100	—27.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	6.1	—	4.7	6.5	—	4.9	6.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.0	6.4	—	4.8	6.7	—	5.0	6.8	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	July 1988(f)	July 1987	% Change	June 1988(p)	June 1987	% Change	May 1988(r)	May 1987	% Change
Total	644.4	634.6	1.5	653.2	642.8	1.6	649.8	639.9	1.5
Mining	7.7	7.9	—2.5	7.9	8.1	—2.5	8.1	8.1	0.0
Metal Mining	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.7	2.8	—3.6	3.0	2.8	7.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.5	—4.0	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.4	2.6	—7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	0.0
Contract Construction	25.0	28.5	—12.3	24.7	28.2	—12.4	23.7	27.5	—13.8
Manufacturing	97.2	92.9	4.6	96.7	92.3	4.8	95.9	91.3	5.0
Durable Goods	64.9	62.8	3.3	64.9	62.7	3.5	64.6	61.8	4.5
Primary Metals	5.1	3.2	59.4	5.1	3.0	70.0	5.1	2.9	75.9
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.0	18.2	—1.1	18.1	18.3	—1.1	18.2	18.3	—0.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.4	8.2	2.4	8.4	8.1	3.7
Transportation Equipment	16.3	15.8	3.2	16.4	15.9	3.1	16.3	15.5	5.2
Other Durable Goods	17.0	17.3	—1.7	16.9	17.2	—1.7	16.6	17.0	—2.4
Non-Durable Goods	32.3	30.1	7.3	31.8	29.6	7.4	31.3	29.5	6.1
Food & Kindred Products	10.9	10.7	1.9	10.6	10.4	1.9	10.3	10.2	1.0
Textile & Apparel Products	6.0	5.4	11.1	6.0	5.4	11.1	5.9	5.5	7.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.9	3.5	11.4	3.9	3.5	11.4	3.8	3.4	11.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.5	10.5	9.5	11.3	10.3	9.7	11.3	10.4	8.7
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	38.9	37.8	2.9	38.7	37.6	2.9	38.5	37.5	2.7
Railroad Transportation	2.7	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Other Transportation	21.7	19.6	10.7	21.5	19.4	10.8	21.2	19.1	11.0
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.8	15.2	—3.9	14.6	15.2	—3.9	14.7	15.3	—3.9
Trade	152.2	152.0	—0.1	153.0	152.8	0.1	151.6	151.5	0.1
Wholesale Trade	34.7	34.8	—0.3	34.7	34.8	—0.3	34.5	34.8	—0.9
Retail Trade	117.6	117.2	0.3	118.3	117.9	0.3	117.1	116.7	0.3
Building Materials	4.6	5.2	—11.5	4.9	5.5	—10.9	4.9	5.5	—10.9
Food Stores	21.7	21.6	0.5	21.7	21.6	0.5	21.6	21.4	0.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.8	13.9	—0.7	13.8	13.9	—0.7	13.7	13.7	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	39.0	38.7	0.8	39.2	38.9	0.8	38.4	38.1	0.8
Other Retail	38.5	37.8	1.9	38.7	38.0	1.8	38.5	38.0	1.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.5	34.5	0.0	34.2	33.9	0.9	33.9	33.6	0.9
Services	156.8	148.6	5.5	155.4	146.9	5.8	152.5	144.7	5.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0	10.0	9.9	1.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	60.2	54.7	10.1	59.7	53.8	11.0	57.9	52.8	9.7
Medical & Other Health Services	41.4	40.1	3.2	41.1	39.8	3.3	40.8	39.8	2.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.2	30.2	3.3	30.7	29.7	3.4	—30.5	29.4	3.7
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.4	10.9	4.6
Agricultural Services	1.8	2.0	—10.0	1.8	2.0	—10.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0
Government	132.1	132.4	—0.2	142.6	148.0	—0.3	145.6	145.8	—0.1
Federal Government	39.5	39.8	—0.8	39.7	40.0	—0.7	39.9	40.4	—1.2
U.S. Federal Defense	21.4	22.3	4.0	21.6	22.5	—4.0	21.7	22.6	—4.0
Other Federal Government	18.1	17.5	3.4	18.1	17.5	3.4	18.2	17.8	2.2
State Government	35.3	35.5	—0.6	37.4	37.6	—0.5	38.7	39.3	—1.5
State Education	17.6	18.4	—4.3	19.6	20.4	—3.9	21.3	22.0	—3.2
Other State Government	17.7	17.1	3.5	17.8	17.2	3.5	17.4	17.3	0.6
Local Government	57.3	57.2	0.2	65.5	65.4	0.2	67.0	66.1	1.4
Local Education	31.9	31.5	1.3	41.1	40.7	1.0	43.6	42.3	3.1
Other Local Government	25.4	25.7	—1.2	24.4	24.7	—1.2	23.4	23.7	—1.3
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July '88 (f)	July '87	% Change	June '88 (p)	May '88 (r)	Apr. '88	Mar. '88	Feb. '88	Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Nov. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,690.0**	1,678.1	0.7	1,689.0	1,688.0	1,687.0	1,686.0	1,685.0	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,093.8**	1,086.0	0.7	1,093.1	1,092.5	1,091.8	1,091.0	1,090.5	1,090.5	1,089.2	1,088.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**739.8**	752.8	—1.7	751.6	756.8	765.1	769.7	768.7	767.2	756.2	754.1
Participation Rate	**67.6**	69.3	—	68.8	69.3	70.1	70.5	70.5	70.4	69.4	69.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	**702.6**	704.8	—0.3	715.2	719.0	725.6	729.0	726.5	722.9	711.9	710.1
Employment Ratio[3]	**64.2**	64.9	—	65.4	65.8	66.5	66.8	66.6	66.3	65.4	65.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**37.2**	47.9	—22.3	36.4	37.9	39.5	40.6	42.2	44.3	44.2	44.0
Unemployment Rate	**5.0**	6.4	—	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**354.0**	333.2	6.2	341.5	335.7	326.7	321.5	321.8	322.7	333.0	334.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**132.2**	131.3	0.7	133.4	132.1	132.7	133.0	132.9	136.0	135.5	134.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**649.1**	638.9	1.6	662.2	659.6	654.9	652.2	647.9	645.4	648.8	646.1
Mining	**8.1**	8.4	—2.6	8.3	8.3	8.6	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.9	3.1
Contract Construction	**23.1**	26.3	—12.2	23.6	24.1	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	25.8	25.4
Manufacturing	**97.0**	92.6	4.7	97.6	97.4	97.0	96.8	95.3	95.7	96.1	95.3
Durable Goods	**64.5**	62.4	3.4	65.3	65.5	65.3	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.9	64.4
Nondurable Goods	**32.4**	30.2	7.4	32.3	31.9	31.6	31.7	30.8	31.2	31.2	30.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	**38.6**	37.5	3.0	39.4	39.2	39.3	38.7	38.5	38.1	38.7	38.6
Trade	**152.3**	152.0	0.2	155.1	154.8	154.5	154.4	153.0	152.2	152.3	152.4
Wholesale	**34.4**	34.4	—0.2	35.0	35.1	35.0	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.6
Retail	**117.9**	117.6	0.3	120.1	119.7	119.5	119.5	118.3	117.5	117.8	117.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**34.4**	34.4	—0.1	34.5	34.3	33.9	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.6	33.5
Services	**157.4**	149.2	5.5	158.9	157.9	154.8	153.6	152.6	151.9	152.1	150.8
Government	**138.1**	138.5	—0.2	144.7	143.6	142.6	142.6	142.5	141.6	142.2	142.0
Federal	**39.0**	39.2	—0.7	39.8	40.0	39.8	39.9	39.8	39.7	40.0	39.7
State	**37.8**	38.0	—0.5	38.9	38.1	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.9
Local	**61.3**	61.2	0.2	66.1	65.5	65.3	65.1	65.1	64.6	64.6	64.4

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	June 1988(p)	% Change from June '87	% Distribution	June 1988(p)	% Change from June '87	% Distribution	June 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**363.8**	0.3	100.0	**290.0**	3.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.3**	—2.7	2.0	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.0**	75.9
Contract Construction	**21.7**	—13.9	6.0	**3.0**	0.0	1.0	**20.1**	81.4
Manufacturing	**66.2**	3.9	18.2	**30.5**	6.6	10.5	**63.4**	65.6
Durable Goods	**46.7**	3.8	12.8	**18.2**	2.8	6.3	**41.4**	63.8
Nondurable Goods	**19.5**	4.3	5.4	**12.3**	12.8	4.2	**22.0**	69.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.8**	1.9	7.4	**11.9**	5.3	4.1	**28.7**	74.2
Total Trade	**82.4**	0.1	22.6	**70.6**	0.3	24.3	**145.8**	95.3
Wholesale Trade	**23.1**	—7.2	6.3	**11.6**	17.2	4.0	**28.7**	82.7
Retail Trade	**59.3**	3.3	16.3	**59.0**	—2.5	20.3	**117.1**	99.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.9**	2.2	3.8	**20.3**	0.0	7.0	**26.4**	77.2
Services	**71.2**	3.0	19.6	**84.2**	8.2	29.0	**120.4**	77.5
Total Government	**74.3**	—0.8	20.4	**68.9**	1.2	23.8	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.2**	—4.0	6.7	**16.5**	11.5	5.7	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.3**	—3.8	4.2	**7.3**	10.6	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.9**	—4.3	2.4	**9.2**	12.2	3.2	**NA**	NA
State Government	**16.9**	—2.3	4.6	**20.5**	1.0	7.1	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.8**	—6.1	3.0	**8.8**	—1.1	3.0	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.1**	5.2	1.7	**11.7**	2.6	4.0	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**33.2**	2.5	9.1	**31.9**	—3.3	11.0	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**17.3**	10.2	4.8	**23.8**	—4.8	8.2	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.9**	—4.8	4.4	**8.1**	1.2	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	July '88(f)	July '87	% Chg.	June '88(p)	May '88(r)	July '88(f)	July '87	% Chg.	June '88(p)	May '88(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**490.0**	496.4	—1.3	493.6	495.5	**96.0**	96.8	—0.8	97.0	95.7
Employed Persons	**467.7**	468.4	—0.1	471.5	473.2	**92.0**	90.6	1.5	93.1	91.6
Unemployed	**22.3**	28.0	—20.4	22.1	22.3	**4.0**	6.2	—35.5	3.9	4.1
Percent of Labor Force	**4.6**	5.6	—	4.5	4.5	**4.1**	6.4	—	4.1	4.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**449.3**	443.8	1.2	454.2	451.8	**74.2**	71.8	3.3	75.4	74.0
Mining	**2.5**	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**17.4**	19.8	—12.1	17.3	16.6	**2.7**	2.8	—3.6	2.6	2.4
Manufacturing	**64.1**	61.8	3.7	63.9	63.1	**11.6**	10.4	11.5	11.5	11.5
Durable Goods	**43.4**	42.8	1.4	43.6	43.4	**7.9**	7.0	12.9	7.9	7.8
Nondurable Goods	**20.7**	19.0	8.9	20.3	19.7	**3.7**	3.4	8.8	3.6	3.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.6**	28.7	3.1	29.4	29.2	**2.8**	3.0	—6.7	2.8	2.8
Total Trade	**110.5**	110.8	—0.3	111.5	110.9	**15.8**	15.8	0.0	15.7	15.4
Wholesale Trade	**29.5**	29.4	0.3	29.7	29.5	**2.2**	2.2	—9.1	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	**81.0**	81.4	—0.5	81.8	81.4	**13.6**	13.6	1.5	13.8	13.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**28.2**	28.4	—0.7	28.0	27.8	**2.3**	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	**108.6**	103.0	5.4	107.9	106.5	**25.1**	25.1	6.0	26.4	25.6
Total Government	**88.4**	88.7	—0.3	93.7	95.1	**12.3**	12.4	—0.8	14.0	13.9

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July'88(f)	June'88(p)	May '88(r)	July'87	July'88(f)	July'87	% Change	July'88(f)	July'87	% Change
State Total	**4.8**	4.7	4.9	6.1	**738,940**	751,470	—1.7	**644,400**	634,640	1.5
Bear River	**4.9**	3.8	4.1	4.5	**46,240**	46,830	—1.3	**38,860**	38,000	2.3
Box Elder	**5.7**	3.4	4.0	4.6	**180,40**	18,090	—0.3	**15,960**	15,380	3.8
Cache	**4.4**	4.1	4.3	4.3	**27,400**	27,870	—1.7	**22,570**	22,290	1.3
Rich	**2.2**	2.2	2.6	4.4	**800**	870	—8.0	**330**	330	0.0
Wasatch Front	**4.6**	4.5	4.5	5.7	**502,400**	509,420	—1.4	**460,230**	454,700	1.2
North	**4.6**	4.8	4.6	6.5	**148,790**	152,230	—2.3	**114,790**	113,870	0.8
Davis	**4.0**	4.2	3.9	5.4	**75,400**	76,680	—1.7	**52,960**	52,510	0.9
Morgan	**6.7**	8.2	6.4	7.9	**1,540**	1,620	—4.9	**850**	850	0.0
Weber	**5.1**	5.3	5.2	7.7	**71,850**	73,930	—2.8	**60,980**	60,510	0.8
South	**4.6**	4.4	4.5	5.3	**353,610**	357,190	—1.0	**345,440**	340,830	1.4
Salt Lake	**4.6**	4.3	4.5	5.3	**342,680**	345,770	—0.9	**335,400**	330,780	2.4
Tooele	**5.1**	5.5	5.7	7.0	**10,930**	11,420	—4.3	**10,040**	10,050	—0.1
Mountainlands	**4.6**	4.5	5.0	6.9	**107,790**	108,560	—0.7	**83,020**	80,020	3.7
Summit	**7.3**	8.4	10.9	9.1	**7,480**	7,260	—3.0	**6,560**	6,080	7.9
Utah	**4.1**	4.1	4.2	6.4	**95,960**	96,810	—0.9	**74,360**	71,900	3.4
Wasatch	**9.5**	9.0	11.5	13.1	**4,350**	4,490	—3.1	**2,100**	2,040	2.9
Central	**6.6**	6.6	7.4	8.9	**20,590**	22,400	—8.1	**14,080**	14,160	—0.6
Juab	**9.8**	8.5	9.5	14.2	**1,800**	1,980	—9.1	**1,410**	1,410	0.0
Millard	**5.0**	5.1	4.8	7.9	**5,100**	5,710	—10.7	**3,210**	3,300	—2.7
Piute	**10.1**	10.5	13.5	9.1	**410**	450	—8.9	**210**	210	0.0
Sanpete	**8.9**	8.9	10.4	11.3	**5,740**	6,210	—7.6	**3,570**	3,520	1.4
Sevier	**5.1**	5.4	6.1	6.7	**6,260**	6,810	—8.1	**5,030**	5,120	—1.8
Wayne	**4.0**	4.3	5.6	5.3	**1,280**	1,240	3.2	**650**	600	8.3
Southwestern	**4.9**	4.8	5.0	6.0	**30,410**	30,700	—0.9	**21,860**	21,450	1.9
Beaver	**4.3**	5.7	5.0	5.9	**2,130**	2,250	—5.3	**1,340**	1,350	—0.7
Garfield	**4.2**	4.8	6.7	5.3	**1,660**	1,710	—2.9	**1,660**	1,650	0.6
Iron	**5.6**	5.2	5.9	7.4	**8,120**	8,310	—2.3	**6,190**	6,080	1.8
Kane	**4.0**	3.7	4.7	4.7	**2,740**	2,740	0.0	**1,630**	1,590	2.5
Washington	**4.8**	4.8	4.5	5.6	**15,760**	15,690	0.4	**11,040**	10,780	2.4
Uintah Basin	**8.5**	8.9	8.8	11.0	**13,390**	14,710	—9.0	**10,600**	10,800	—1.9
Daggett	**1.6**	1.8	1.8	2.3	**560**	560	0.0	**360**	350	—2.9
Duchesne	**11.0**	10.9	11.6	13.0	**4,780**	5,680	—15.8	**3,650**	4,100	—11.0
Uintah	**7.5**	8.1	7.6	10.2	**8,050**	8,470	—5.0	**6,590**	6,350	3.8
Southeastern	**9.3**	8.7	8.5	11.1	**18,120**	18,860	—3.9	**15,760**	15,520	1.5
Carbon	**10.7**	10.2	9.2	10.0	**8,110**	8,440	—3.9	**6,970**	7,060	—1.3
Emery	**10.1**	8.3	8.9	17.1	**3,650**	3,910	—6.6	**3,580**	3,400	5.3
Grand	**6.0**	5.6	6.8	8.6	**3,030**	3,080	—1.6	**2,300**	2,240	2.7
San Juan	**8.1**	8.2	8.0	9.4	**3,330**	3,430	—2.9	**2,910**	2,820	3.2

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1988	May(r) 1988	June 1987	June (p) 1988	May (r) 1988	June 1987	June (p) 1988	May (r) 1987	June 1987
MINING	$500.15	$492.48	$530.02	42.1	41.7	42.3	$11.88	$11.81	$12.53
MANUFACTURING	407.06	401.00	396.81	41.2	40.1	39.8	9.88	10.00	9.97
Durable Goods	410.59	407.43	410.66	41.1	40.3	40.3	9.99	10.11	10.19
Nondurable Goods	398.27	382.57	363.23	41.4	39.4	38.6	9.62	9.71	9.41
TRADE	236.54	236.99	229.98	30.8	30.5	30.3	7.68	7.77	7.59
Wholesale Trade	408.18	405.28	378.33	38.8	37.7	38.1	10.52	10.75	9.93
Retail Trade	179.00	180.40	180.05	28.1	28.1	27.7	6.37	6.42	6.50
AVERAGE	311.44	309.95	305.09	34.3	33.8	33.6	9.08	9.17	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1988	May(r) 1988	June 1987	June(p) 1988	May(r) 1988	Apr. 1987	June(p) 1988	May(r) 1988	June 1987
MINING	$588.16	$590.30	$574.96	42.9	42.9	39.9	$13.71	$13.76	$14.41
Metal Mining	547.30	541.44	568.00	42.1	42.3	41.1	13.00	12.80	13.82
Bituminous Coal Mining	642.16	694.58	587.53	39.3	40.5	35.5	16.34	17.15	16.55
MANUFACTURING	399.59	395.41	387.06	40.2	39.7	38.9	9.94	9.96	9.95
Durable Goods	419.42	413.83	405.11	40.8	40.1	39.6	10.28	10.32	10.23
Primary Metal Industries	525.95	527.09	547.96	42.9	42.1	41.2	12.26	12.52	13.30
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	408.85	399.90	404.33	42.5	41.7	41.3	9.62	9.59	9.79
Transportation Equipment	580.99	565.13	527.47	43.1	42.3	41.5	13.48	13.36	12.71
Nondurable Goods	362.07	361.14	351.94	39.1	39.0	37.6	9.26	9.26	9.36
Food & Kindred Products	372.13	368.00	345.60	40.1	40.0	38.4	9.28	9.20	9.00
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	478.79	463.34	523.81	39.8	39.1	40.2	12.03	11.85	13.03
TRADE	217.26	214.98	218.73	29.9	29.9	29.8	7.10	7.19	7.34
Wholesale Trade	388.36	388.81	371.95	37.1	37.1	36.9	10.22	10.48	10.08
Retail Trade	170.74	168.00	175.70	28.6	28.0	27.8	5.97	6.00	6.32
Food Stores	175.45	176.53	221.70	27.5	27.2	30.0	6.38	6.49	7.39
Other Retail	201.24	193.10	182.07	31.2	30.7	28.9	6.45	6.29	6.30
AVERAGE	309.94	308.83	303.70	34.4	33.9	33.3	9.01	9.11	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast July '88	Preliminary June '88	Final May '88	Final July '87	Final June '87	Final May '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	10,806	7,550	9,139	7,759	5,421	6,562
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	21,449	30,879	24,415	14,743	21,225	16,782
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	32,255	38,429	33,554	22,502	26,646	23,344
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,063	9,436	8,903	9,437	8,849	8,349
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,480	5,471	8,037	5,851	3,775	5,546
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,244	847	1,049	971	1,048	1,448
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,676	8,386	9,666	10,939	12,007	12,507
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.44	1.36	1.61	1.79	2.03	2.13
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,200,000	$4,962,000	$5,547,993	$6,282,365	$7,375,116	$6,973,246

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index June '88	May '88	Apr. '88	June '87	From Last Month	% Change June '87 to June '88	May '87 to May '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	118.0	117.5	117.1	113.5	0.4	4.0	3.9
Food and Beverages	117.6	117.1	116.7	113.8	0.4	3.3	
Food at Home	115.8	115.1	114.6	114.3	0.6	2.8	
Housing	118.6	117.7	117.3	114.3	0.8	3.8	3.6
Rent Residential	127.3	167.9	126.6	122.3	0.3	4.1	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	105.9	103.5	102.8	1.04.8	2.3	1.0	1.3
Medical Care	138.2	137.5	136.9	129.9	0.5	6.4	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	114.6	116.3	117.0	109.3	—1.5	4.8	4.7
Transportation	108.5	108.1	107.2	105.4	0.4	2.9	3.2
Gasoline	81.3	81.3	79.2	80.7	0.0	0.7	2.9
Energy[3]	91.0	88.7	87.3	90.7	2.6	0.3	1.5
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	116.7	116.2	115.7	112.4	0.4	3.8	3.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.847**	**$.851**	**$.854**	**$.880**	**—0.5**	**—3.8**	**—3.7**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	107.4	106.5	105.8	NA	0.8	NA	NA
Finished Goods	107.9	107.5	106.9	105.5	0.4	2.3	2.0
Intermediate Materials	107.4	106.2	105.5	101.5	1.1	5.8	5.3
Crude Materials	98.2	97.1	95.7	95.1	1.1	3.3	2.4

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

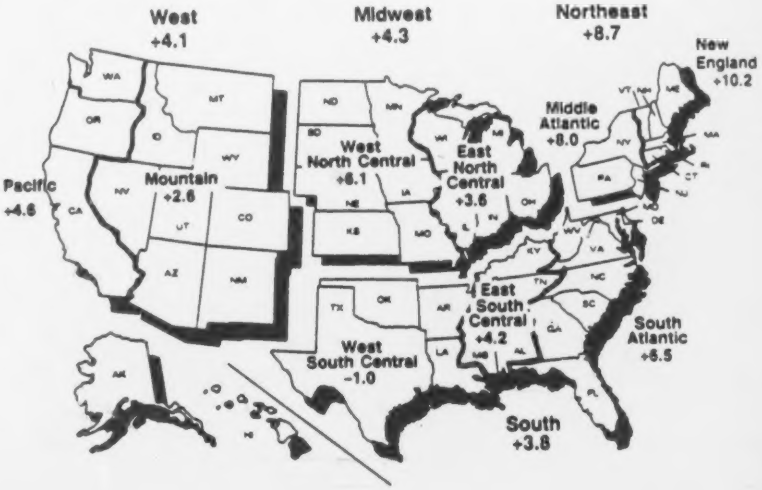
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolent. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PERCENT CHANGE IN RETAIL SALES

	Apr. 1988 from Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988 from Mar. 1988
United States	+5.0%	-0.4%
Mountain States	+2.6%	-0.2%
SALT LAKE CITY-OGDEN MSA	+3.0% 1/	+9.6% 2/
Denver MSA	-9.3%	+3.1%
Albuquerque MSA	+0.4%	+2.1%
Phoenix MSA	-3.9%	-5.9%
Tuscon MSA	-2.6%	-6.7%
LasVegas MSA	+4.7%	-5.1%


West
+4.1
Midwest
+4.3
Northeast
+8.7
New England
+10.2
Middle Atlantic
+8.0
West North Central
+6.1
East North Central
+3.6
Mountain
+2.6
Pacific
+4.6
East South Central
+4.2
South Atlantic
+6.5
West South Central
-1.0
South
+3.8
WA
OR
ID
MT
WY
NV
CA
UT
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NM
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SD
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2/ #3 of 125 Metropolitan Statistical Areas

NOTE: (Based on data NOT ADJUSTED for Seasonal variations, holiday, or trading-day differences)
SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Business Reports, Monthly Retail Trade, Sales and Inventories, April 1988.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

AUGUST 1988
published September 1988

- Utah's year-over growth in nonfarm jobs has accelerated to 2.2 percent.
- Since August 1987, Utah's economy has created 13,900 additional nonagricultural jobs.
- Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.7 percent in August, is at its lowest level in nearly nine years.
- Utah's June 1988 unemployment rate and its year-over nonagricultural job growth rate are about average when compared to other states.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN AGAIN

In August, Utah's unemployment rate continued its downward trend, dropping 0.1 point to 4.7 percent. It hasn't been this low since 1979, when the rate averaged 4.3 percent. A year ago, the rate was 6.5 percent.

Does Utah's low unemployment rate put the State in rare company? Hardly! Sixteen states' 1987 annual average

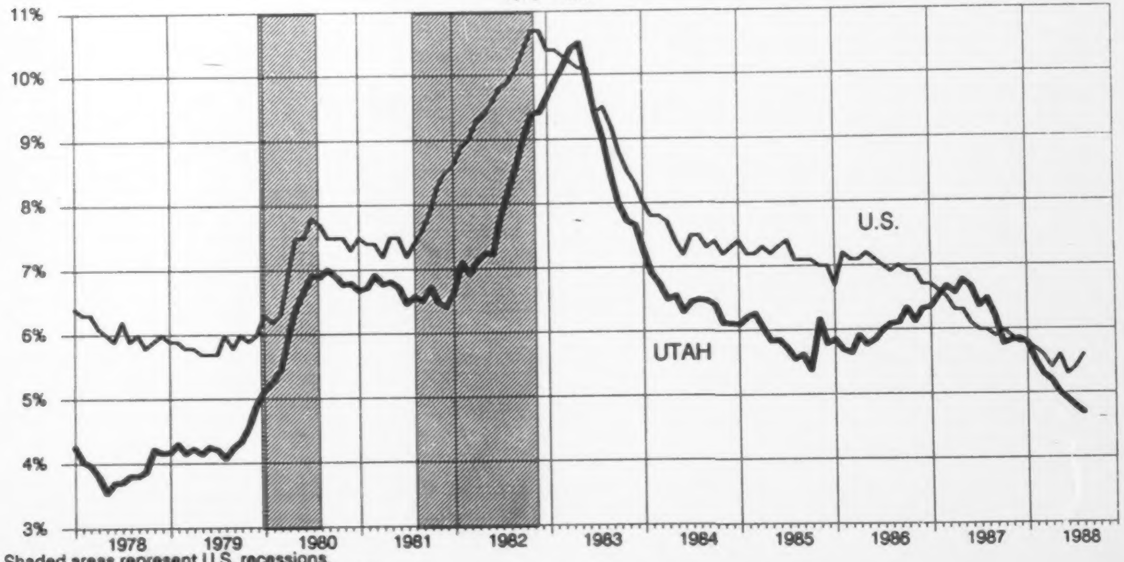
In this issue:

- Nonagricultural Insured Employment and Wage Comparisons, By Industry, Utah and USA - 1986
- Corrections to last month's feature article - p. 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

UTAH AND UNITED STATES

1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

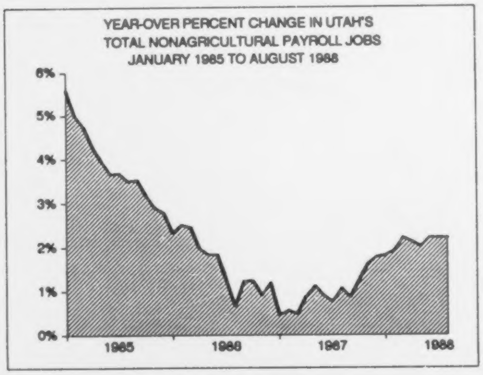
unemployment rates were below 5.0 percent, and seven were less than 4.0 percent.

The latest data available for all states show that Utah's June 1988 rate of 4.7 (not seasonally adjusted) ranked 29th among the fifty states. That is, the rates of 21 states were lower than Utah's rate. Of all Western states, only Hawaii's rate was lower than Utah's (see Table A).

JOB GROWTH QUICKENS!

Newly revised estimates indicate that Utah's year-over growth in non-farm payroll jobs has accelerated to 2.2 percent. Thus, 13,900 more workers are represented on the payrolls of Utah's employers than in August 1987.

To put these statistics into perspective, let's review the past 32 months of this data series. Back in January 1985, Utah's economy was expanding rapidly. Nonfarm payroll job numbers had grown 5.6 percent (32,200 jobs) during the previous 12 months. However, during the next 24 months our year-over job growth declined sharply, finally bottoming out in January 1987 at 0.44 percent (2,700 jobs). The slump dragged on through most of 1987, but by January 1988 Utah's jobs total had increased 11,400 (1.8 percent). In March 1988, the year-over job growth accelerated to 2.2 percent. Since then it has remained relatively constant. Thus, although Utah's economic slump has been persistent, it is gradually giving way to growth.



Although somewhat slow by historic Utah standards, our June year-over job growth of 2.2 percent is about average, ranking 26th among the fifty states (see Table B).

MINING AND MANUFACTURING STRONGER

One of the best indications of improvement in Utah's economy is the growth in mining and manufacturing employment. Mining jobs number 8,600, 7.5 percent greater than the year-ago level. Although the numerical gain is only 600 jobs, strength in mining also gives Utah a psychological boost.

Manufacturing added 4,100 jobs to Utah's economy in the most recent 12 months, a growth of 4.4 percent. Over half of this gain occurred in primary metals (copper and steel) manufacturing. This, too, is a psychological as well as an economic boost.

SERVICES–A CONSISTENT LEADER

When Utah's economy was recently faltering, the services sector kept it on course with consistent year-over increases of 5,000 to 11,000 jobs. With the economy on the upswing, services continues to lead the state in the generation of new jobs. August 1988 data indicate 8,000 additional services jobs have been created in 12 months. The bulk of these are good quality jobs in personal, business, and amusement services.

OTHER GROWING INDUSTRIES

Also experiencing strong year-over growth (3.4 percent) is Utah's transportation/communication/public utilities industry. Within this group, motor and air transportation grew rapidly (11 percent), while the remaining activities lost jobs.

At the end of 1987, retail trade's year-over job growth was nil; thus, August 1988's 1.5 percent is a meager but welcome improvement. Wholesale trade jobs number virtually the same as year-ago levels.

Local and state government employment experienced a combined year-over increase of 1.7 percent, which added 1600 jobs to Utah's economy. This growth is largely attributable to employment gains in local school districts in metropolitan counties.

AND THE LOSERS

Utah's construction industry continues to deteriorate -- August 1988 saw a 2,700 job, 9.4 percent loss from a year earlier. However, August 1987's 12-month construction job loss was 18.3 percent.

Jobs at federal defense installations in Utah are 700 fewer than year-ago levels. This caused the federal government total to fall by 1.8 percent.

Utah's finance/insurance/real estate industry finished the last 12 months in the red in terms of job creation. Employers in this sector lost 300 jobs, or 0.9 percent from August 1987. The tail-end of the slump has been tough on this industry--in February 1987 it was growing at a year-over rate of 4.5 percent (1,450 jobs).

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

TABLE A
JUNE 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES RANKED BY STATE

	June 1988		June 1987	Change In
State	Ranking	Rate	Rate	Rate
Louisiana	1	10.5	12.6	-2.1
West Virginia	2	8.8	10.3	-1.5
Alaska	3	8.7	11.0	-2.3
New Mexico	3	8.7	9.4	-0.7
Texas	5	8.0	9.6	-1.6
Arkansas	6	7.8	8.0	-0.2
Kentucky	6	7.8	8.7	-0.9
Mississippi	6	7.8	10.6	-2.8
Michigan	9	7.1	8.9	-1.8
Illinois	10	6.9	7.8	-0.9
Alabama	11	6.8	7.5	-0.7
Montana	12	6.4	7.0	-0.6
Georgia	13	6.3	5.7	0.6
Colorado	14	6.2	7.6	-1.4
Arizona	15	6.1	6.6	-0.5
Ohio	15	6.1	7.3	-1.2
Oklahoma	15	6.1	7.7	-1.6
Washington	18	5.9	7.2	-1.3
Oregon	19	5.8	5.5	0.3
Idaho	20	5.6	7.2	-1.6
Pennsylvania	20	5.6	6.2	-0.6
California	22	5.4	5.4	0.0
Nevada	22	5.4	6.2	-0.8
Tennessee	22	5.4	6.5	-1.1
District of Columbia	25	5.2	6.3	-1.1
Missouri	26	5.1	6.1	-1.0
Florida	27	4.8	5.3	-0.5
Wyoming	27	4.8	7.7	-2.9
South Carolina	29	4.7	5.7	-1.0
Utah	**29**	**4.7**	**6.5**	**-1.8**
Indiana	31	4.6	6.2	-1.6
Maryland	32	4.4	4.2	0.2
Kansas	33	4.3	4.8	-0.5
Iowa	34	4.0	5.3	-1.3
Wisconsin	34	4.0	5.8	-1.8
North Dakota	36	3.9	4.7	-0.8
Virginia	37	3.8	4.3	-0.5
Maine	38	3.7	4.1	-0.4
New Jersey	39	3.6	4.1	-0.5
North Carolina	40	3.5	4.9	-1.4
South Dakota	40	3.5	3.9	-0.4
Massachusetts	42	3.4	3.1	0.3
Minnesota	42	3.4	5.2	-1.8
New York	42	3.4	4.6	-1.2
Nebraska	45	3.3	4.9	-1.6
Hawaii	46	3.1	4.3	-1.2
Rhode Island	46	3.1	3.9	-0.8
Connecticut	48	3.0	3.3	-0.3
Delaware	48	3.0	3.0	0.0
Vermont	50	2.5	3.3	-0.8
New Hampshire	51	2.0	2.6	-0.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B
EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS
JUNE 1988 PERCENTAGE CHANGE RANKED BY STATE
(Numbers in Thousands)

State	Ranking	June 1988	June 1987	Percentage Change
Nevada	1	532.1	504.5	5.5%
Florida	2	5,082.3	4,841.3	5.0
Maine	3	534.7	511.3	4.6
Washington	4	1,941.7	1,864.3	4.2
Virginia	5	2,817.1	2.711.8	3.9
Delaware	6	338.3	326.0	3.8
New Hampshire	6	538.6	519.1	3.8
Indiana	8	2,404.3	2,317.4	3.7
California	8	12,121.0	11,687.3	3.7
Kentucky	8	1,362.1	1,313.7	3.7
Wisconsin	11	2,181.1	2,105.5	3.6
Oregon	12	1,148.3	1,109.2	3.5
South Carolina	13	1,452.4	1,406.2	3.3
North Carolina	14	2,962.1	2,872.4	3.1
Minnesota	14	2,043.0	1,982.0	3.1
Iowa	16	1,148.0	1,115.4	2.9
Arkansas	16	861.9	837.7	2.9
Mississippi	18	884.3	860.5	2.8
Idaho	19	346.4	337.3	2.7
Pennsylvania	20	5,068.6	4,944.9	2.5
Ohio	21	4,726.6	4,611.4	2.5
Illinois	21	5,034.0	4,912.3	2.5
Alabama	23	1,542.2	1,506.6	2.4
Tennessee	24	2,067.7	2,020.4	2.3
District of Columbia	24	673.4	658.5	2.3
Utah	**26**	**657.2**	**642.8**	**2.2**
New Jersey	26	3,720.0	3,638.5	2.2
Kansas	26	1,025.1	1,002.9	2.2
New Mexico	26	542.5	530.8	2.2
Nebraska	30	675.3	661.7	2.1
Hawaii	31	469.0	459.6	2.0
Massachusetts	31	3,154.4	3,091.2	2.0
New York	33	8,272.0	8,124.9	1.8
South Dakota	33	266.0	261.3	1.8
Arizona	33	1,394.5	1,370.3	1.8
Texas	36	6,592.3	6,483.8	1.7
Missouri	37	2,232.6	2,196.9	1.6
Connecticut	38	1,686.9	1,663.3	1.4
Louisiana	39	1,501.9	1,482.5	1.3
Vermont	39	249.2	246.0	1.3
Michigan	41	3,778.7	3,732.3	1.2
North Dakota	41	258.5	255.4	1.2
Rhode Island	43	460.3	455.7	1.0
Georgia	44	2,800.9	2,779.8	0.8
West Virginia	45	606.4	603.1	0.5
Maryland	46	2,043.8	2,050.7	-0.3
Montana	47	278.4	279.4	-0.4
Colorado	47	1,399.2	1,405.4	-0.4
Oklahoma	49	1,108.2	1,114.3	-0.5
Alaska	50	216.4	219.1	-1.2
Wyoming	51	183.7	186.2	-1.3

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NON-AGRICULTURAL INSURED EMPLOYMENT & WAGE COMPARISON BY INDUSTRY UTAH & UNITED STATES - 1986

This report provides comparisons of 1986 non-agricultural employment and average weekly wages of employers insured under state and federal unemployment insurance programs, for the United States as a whole and for the State of Utah.

These comparisons are made for 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) categories and for major industries (See Table). The accompanying charts depict Utah's average weekly wage levels by industry and historical Utah wages as a percentage of U.S. wages.

The data presented are based on quarterly reports submitted by employers subject to State Unemployment Insurance laws, and by federal agencies subject to the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program. This information is collected by individual state Employment Security Departments and submitted to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for aggregation to national totals. These reports cover about 98 percent of wage and salaried civilian employment; they provide a virtual census of employees and their wages for nearly all sectors of the economy. Workers are reported in the state where their jobs are physically located. Covered non-agricultural employment includes most corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, clerical workers, wage earners, piece workers and part-time workers. It excludes proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family members, farm and domestic workers.

Wages of non-agricultural insured workers include the gross amount of all payrolls for all pay periods ending within the quarter. Included are payments of any cash value: cash, bonuses, commissions, gifts and tips.

In reviewing average weekly wage data, the user should be cautious. For example, industries with high proportions of part-time workers will show average weekly wage levels appreciably below the actual weekly earnings levels of regular full-time employees in these industries. The opposite effect characterizes industries with low proportions of part-time workers. Average weekly wage data may also be influenced by overtime work, work stoppages, labor turnover, retroactive payments, seasonal factors, bonuses, etc.

Major industry employment as a percentage of total employment varies somewhat in Utah compared to the U.S. data. Mining, for instance, has nearly twice as high an employment share in Utah than in the U.S. This occurs despite the absence for most of the year of Kennecott Copper, and despite a sluggish oil and gas sector. Manufacturing employment's importance, on the other hand, is considerably higher in the United States than in Utah due to the influence of highly industrialized states. The Construction, Transportation/ Communication/Public Utilities/Trade are slightly higher in Utah than in the nation, while Finance and Services are somewhat lower. Government has a considerably higher concentration of employment in Utah than in the U.S. as a whole. This relatively large Utah government employment is due mainly to its federal defense installations and numerous state and local educational facilities.

Overall, average weekly wages are lower in Utah than in the nation: $344 versus $385. Only a few Utah industries had higher average weekly wages levels than those of the U. S. These were coal and metal mining, primary metals manufacturing, and legal and education services. Historically, Utah's overall average weekly wages have always been less than the nation's. During the past five years, the gap between Utah's average wage level and the nation's has grown. The primary factors behind this trend are: (1) depressed natural resource prices, particularly oil and metals; (2) increased labor supply as more women and youth go to work; and (3) low or negative employment growth in high-paying Utah industries accompanied by high job growth in those industries paying lower wages and utilizing large numbers of part-time workers.

Richard W. Newman, Labor Market Economist

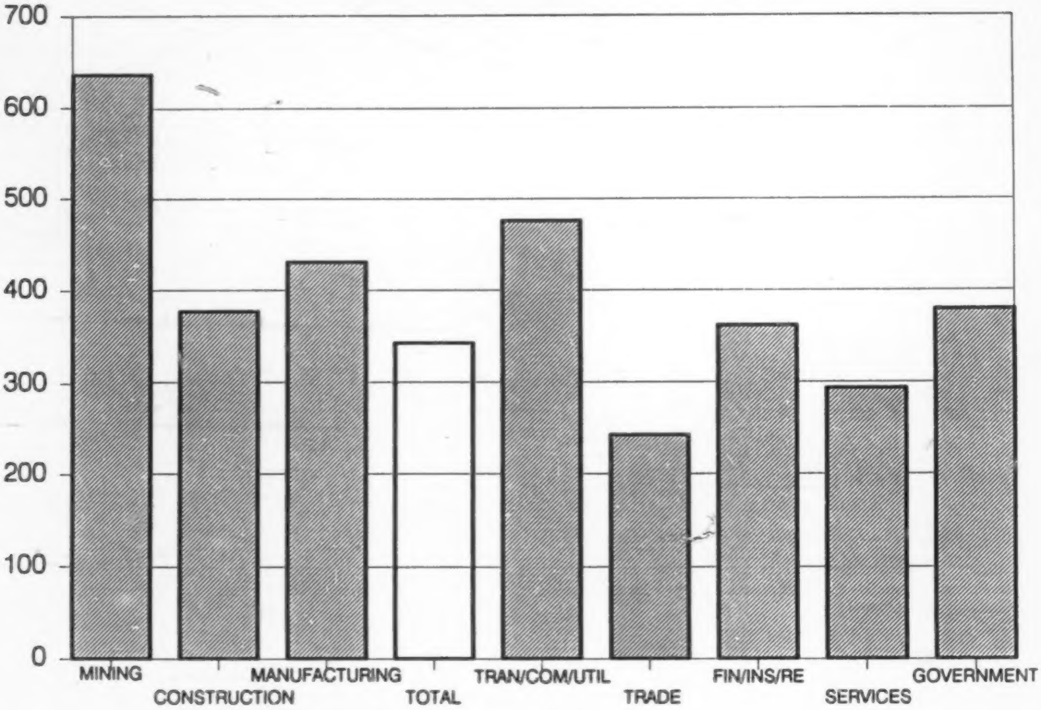
NON-AG EMPLOYMENT & AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1986 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	UNITED STATES			UTAH			
Industry & SIC Code	Employment	Percent Total Empl.	Avg Weekly Wage	Empl.	Percent Total Empl.	Avg Weekly Wage	Wage Ratio Utah/U.S.
Total	96,648,143	100.00	$385	602,838	100.00	$344	0.89
Mining	774,176	0.80	626	7,810	1.30	636	1.02
10 Metal Mining	42,313	0.04	611	1,752	0.29	704	1.15
11 Anthracite Mining	2,510	0.00	401	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 Butuminous Coal Mining	173,068	0.18	655	2,770	0.46	729	1.11
13 Oil & Gas Extraction	447,060	0.46	650	2,427	0.40	518	0.80
14 Nonmetallic Minerals	109,225	0.11	496	861	0.14	534	1.08
Construction	4,796,248	4.96	427	32,216	5.34	378	0.89
15 Building-Gen. Contractors	1,286,492	1.33	420	9,435	1.57	368	0.88
16 Roads, Heavy Duty Constr.	775,713	0.80	493	4,616	0.77	469	0.95
17 Special Trade Contractors	2,734,043	2.83	411	18,165	3.01	359	0.87
Manufacturing	18,950,789	19.61	478	91,638	15.20	431	0.90
20 Food Products	1,606,295	1.66	414	9,556	1.59	335	0.81
21 Tobacco Manufacturers	57,652	0.06	588	1	0.00	374	0.64
22 Textile Mill Products	707,333	0.73	326	128	0.02	162	0.50
23 Apparel Products	1,097,983	1.14	254	5,185	0.86	209	0.82
24 Lumber & Wood Products	707,896	0.73	350	3,491	0.58	283	0.81
25 Furniture & Fixtures	499,079	0.52	337	2,716	0.45	310	0.92
26 Paper & Allied Products	675,177	0.70	544	1,220	0.20	450	0.83
27 Printing & Publishing	1,454,899	1.51	424	7,327	1.22	321	0.76
28 Chemicals & Allied Prod.	1,022,895	1.06	620	2,684	0.45	513	0.83
29 Petroleum Refining	169,640	0.18	722	827	0.14	682	0.94
30 Rubber & Plastic Products	788,997	0.82	414	1,498	0.25	362	0.87
31 Leather Products	148,607	0.15	270	52	0.01	217	0.80
32 Stone,Clay,Glass,Concrete	587,201	0.61	468	4,404	0.73	431	0.92
33 Primary Metal Industries	751,777	0.78	554	3,502	0.58	647	1.17
34 Fabricated Metal Products	1,426,612	1.48	464	5,735	0.95	399	0.86
35 Machinery Exc. Electrical	2,044,712	2.12	538	13,666	2.27	514	0.96
36 Electrical Machinery	2,115,961	2.19	513	8,403	1.39	419	0.82
37 Transportation Equipment	2,019,880	2.09	636	14,833	2.46	583	0.92
38 Instruments,Optical,Clocks	703,118	0.73	533	3,759	0.62	398	0.75
39 Misc. Manufacturing	365,075	0.38	365	2,651	0.44	295	0.81
Trans.Comm.& Public Utilities	4,867,538	5.04	511	34,017	5.64	476	0.93
40 Railroads	399	0.00	428	0	0.00	0	0.00
41 Passenger Transportation	287,720	0.30	248	901	0.15	241	0.97
42 Motor Freight Trans.	1,395,666	1.44	416	10,640	1.76	409	0.98
44 Water Transportation	176,230	0.18	533	14	0.00	196	0.37
45 Air Transportation	555,453	0.57	585	5,111	0.85	444	0.76
46 Pipe Lines Exc. Nat. Gas	18,156	0.02	737	84	0.01	708	0.96
47 Transportation Services	280,901	0.29	371	1,490	0.25	295	0.80
48 Communication	1,283,820	1.33	582	7,707	1.28	462	0.79
49 Electric, Gas, & Sanitary	910,091	0.94	627	8,070	1.34	609	0.97

	UNITED STATES			UTAH			
Industry & SIC Code	Employment	Percent Total Empl.	Avg Weekly Wage	Empl.	Percent Total Empl.	Avg Weekly Wage	Wage Ratio Utah/U.S.
Trade	23,644,141	24.46	$278	151,585	25.15	$244	0.88
Wholesale Trade	5,755,937	5.96	477	36,099	5.99	413	0.87
50 Wholesale, Durable Goods	3,391,711	3.51	500	22,300	3.70	436	0.87
51 Wholesale, Nondurable	2,364,226	2.45	444	13,799	2.29	375	0.84
Retail Trade	17,888,204	18.51	214	115,486	19.16	191	0.89
52 Building Materials	709,462	0.73	297	5,253	0.87	280	0.94
53 General Merchandise Stores	2,359,021	2.44	214	12,766	2.12	182	0.85
54 Food Stores	2,898,538	3.00	228	21,290	3.53	228	1.00
55 Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	1,949,309	2.02	353	13,963	2.32	299	0.85
56 Apparel Stores	1,076,660	1.11	196	5,801	0.96	166	0.85
57 Furniture & Equip. Stores	765,510	0.79	291	4,557	0.76	269	0.92
58 Eating & Drinking Places	5,878,126	6.08	136	37,488	6.22	104	0.76
59 Miscellaneous Retail	2,251,578	2.33	237	14,368	2.38	218	0.92
Finance	5,846,839	6.05	466	32,867	5.45	362	0.78
60 Banking	1,729,994	1.79	402	10,806	1.79	333	0.83
61 Non-bank Credit Agencies	833,317	0.86	418	6,190	1.03	363	0.87
62 Securities & Commodities	393,148	0.41	1109	1,244	0.21	839	0.76
63 Insurance Carriers	1,270,640	1.31	471	4,930	0.82	407	0.86
64 Insurance Agents	574,279	0.59	453	2,810	0.47	352	0.78
65 Real Estate	1,184,870	1.23	353	6,088	1.01	267	0.76
66 Insurance & Real Estate	12,956	0.01	394	7	0.00	156	0.40
67 Holding & Inv. Offices	155,184	0.16	697	792	0.13	493	0.71
Services	21,576,137	22.32	339	120,672	20.02	295	0.87
70 Hotels & Other Lodging	1,383,559	1.43	208	9,740	1.62	156	0.75
72 Personal Services	1,090,191	1.13	201	5,587	0.93	173	0.86
73 Business Services	4,806,071	4.97	350	26,011	4.31	269	0.77
75 Auto Repair	762,089	0.79	304	5,419	0.90	279	0.92
76 Miscellaneous Repair	321,626	0.33	366	2,336	0.39	342	0.93
78 Motion Pictures	226,308	0.23	430	2,529	0.42	195	0.45
79 Amusement & Recreation	865,747	0.90	241	6,441	1.07	173	0.72
80 Health Services	6,478,972	6.70	376	36,458	6.05	339	0.90
81 Legal Services	747,015	0.77	575	3,702	0.61	597	1.04
82 Educational Services	1,151,829	1.19	326	5,769	0.96	460	1.41
83 Social Services	1,285,186	1.33	206	4,568	0.76	172	0.83
84 Museums,Art Galleries,Zoos	46,321	0.05	273	166	0.03	173	0.63
86 Membership Organizations	756,224	0.78	258	3,347	0.56	205	0.79
89 Miscellaneous Services	1,266,107	1.31	532	6,854	1.14	450	0.85
074,5,8 Ag Services	388,892	0.40	252	1,745	0.29	211	0.84
Government	16,192,275	16.75	405	132,033	21.90	380	0.94
Federal	3,067,754	3.17	499	40,350	6.69	462	0.93
State	3,575,996	3.70	413	32,492	5.39	362	0.88
Local	9,548,525	9.88	373	59,191	9.82	333	0.89

SOURCES: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics;
Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UTAH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE-1986



UTAH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE AS A PERCENT OF U.S. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE 1978 TO 1986

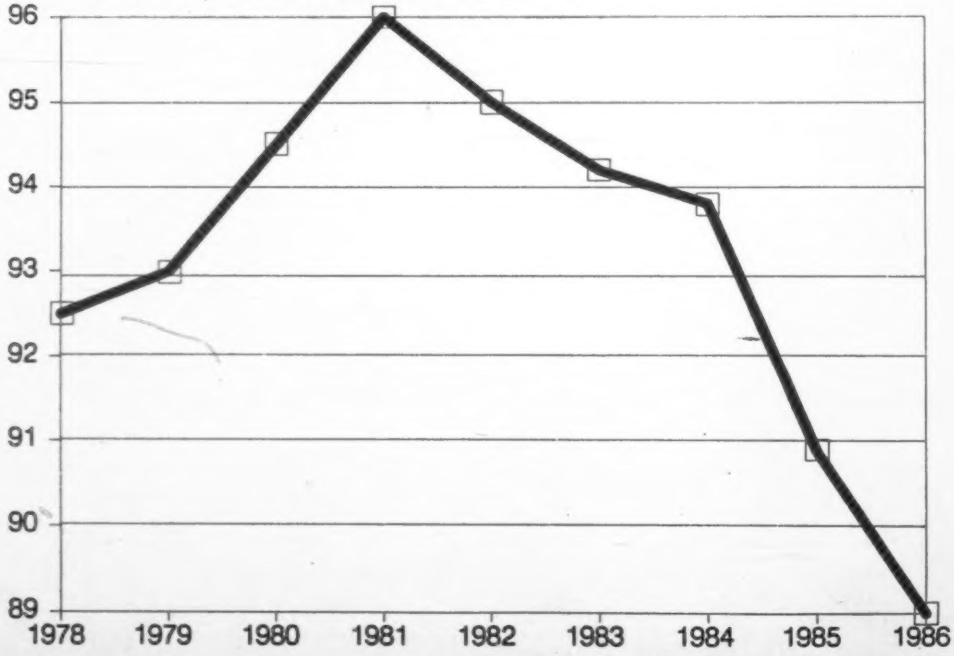


TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1988(f)	Aug. 1987	% Change	July 1988(p)	July 1987	% Change	June 1988(r)	June 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**742,900**	755,500	—1.7	740,500	751,500	—1.5	750,800	767,700	—2.2
Employed Persons	**711,200**	710,700	0.1	706,500	705,400	0.2	715,200	717,800	—0.4
Unemployed	**31,700**	44,800	—29.2	34,100	46,100	—26.0	35,600	50,000	—28.8
Percent of Labor Force	**4.3**	5.9	—	4.7	6.1	—	4.7	6.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**4.7**	6.5	—	4.8	6.4	—	4.9	6.7	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	**5.6**	6.0	—	5.4	6.0	—	5.3	6.1	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1988(f)	Aug. 1987	% Change	July 1988(p)	July 1987	% Change	June 1988(r)	June 1987	% Change
Total	**652.3**	638.4	2.2	648.4	634.6	2.2	657.2	642.8	2.2
Mining	**8.6**	8.0	7.5	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.5	8.1	4.9
Metal Mining	**3.1**	2.8	10.7	3.1	2.8	10.7	3.0	2.8	7.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.7**	2.5	8.0	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.7	2.6	3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.8**	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.8	2.6	7.7
Contract Construction	**26.0**	28.7	—9.4	25.8	28.5	—9.5	25.8	28.2	—8.5
Manufacturing	**97.7**	93.6	4.4	97.0	92.9	4.4	97.0	92.3	5.1
Durable Goods	**65.3**	63.0	3.7	65.1	62.8	3.7	65.1	62.7	3.8
Primary Metals	**5.3**	3.2	65.6	5.3	3.2	65.6	5.2	3.0	73.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**17.9**	18.1	—1.1	18.0	18.2	—1.1	18.2	18.3	—0.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.5**	8.3	2.4	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.5	8.2	3.7
Transportation Equipment	**16.6**	15.9	4.4	16.5	15.8	4.4	16.4	15.9	3.1
Other Durable Goods	**17.0**	17.5	—2.9	16.8	17.3	—2.9	16.8	17.2	—2.3
Non-Durable Goods	**32.3**	30.5	5.9	31.9	30.1	6.0	31.9	29.6	7.8
Food & Kindred Products	**10.7**	10.7	0.0	10.7	10.7	0.0	10.7	10.4	2.9
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.0**	5.6	7.1	5.8	5.4	7.4	5.9	5.4	9.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**4.1**	3.6	13.9	4.0	3.5	14.3	4.0	3.5	14.3
Other Non-Durable Goods	**11.5**	10.6	8.5	11.4	10.5	8.6	11.3	10.3	9.7
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**39.3**	38.0	3.4	39.1	37.8	3.4	39.1	37.6	4.0
Railroad Transportation	**2.6**	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Other Transportation	**22.1**	19.9	11.1	21.8	19.6	11.2	21.8	19.4	12.4
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.6**	15.1	—3.3	14.7	15.2	—3.3	14.7	15.2	—3.3
Trade	**155.4**	153.5	1.2	153.9	152.0	1.3	153.5	152.8	0.5
Wholesale Trade	**34.9**	34.8	0.3	34.9	34.8	0.3	34.7	34.8	—0.3
Retail Trade	**120.4**	118.6	1.5	119.0	117.2	1.5	118.8	117.9	0.8
Building Materials	**4.9**	5.2	—5.8	4.9	5.2	—5.8	4.9	5.5	—10.9
Food Stores	**22.8**	21.9	4.1	22.5	21.6	4.2	22.3	21.6	3.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.1**	13.9	1.4	14.1	13.9	1.4	13.9	13.9	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	**39.5**	39.2	0.8	39.0	38.7	0.8	39.1	38.9	0.5
Other Retail	**39.1**	38.4	1.8	38.5	37.8	1.9	38.6	38.0	1.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**34.1**	34.4	—0.9	34.2	34.5	—0.9	33.9	33.9	0.0
Services	**157.8**	149.8	5.3	156.5	148.6	5.3	156.1	146.9	6.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.7**	10.7	0.0	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.4	10.4	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**60.8**	55.7	9.2	59.7	54.7	9.1	59.7	53.8	11.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.6**	40.1	3.7	41.6	40.1	3.7	41.3	39.8	3.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**31.0**	30.1	3.0	31.1	30.2	3.0	31.2	29.7	5.1
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.6**	11.2	3.6	11.6	11.2	3.6	11.6	11.2	3.6
Agricultural Services	**2.0**	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0
Government	**133.3**	132.3	0.8	133.4	132.4	0.8	143.3	143.0	0.2
Federal Government	**39.1**	39.8	—1.8	39.1	39.8	—1.8	39.3	40.0	—1.8
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.5**	22.2	—3.2	21.6	22.3	—3.1	21.6	22.5	—4.0
Other Federal Government	**17.5**	17.5	0.0	17.5	17.5	0.0	17.7	17.5	1.1
State Government	**36.1**	35.5	1.7	36.1	35.5	1.7	37.7	37.6	0.3
State Education	**18.2**	18.3	—0.5	18.3	18.4	—0.5	20.0	20.4	—2.0
Other State Government	**17.9**	17.2	4.1	17.8	17.1	4.1	17.7	17.2	2.9
Local Government	**58.1**	57.1	1.8	58.2	57.2	1.7	66.3	65.4	1.4
Local Education	**33.3**	31.5	5.7	33.3	31.5	5.7	42.0	40.7	3.2
Other Local Government	**24.8**	25.6	—3.1	24.9	25.7	—3.1	24.3	24.7	—1.6
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. 1988 (f)	Aug. 1987	% Change	July 1988 (p)	June 1988 (r)	May 1988	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,698.0**	1,680.0	1.1	1,696.0	1,694.0	1,693.0	1,692.0	1,690.0	1,688.0	1,687.0	1,686.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,098.6**	1,087.0	1.1	1,097.3	1,096.0	1,095.4	1,094.7	1,093.4	1,092.1	1,091.5	1,090.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**741.4**	755.2	—1.8	741.3	755.7	756.8	765.1	769.7	768.7	767.2	756.2
Participation Rate	**67.5**	69.5	—	67.6	69.0	69.1	69.9	70.4	70.4	70.3	69.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	**706.7**	706.3	0.1	705.9	719.0	719.0	725.6	729.0	726.5	722.9	711.9
Employment Ratio[3]	**64.3**	65.0	—	64.3	65.6	65.6	66.3	66.7	66.5	66.2	65.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**34.6**	48.9	—29.2	35.4	36.7	37.9	39.5	40.6	42.2	44.3	44.2
Unemployment Rate	**4.7**	6.5	—	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**357.2**	331.8	7.7	356.0	340.3	338.6	329.6	323.7	323.4	324.3	334.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**134.1**	131.3	2.1	134.1	133.9	132.9	132.7	132.9	136.3	134.3	135.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**653.4**	639.4	2.2	653.0	655.4	653.2	651.3	650.5	647.5	645.1	648.8
Mining	**8.9**	8.3	7.2	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9
Contract Construction	**23.3**	25.7	—9.3	23.8	24.2	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.4	25.8
Manufacturing	**96.7**	92.7	4.3	96.8	96.3	96.5	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.1	96.1
Durable Goods	**64.6**	62.4	3.6	64.7	64.5	64.6	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3	64.9
Nondurable Goods	**32.1**	30.3	5.8	32.0	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.2
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	**38.7**	37.5	3.4	38.8	39.1	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.3	38.7
Trade	**154.2**	152.4	1.2	153.9	153.1	153.8	154.5	155.0	153.8	152.8	152.3
Wholesale	**34.5**	34.5	0.2	34.6	34.5	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.9	34.7	34.5
Retail	**119.7**	118.0	1.5	119.3	118.6	119.0	119.6	120.0	118.8	118.1	117.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.9**	34.2	—1.0	34.1	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7	33.6
Services	**158.2**	150.2	5.3	157.1	157.0	156.8	153.2	152.6	151.1	149.0	152.1
Government	**139.6**	138.5	0.8	139.5	143.2	141.3	142.4	142.1	142.0	142.7	142.2
Federal	**38.7**	39.3	—1.6	38.6	38.7	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.9	40.0
State	**38.6**	38.0	1.6	38.7	38.6	36.9	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.0	37.6
Local	**62.3**	61.2	1.8	62.2	65.9	65.2	65.0	65.0	64.6	64.8	64.6

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1988(p)	% Change from July '87	% Distribution	July 1988(p)	% Change from July '87	% Distribution	July 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**363.9**	0.5	100.0	**284.5**	4.4	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.8**	6.8	2.1	**0.7**	16.7	0.2	**6.6**	77.6
Contract Construction	**22.8**	—10.6	6.3	**3.0**	0.0	1.1	**20.9**	81.0
Manufacturing	**66.8**	4.4	18.4	**30.2**	4.5	10.6	**63.5**	65.5
Durable Goods	**47.0**	4.4	12.9	**18.1**	1.7	6.4	**41.3**	63.4
Nondurable Goods	**19.8**	4.2	5.4	**12.1**	9.0	4.3	**22.2**	69.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.7**	0.8	7.3	**12.4**	9.7	4.4	**29.1**	74.4
Total Trade	**83.5**	3.1	22.9	**70.4**	—0.8	24.7	**134.8**	87.6
Wholesale Trade	**23.4**	—6.4	6.4	**11.5**	17.3	4.0	**28.9**	82.8
Retail Trade	**60.1**	7.3	16.5	**58.9**	—3.8	20.7	**105.9**	89.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.9**	—1.4	3.8	**20.3**	—0.5	7.1	**26.6**	77.8
Services	**73.2**	3.1	20.1	**83.3**	7.3	29.3	**121.9**	77.9
Total Government	**69.2**	—4.8	19.0	**64.2**	7.4	22.6	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**22.8**	—9.2	6.3	**16.3**	10.9	5.7	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**14.5**	—8.2	4.0	**7.1**	9.2	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.3**	—10.8	2.3	**9.2**	12.2	3.2	**NA**	NA
State Government	**15.5**	—4.3	4.3	**20.6**	6.7	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**9.6**	—8.6	2.6	**8.7**	10.1	3.1	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.9**	3.5	1.6	**11.9**	4.4	4.2	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.9**	—1.6	8.5	**27.3**	5.8	9.6	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**14.4**	2.9	4.0	**18.9**	8.0	6.6	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**16.5**	—5.2	4.5	**8.4**	1.2	3.0	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Aug. 1988(f)	Aug. 1987	% Chg.	July 1988(p)	June 1988(r)	Aug. 1988(f)	Aug. 1987	% Chg.	July 1988(p)	June 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	490.5	497.8	—1.5	489.5	497.1	97.0	98.7	—1.7	96.3	96.3
Employed Persons	470.6	471.0	—0.1	468.2	474.8	93.3	92.1	1.3	92.5	92.4
Unemployed	19.9	26.8	—25.7	21.3	22.3	3.7	6.6	—43.9	3.8	3.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.1	5.4	—	4.4	4.5	3.8	6.6	—	4.0	4.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	454.2	446.1	1.8	452.3	457.0	75.6	72.6	4.1	74.7	76.1
Mining	2.8	2.6	7.7	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	18.1	20.1	—10.0	17.8	18.0	2.5	2.8	—10.7	2.7	2.7
Manufacturing	64.1	62.1	3.2	64.0	64.2	11.7	10.6	10.4	11.6	11.5
Durable Goods	43.7	42.9	1.9	43.7	43.8	7.9	7.0	12.9	7.9	7.9
Nondurable Goods	20.4	19.2	6.3	20.3	20.4	3.8	3.6	5.6	3.7	3.6
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.9	28.8	3.8	29.8	29.8	3.0	3.0	0.0	2.8	2.8
Total Trade	113.0	112.0	0.9	112.0	112.0	16.3	15.8	3.2	16.0	15.7
Wholesale Trade	29.6	29.6	0.0	29.7	29.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.0	1.9
Retail Trade	83.4	82.4	1.2	82.3	82.3	14.2	13.7	3.6	14.0	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.0	28.3	—1.1	27.9	27.7	2.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	109.6	104.3	5.1	108.2	107.9	26.8	25.2	6.3	26.8	27.0
Total Government	88.7	87.9	0.9	89.5	94.4	12.9	12.9	0.0	12.4	14.0

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug.'88(f)	July'88(p)	June '88(r)	Aug.'87	Aug.'88(f)	Aug.'87	% Change	Aug.'88(f)	Aug.'87	% Change
State Total	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.9	742,900	755,540	—1.7	652,000	638,370	2.1
Bear River	3.2	4.8	3.8	4.6	46,240	47,010	—1.6	38,980	38,020	2.5
Box Elder	3.1	5.5	3.3	4.2	17,830	18,100	—1.5	15,920	15,430	3.2
Cache	3.3	4.3	4.1	4.8	27,580	28,040	—1.6	22,730	22,270	2.1
Rich	1.9	2.0	2.4	4.4	830	870	—4.6	330	320	3.1
Wasatch Front	4.1	4.4	4.5	5.4	503,120	510,810	—1.5	465,020	456,930	1.8
North	4.1	4.5	4.8	6.0	149,050	152,230	—2.1	115,450	114,100	1.2
Davis	3.6	4.1	4.3	5.2	75,560	76,900	—1.7	53,150	52,700	0.9
Morgan	5.6	6.2	8.2	6.9	1,590	1,640	—3.0	880	870	1.1
Weber	4.6	4.9	5.3	6.8	71,900	73,690	—2.4	61,420	60,530	1.5
South	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.2	354,070	358,580	—1.3	349,570	342,830	2.0
Salt Lake	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.1	343,130	347,170	—1.2	339,470	332,770	2.0
Tooele	4.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	10,940	11,410	—4.1	10,100	10,060	0.4
Mountainlands	4.2	4.3	4.5	7.0	109,180	110,850	—1.5	84,420	81,170	4.0
Summit	6.7	6.5	8.6	8.2	7,370	7,440	—0.9	6,470	6,330	2.2
Utah	3.8	4.0	4.1	6.6	97,040	98,690	—1.7	75,590	72,690	4.0
Wasatch	7.6	7.8	8.8	12.4	4,770	4,720	1.1	2,360	2,150	9.8
Central	5.8	6.1	6.6	8.4	21,560	22,530	—4.3	14,540	14,320	1.5
Juab	7.0	9.1	8.5	12.5	1,890	2,010	—6.0	1,510	1,470	2.7
Millard	4.4	4.7	5.0	7.9	5,350	5,710	—6.3	3,290	3,280	0.3
Piute	7.8	9.1	11.0	9.3	430	450	—4.4	220	210	4.8
Sanpete	7.8	7.9	8.8	10.3	6,020	6,290	—4.3	3,680	3,600	2.2
Sevier	5.1	5.0	5.5	6.4	6,660	6,830	—2.5	5,240	5,150	1.7
Wayne	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.6	1,210	1,240	—2.4	600	610	—1.6
Southwestern	4.1	4.6	4.9	6.0	30,730	31,160	—1.4	22,200	21,740	2.1
Beaver	4.3	4.4	5.9	5.9	2,200	2,250	—2.2	1,360	1,330	2.3
Garfield	3.6	3.9	5.0	8.7	1,660	1,750	—5.1	1,670	1,630	2.5
Iron	4.6	5.4	5.2	6.3	8,270	8,490	—2.6	6,350	6,220	2.1
Kane	2.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	2,730	2,740	—0.4	1,650	1,610	2.5
Washington	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.8	15,870	15,930	—0.4	11,170	10,950	2.0
Uintah Basin	7.3	8.1	8.8	10.2	13,750	14,410	—4.6	10,940	10,690	2.3
Daggett	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	560	570	—1.8	360	360	0.0
Duchesne	8.8	10.1	11.0	12.6	5,180	5,400	—4.1	3,950	3,910	1.0
Uintah	6.7	7.3	7.9	9.3	8,010	8,440	—5.1	6,630	6,420	3.3
Southeastern	8.8	7.4	8.7	10.7	18,290	18,800	—2.7	15,910	15,510	2.6
Carbon	10.5	7.5	10.1	10.1	8,520	8,490	0.4	7,310	7,090	3.1
Emery	8.2	8.5	8.2	16.2	3,470	3,810	—8.9	3,450	3,350	3.0
Grand	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.3	2,980	3,060	—2.6	2,240	2,240	0.0
San Juan	7.2	7.5	8.0	9.2	3,320	3,440	—3.5	2,910	2,830	2.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1988	June(r) 1988	July 1987	July(p) 1988	June(r) 1988	July 1987	July(p) 1988	June(r) 1987	July 1987
MINING	$511.29	$498.73	$528.20	43.7	41.7	42.7	$11.70	$11.96	$12.37
MANUFACTURING	409.53	406.72	407.41	41.2	41.0	40.7	9.94	9.92	10.01
Durable Goods	418.84	410.00	420.24	41.8	41.0	41.2	10.02	10.00	10.20
Nondurable Goods	388.05	396.58	378.34	39.8	40.8	39.7	9.75	9.72	9.53
TRADE	244.29	237.77	235.93	31.4	31.0	30.6	7.78	7.67	7.71
Wholesale Trade	424.24	410.01	392.95	39.1	38.9	38.6	10.85	10.54	10.18
Retail Trade	184.32	180.91	182.75	28.8	28.4	27.9	6.40	6.37	6.55
AVERAGE	317.16	312.35	311.54	34.7	34.4	33.9	9.14	9.08	9.19

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1988	June(r) 1988	July 1987	July(p) 1988	June(r) 1988	May 1987	July(p) 1988	June(r) 1988	July 1987
MINING	$582.77	$598.56	$566.68	42.6	43.5	39.6	$13.68	$13.76	$14.31
Metal Mining	560.12	545.20	559.31	44.0	42.1	40.5	12.73	12.95	13.81
Bituminous Coal Mining	641.80	670.74	586.69	38.5	41.2	35.6	16.67	16.28	16.48
MANUFACTURING	404.38	399.40	391.84	40.6	40.1	39.5	9.96	9.96	9.92
Durable Goods	425.39	417.77	412.89	41.3	40.6	40.4	10.30	10.29	10.22
Primary Metal Industries	525.95	525.16	618.30	42.9	42.8	45.8	12.26	12.27	13.50
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	412.55	405.42	403.51	42.4	42.1	40.8	9.73	9.63	9.89
Transportation Equipment	571.75	582.39	541.43	42.7	43.3	42.2	13.39	13.45	12.83
Nondurable Goods	364.56	363.48	350.99	39.2	39.0	37.7	9.30	9.32	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	368.40	368.68	331.88	40.0	39.9	37.8	9.21	9.24	8.78
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	471.21	477.59	544.70	39.3	39.7	41.9	11.99	12.03	13.00
TRADE	223.80	217.36	223.48	31.3	30.7	30.2	7.15	7.08	7.40
Wholesale Trade	401.86	390.14	384.85	38.2	33.1	37.4	10.52	10.24	10.29
Retail Trade	175.22	170.77	177.59	29.4	28.7	28.1	5.96	5.95	6.32
Food Stores	174.33	175.91	220.89	28.3	27.4	30.3	6.16	6.42	7.29
Other Retail	208.00	200.32	187.28	32.0	31.3	29.4	6.50	6.40	6.37
AVERAGE	318.29	312.22	306.00	34.9	34.5	33.7	9.12	9.05	9.08

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

		THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Aug. '88	Preliminary July '88	Final June '88	Final Aug. '87	Final July '87	Final June '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	10,085	10,806	7,550	7,241	7,759	5,421
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	23,641	21,449	30,879	16,250	14,743	21,225
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	33,726	32,255	38,429	23,491	22,502	26,646
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,215	10,063	9,436	8,642	9,437	8,849
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	9,174	8,480	5,471	6,330	5,851	3,775
Initial Claims (Key Week)	945	1,244	847	1,243	971	1,048
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,272	8,676	8,386	10,721	10,939	12,007
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.34	1.44	1.36	1.76	1.79	2.03
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,903,000	$4,011,184	$4,962,000	$5,654,181	$6,282,365	$7,375,116

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

	Index				% Change		
Item	July '88	June '88	May '88	July '87	From Last Month	July '87 to July '88	June '87 to June '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**118.5**	**118.0**	**117.5**	**113.8**	**0.4**	**4.1**	**4.0**
Food and Beverages	118.8	117.6	117.1	113.7	1.0	4.5	3.3
Food at Home	117.3	115.8	115.1	112.1	1.3	4.6	2.8
Housing	119.1	118.6	117.7	114.7	0.4	3.8	3.8
Rent Residential	127.8	127.3	167.9	123.1	0.4	3.9	4.1
Fuel and Other Util.	106.0	105.9	103.5	104.9	0.1	1.0	1.0
Medical Care	139.3	138.2	137.5	130.7	0.8	6.6	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	112.7	114.6	116.3	107.3	—1.7	5.0	4.8
Transportation	109.8	108.5	108.1	106.0	0.4	2.7	2.9
Gasoline	82.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	0.2	1.2	0.7
Energy[3]	91.4	91.0	88.7	91.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	117.2	116.7	116.2	112.7	0.4	4.0	3.8
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.844**	**$.847**	**$.851**	**$.878**	**—0.4**	**—3.9**	**—3.8**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	107.8	107.4	106.5	NA	0.4	NA	NA
Finished Goods	108.5	107.9	107.5	106.0	0.6	2.4	2.3
Intermediate Materials	108.2	107.4	106.2	102.1	0.7	6.0	5.8
Crude Materials	97.0	98.2	97.1	96.0	—1.2	1.0	3.3

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ERRATA

Correction of mistakes in last month's feature article "Unemployment Compensation Softens Unemployment Impacts in Utah."

Second paragraph: Last sentence should read ". . .by 52 means that 303.4 thousand years . . ."

Third-to-last paragraph: Last sentence should read ". . .of not providing 1987's Unemployment Compensation. . ."

First Chart: Scale should read "Thousands of Dollars."

Second Chart: Scale should read "Thousands of Jobs."

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

SEPTEMBER 1988 published October 1988

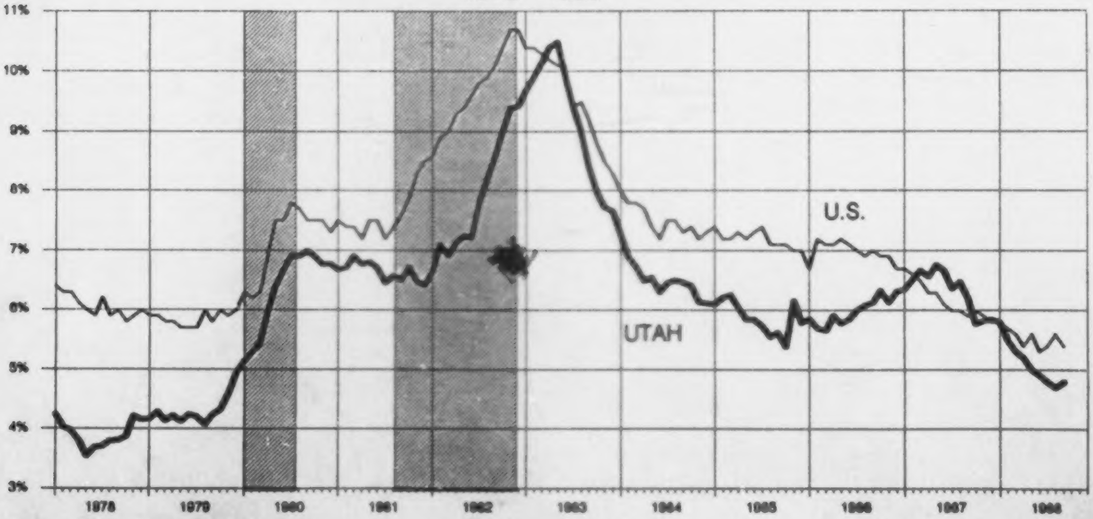
- Utah's year-over job growth, at 2.7 percent in September, has tripled in the past year.
- 17,200 new nonagricultural jobs have been created since September 1987.
- Nearly half the new jobs were in Services--primarily Business, Health and Education. Another fourth of the new jobs were in the Manufacturing industry.
- The September unemployment rate drifted upward slightly to 4.8 percent.
- Utah's Summer 1988--July (4.8%), August (4.7%), September (4.8%)--unemployment rates are the lowest of the 1980's.

UTAH'S JOB GROWTH ACCELERATING!

In the past 12 months, Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 17,200 new jobs, a year-over increase of 2.7 percent. A year ago, Utah's 12-month growth rate of nonagricultural jobs was only 0.9 percent. Thus, the job growth rate has tripled in the past year. This is Utah's most rapid job creation rate since December 1985.

In this issue:
- U. S. Consumer Price Index, January '78 to August '88.
- ACCRA Cost of Living Indexes, Selected Metro Areas, 2nd Quarter '88.
- Feature Article: Utah's Conflicting Labor Market Indicators.
- Projected Voting Age Population, Nov. '88, Utah & other areas. p. 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY

Utah's robust services industry, the largest employment sector in the state, gets credit for nearly half (8,000) of these new jobs. The most noteworthy activity within this category (and within Utah's entire economic spectrum) is business services, which gained 3,700 jobs, a 9.3 percent year-over expansion. (In Table 2, "business services" and "personal services and amusements" are newly disaggregated.) Employment in health services and in education services is growing steadily, adding a combined total of 2,800 jobs in 12 months.

Manufacturing employment, another stalwart of Utah's economic recovery, added 4,500 jobs, a 4.8 percent year-over growth. New jobs in primary metals (copper and steel) manufacturing comprised nearly half this total. Last December (1987), year-over job growth rates in durable and in nondurable goods manufacturing were 5.8 and 6.0 percent, respectively. By September 1988, these rates had shifted to 3.3 and 7.8 percent, respectively. In the durable goods category, growth slowdowns have occurred in the manufacture of transportation equipment and of electrical equipment and supplies. Nondurables growth increases occurred in all categories except food and related products.

The September opening of Shopko's 7-store retail chain gave Utah's retail trade industry a needed boost. Approximately 1,800 jobs were added by this event. An additional 1,400 jobs in various retail activities complete the industry's 3,200 job, 2.7 percent year-over increase.

A substantial 2,300 job (5.8 percent) year-over growth in local public schools employment, coupled with minor fluctuations in other categories, resulted in total government employment gaining 2,400 jobs since September 1987.

In September, Utah's construction jobs numbered 2,500 fewer than a year ago, a loss of 8.8 percent. Finance/insurance/real estate experienced a minor (0.9 percent) 300 job decrease, while wholesale trade remained unchanged.

AREA BY AREA

Although most of Utah's new jobs are located in the Salt Lake-Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, the relative employment growth in this area (2.0 percent) is slower than in most of the remainder of Utah. The Southwestern District leads the state with a year-over nonagricultural payroll job growth rate of 5.7 percent. Mountainland is a close second with 5.2 percent more jobs than a year ago. Bear River District's 4.1 percent is healthy but slowing; Central (6-County) District's 2.4 percent is respectable and growing. Only Southeastern and Uintah Basin districts, at 1.1 and 1.3 percent respectively, have rates lower than that of the Salt Lake-Ogden area. These districts are finally beginning to recover from their severe economic setbacks of a few years ago. (This paragraph is based on data in Tables 5 and 6, page 5 of this report.)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DRIFTING

At 4.8 percent, Utah's September unemployment rate drifted a fraction higher than the August figure (4.7 percent). This summer's rates are the lowest recorded in the 1980's. September's rate was 1.4 percentage points below the year-ago level.

Utah's economy is experiencing relatively few layoffs this year. With the increasing availability of jobs, unemployment will likely remain near its present low level for the foreseeable future. In addition, people who left Utah's labor force when jobs were hard to find will begin to gravitate back into the labor market because of its improving conditions.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH'S CONFLICTING LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Some Utah economists have been losing sleep for several months because of mixed signals shown by the principal labor market indicators prepared by Utah Job Service's Labor Market Information Section. This article reviews and explains the two most troublesome "contradictions," which are: (1) slow nonfarm job growth versus a steady decline in the unemployment rate; and (2) gradually increasing nonfarm job growth versus very slow and indeterminate total employment growth. The common element of these two sets is Utah's total number of nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs. This statistic is perhaps the most consistent and accurate comprehensive labor market indicator.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS

The number of Utah's nonagricultural wage and salaried jobs grew very slowly through 1987 and into 1988. This was not surprising -- everyone was aware of Utah's 1986-1987 economic slump. But early this year, growth in Utah's nonagricultural payroll jobs began to gradually accelerate. The year-over changes in this statistic increased from 1.8 percent in January to 2.7 percent in September.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Last year, when nonagricultural jobs were growing very slowly, Utah's unemployment rate was falling rapidly. This seeming incongruity bothered many analysts, but it is a phenomenon that has an explanation.

Utah's 1986-1987 economic slump produced a severe slowdown in creation of new jobs. With jobs hard to find, some unemployed people stopped looking for work or left the state to seek employment. Concurrently, there were relatively few layoffs in Utah; the job losers figure was, therefore, relatively low. Thus, unemployment decreased even though few new jobs were being created.

Moreover, the gradual acceleration of Utah's job growth this year has helped unemployment to continue its decline. But, since Utah's resident population growth requires roughly 20,000 new jobs per year, the jobs deficit, though decreasing, still exists. As the rate of job growth accelerates, people will re-enter the labor force to accept new job opportunities as quickly as they are created. As a result, it is unlikely that Utah's already low unemployment rate will drop much further.

TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS

The estimated growth of total employed persons has not reflected the progress shown by the nonagricultural jobs data. The September 1988 year-over change was only 1.1 percent. The implication of this series has been that Utah's economic recovery has only just begun.

Because these two series largely overlap in the populations they represent, they are expected to be somewhat similar in trend. Nevertheless, important conceptual differences do exist. For example, because some people hold more than one job, the nonagricultural jobs series is inflated by multiple job-holding. An obvious difference is that agricultural workers are excluded from the nonagricultural jobs data. Similarly, self employed, domestic and unpaid family workers are also excluded from the nonagricultural jobs series, but are conceptually included in the estimates of total employed persons.

DATA IMPROVEMENTS COMING

The Utah Department of Employment Security is under contract with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to prepare employment and unemployment estimates for the state using a specified procedure that is standard throughout the nation. Analysts in many state Employment Security departments, and in the BLS, have long been dissatisfied with the performance of these methodologies. For this reason, new and technically superior state total estimating procedures were recently developed by BLS. They utilize econometric techniques, primarily regression analysis. These new procedures will be described in a later *Utah Labor Market Report*. Their implementation will occur with the calculation of January 1989 estimates.

Some Job Service economists have participated in the derivation of the new estimating procedures. They have analyzed the resulting estimates and are confident that the new employment and unemployment estimates for Utah will compare more favorably with the nonagricultural payroll jobs trend.

When Utah's new employment and unemployment rate series come on line in 1989, Job Service's current and historical monthly labor force, employed, unemployed and unemployment rate estimates will be more accurate. They should also be more consistent with nonfarm job trends, and largely dispel the "contradictions" that have occurred in the past year or so.

Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0						
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.0	117.7						

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

SECOND QUARTER 1988

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.3**	**94.6**	**88.4**	**94.0**	**105.4**	**106.1**	**104.4**
Provo, Utah	**90.8**	**89.7**	**83.2**	**87.9**	**98.9**	**94.7**	**93.6**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	105.0	104.6	105.7	93.3	101.3	120.5	106.9
Saçramento, California	107.0	102.5	106.5	106.6	113.1	133.7	101.2
San Diego, California	124.0	105.5	179.7	78.5	134.7	120.9	106.4
Denver, Colorado	103.9	91.0	119.7	90.4	108.1	117.3	99.5
Boise, Idaho	96.3	93.0	107.4	68.4	98.0	99.6	99.0
Great Falls, Montana	94.4	104.4	78.3	88.1	94.5	101.6	101.1
Reno, Nevada	108.1	105.7	118.8	96.9	102.6	115.2	106.7
Albuquerque, New Mexico	100.8	95.4	108.7	93.7	107.2	103.5	97.4
Seattle, Washington	106.7	103.4	105.2	79.7	115.4	135.6	108.9
Casper, Wyoming	91.8	97.1	83.3	70.7	88.4	108.5	100.3
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	108.9	101.8	116.6	116.8	99.3	121.4	105.5
Indianapolis, Indiana	97.0	95.5	97.0	98.5	106.0	96.3	93.5
Kansas City, Mo/Ks	95.2	102.9	92.7	94.5	92.7	90.5	95.1
New York, New York	154.5	111.1	249.9	189.3	108.0	140.0	120.0
Houston, Texas	101.3	106.8	80.2	117.1	112.8	105.5	102.0
Highest City	164.8 Boston, MA	113.3 Midland, TX	332.2 Boston, MA	189.3 New York, NY	134.7 San Diego, CA	145.9 Boston, MA	120.0 New York, NY
Lowest City	89.0 Pueblo, CO	87.8 Salem, OR	72.7 Pueblo, CO	57.2 Eugene, OR	81.0 Sharon, PA	71.0 Fayetteville, AR	81.3 Sharon, PA

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1988(f)	Sept. 1987	% Change	Aug. 1988(p)	Aug. 1987	% Change	July 1988(r)	July 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**755,900**	757,200	—0.2	746,200	755,500	—1.2	743,000	751,500	—1.1
Employed Persons	**723,200**	715,100	1.1	713,900	710,700	0.5	708,800	705,400	0.5
Unemployed	**32,800**	42,200	—22.3	32,300	44,800	—27.9	34,200	46,100	—25.8
Percent of Labor Force	**4.3**	5.6	—	4.3	5.9	—	4.6	6.1	
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**4.8**	6.2	—	4.7	6.5	—	4.8	6.4	
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	**5.4**	6.1	—	5.6	6.0	—	5.4	6.0	

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1988(f)	Sept. 1987	% Change	Aug. 1988(p)	Aug. 1987	% Change	July 1988(r)	July 1987	% Change
Total	**665.4**	648.2	2.7	654.1	638.4	2.5	650.6	634.6	2.5
Mining	**8.7**	8.2	6.1	8.5	8.0	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.6
Metal Mining	**3.2**	2.9	10.3	3.1	2.8	10.7	3.1	2.8	10.7
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.7**	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.5	4.0	2.7	2.5	8.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	**2.8**	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.8
Contract Construction	**25.8**	28.3	—8.8	26.2	28.7	—8.7	26.0	28.5	—8.8
Manufacturing	**98.7**	94.2	4.8	98.0	93.6	4.7	97.3	92.9	4.7
Durable Goods	**65.6**	63.5	3.3	65.1	63.0	3.3	64.9	62.8	3.3
Primary Metals	**5.5**	3.4	61.8	5.3	3.2	65.6	5.3	3.2	65.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**18.0**	18.2	—1.1	17.9	18.1	—1.1	17.9	18.2	—1.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.5**	8.3	2.4	8.5	8.3	2.4	8.5	8.3	2.4
Transportation Equipment	**16.5**	16.0	3.1	16.4	15.9	3.1	16.4	15.8	3.8
Other Durable Goods	**17.1**	17.6	—2.8	17.0	17.5	—2.9	16.8	17.3	—2.9
Non-Durable Goods	**33.1**	30.7	7.8	32.9	30.5	7.9	32.4	30.1	7.6
Food & Kindred Products	**11.2**	10.8	3.7	11.1	10.7	3.7	10.8	10.7	0.9
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.3**	5.7	10.5	6.2	5.6	10.7	6.0	5.4	11.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**4.1**	3.6	13.9	4.1	3.6	13.9	4.1	3.5	17.1
Other Non-Durable Goods	**11.5**	10.6	8.5	11.5	10.6	8.5	11.5	10.5	9.5
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	**40.0**	38.5	3.9	39.5	38.0	3.9	39.2	37.8	3.7
Railroad Transportation	**2.5**	2.9	—13.8	2.6	3.0	—13.3	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Other Transportation	**22.7**	20.6	10.2	22.1	19.9	11.1	21.9	19.6	11.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**14.8**	15.1	—2.0	14.8	15.1	—2.0	14.7	15.2	—3.3
Trade	**157.0**	153.8	2.1	155.2	153.5	1.1	154.0	152.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	**34.8**	34.8	0.0	34.8	34.8	0.0	34.8	34.8	0.0
Retail Trade	**122.2**	119.0	2.7	120.4	118.6	1.5	119.2	117.2	1.7
Building Materials	**4.7**	5.0	—6.0	4.9	5.2	—5.8	4.9	5.2	—5.8
Food Stores	**22.6**	22.1	2.3	22.5	21.9	2.7	22.4	21.6	3.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	13.9	2.2	14.2	13.9	2.2	14.1	13.9	1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**39.6**	39.4	0.5	39.5	39.2	0.8	39.0	38.7	0.8
Other Retail	**41.1**	38.6	6.5	39.3	38.4	2.3	38.8	37.8	2.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.6**	33.9	—0.9	34.1	34.4	—0.9	34.2	34.5	—0.9
Services	**159.4**	151.4	5.3	158.2	149.8	5.6	157.2	148.6	5.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.2**	10.1	1.0	10.9	10.7	1.9	10.6	10.5	1.0
Personal Services & Amusements	**16.2**	15.4	5.2	16.7	15.7	6.4	16.7	15.7	6.4
Business Services	**43.4**	39.7	9.3	44.0	40.2	9.5	43.0	39.0	10.3
Medical & Other Health Services	**41.7**	40.2	3.7	41.6	40.1	3.7	41.6	40.1	3.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**34.4**	33.1	3.9	31.4	30.1	4.3	31.6	30.2	4.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	**11.5**	11.1	3.6	11.6	11.2	3.6	11.6	11.2	3.6
Agricultural Services	**2.0**	1.9	5.3	2.1	2.0	5.0	2.1	2.0	5.0
Government	**142.2**	139.8	1.7	134.3	132.4	1.4	134.2	132.4	1.4
Federal Government	**39.7**	39.8	—0.3	39.7	39.8	—0.3	39.5	39.8	—0.8
U.S. Federal Defense	**21.4**	22.2	—3.6	21.4	22.2	—3.6	21.6	22.3	—3.1
Other Federal Government	**18.3**	17.5	4.6	18.3	17.5	4.6	17.9	17.5	2.3
State Government	**36.8**	36.1	1.9	36.3	35.5	2.3	36.3	35.5	2.3
State Education	**18.6**	18.3	1.6	18.6	18.3	1.6	18.6	18.4	1.1
Other State Government	**18.3**	17.8	2.8	17.7	17.2	2.9	17.7	17.1	3.5
Local Government	**65.6**	63.9	2.7	58.3	57.1	2.1	58.4	57.2	2.1
Local Education	**41.7**	39.4	5.8	33.3	31.5	5.7	33.3	31.5	5.7
Other Local Government	**23.9**	24.5	—2.4	25.0	25.6	—2.3	25.1	25.7	—2.3
Labor—Management Disputes	**.1**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY

(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. 1988 (f)	Sept. 1987	% Change	Aug. 1988 (p)	July 1988 (r)	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,700.0**	1,681.0	1.1	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,694.0	1,693.0	1,692.0	1,630.0	1,688.0	1,687.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,099.9**	1,087.6	1.1	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.0	1,095.4	1,094.7	1,093.4	1,092.1	1,091.5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**752.4**	754.8	—0.3	744.7	743.8	755.7	756.8	765.1	769.7	768.7	767.2
Participation Rate	**68.4**	69.4	—	67.8	67.8	69.0	69.1	69.9	70.4	70.4	70.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	**716.1**	708.1	1.1	709.5	708.2	719.0	719.0	725.6	729.0	726.5	722.9
Employment Ratio[3]	**65.1**	65.1	—	64.6	64.5	65.6	65.6	66.3	66.7	66.5	66.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**36.3**	46.8	—22.3	35.3	35.6	36.7	37.9	39.5	40.6	42.2	44.3
Unemployment Rate	**4.8**	6.2	—	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**347.5**	332.8	4.4	353.9	353.5	340.3	338.6	329.6	323.7	323.4	324.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**136.8**	131.7	3.9	134.2	133.6	133.9	132.9	132.7	137.1	135.5	133.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**659.3**	642.1	2.7	655.4	655.3	656.6	653.2	651.3	650.5	647.5	645.1
Mining	**8.7**	8.1	6.7	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1
Contract Construction	**23.0**	25.2	—8.8	23.5	24.0	24.4	23.8	24.0	24.3	24.5	24.4
Manufacturing	**97.7**	93.3	4.7	97.1	97.1	96.6	96.5	96.5	96.2	96.2	96.1
Durable Goods	**65.1**	63.0	3.3	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.6	64.7	64.5	64.5	64.3
Nondurable Goods	**32.7**	30.3	7.7	32.7	32.5	32.3	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	**39.6**	38.2	3.8	38.9	38.9	39.2	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.1	38.3
Trade	**155.8**	152.6	2.1	154.1	154.0	153.6	153.8	154.5	155.0	153.8	152.8
Wholesale	**34.5**	34.5	0.1	34.4	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.9	35.0	34.9	34.7
Retail	**121.3**	118.1	2.7	119.7	119.5	119.0	119.0	119.6	120.0	118.8	118.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.5**	33.9	—1.2	33.9	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.7	33.6	33.7	33.7
Services	**157.2**	149.3	5.3	158.6	157.8	158.1	156.8	153.2	152.6	151.1	149.0
Government	**143.9**	141.5	1.7	140.6	140.4	142.0	141.3	142.4	142.1	142.0	142.7
Federal	**39.5**	39.6	—0.2	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.9
State	**38.8**	38.1	1.9	38.8	38.9	37.1	36.9	38.1	37.7	38.0	38.0
Local	**65.5**	63.8	2.7	62.5	62.5	65.9	65.2	65.0	65.0	64.6	64.8

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Aug. 1988(p)	% Change from Aug. '87	% Distribution	Aug. 1988(p)	% Change from Aug. '87	% Distribution	Aug. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**368.8**	1.5	100.0	**285.2**	3.9	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.8**	5.4	2.1	**0.7**	16.7	0.2	**6.5**	76.5
Contract Construction	**23.2**	—9.7	6.3	**3.0**	0.0	1.1	**20.9**	79.8
Manufacturing	**67.3**	4.5	18.2	**30.7**	5.5	10.8	**64.0**	65.3
Durable Goods	**46.9**	3.5	12.7	**18.2**	2.8	6.4	**41.1**	63.1
Nondurable Goods	**20.4**	6.8	5.5	**12.5**	9.6	4.4	**22.9**	69.6
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**27.2**	3.0	7.4	**12.3**	6.0	4.3	**29.2**	73.9
Total Trade	**85.3**	4.8	23.1	**69.9**	—2.9	24.5	**135.2**	87.1
Wholesale Trade	**23.5**	—4.5	6.4	**11.3**	10.8	4.0	**28.8**	82.8
Retail Trade	**61.8**	8.8	16.8	**58.6**	—5.2	20.5	**106.4**	88.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**13.6**	—3.5	3.7	**20.5**	1.0	7.2	**26.5**	77.7
Services	**74.2**	3.1	20.1	**84.0**	8.0	29.5	**122.5**	77.4
Total Government	**70.2**	—2.6	19.0	**64.1**	6.5	22.5	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**23.7**	—4.4	6.4	**16.0**	7.4	5.6	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**15.0**	—3.8	4.1	**6.4**	—3.0	2.2	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.7**	—5.4	2.4	**9.6**	15.7	3.4	**NA**	NA
State Government	**15.7**	—3.1	4.3	**20.6**	6.7	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**9.8**	—5.8	2.7	**8.8**	11.4	3.1	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.9**	1.7	1.6	**11.8**	3.5	4.1	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.8**	—1.0	8.4	**27.5**	5.8	9.6	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**14.0**	—0.0	3.8	**19.3**	10.3	6.8	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**16.8**	—1.8	4.6	**8.2**	—3.5	2.9	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Sept. 1988(f)	Sept. 1987	% Chg.	Aug. 1988(p)	July 1988(r)	Sept. 1988(f)	Sept. 1987	% Chg.	Aug. 1988(p)	July 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	493.5	497.5	—0.8	492.5	491.1	103.5	101.2	2.3	97.9	96.5
Employed Persons	472.8	471.5	0.3	471.9	469.7	99.5	95.2	4.5	94.2	92.7
Unemployed	20.7	26.0	—20.4	20.6	21.4	4.0	6.0	—33.3	3.7	3.8
Percent of Labor Force	4.2	5.2	—	4.2	4.4	3.9	5.9	—	3.8	4.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	457.9	448.9	2.0	455.0	454.1	80.5	76.5	5.2	76.5	74.9
Mining	3.1	2.7	14.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	18.0	20.0	—10.0	17.9	17.8	2.3	2.6	—11.5	2.5	2.8
Manufacturing	63.8	62.3	2.4	64.0	64.3	12.3	10.8	13.9	12.3	11.6
Durable Goods	42.9	43.0	—0.2	42.9	43.5	8.4	7.2	16.7	8.5	7.9
Nondurable Goods	20.9	19.3	8.3	21.1	20.8	3.9	3.6	8.3	3.8	3.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.1	29.3	2.7	30.1	29.9	3.4	3.0	13.3	3.0	2.8
Total Trade	113.7	112.0	1.5	112.7	112.0	17.2	16.2	6.2	16.5	16.0
Wholesale Trade	28.9	29.5	—2.0	29.5	29.6	2.4	2.1	14.3	2.1	2.0
Retail Trade	84.8	82.5	2.8	83.2	82.4	14.8	14.1	5.0	14.4	14.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.7	28.0	—1.1	27.9	27.9	2.2	2.3	—4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	109.4	103.2	6.0	109.9	108.8	29.4	28.2	4.3	27.0	26.9
Total Government	92.1	91.4	0.8	89.7	90.3	13.7	13.4	2.2	12.8	12.4

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept.'88(f)	Aug.'88(p)	July '88(r)	Sept.'87	Sept.'88(f)	Sept.'87	% Change	Sept.'88(f)	Sept.'87	% Change
State Total	4.3	4.3	4.6	5.6	755,950	757,230	—0.2	665,400	648,220	2.7
Bear River	3.1	3.2	4.7	3.9	47,730	47,290	0.9	41,070	39,440	4.1
Box Elder	2.6	3.1	5.5	4.1	18,210	17,980	1.3	16,550	15,560	6.4
Cache	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.7	28,720	28,530	0.7	24,190	23,560	2.7
Rich	5.2	1.9	2.0	4.6	800	780	2.6	330	320	3.1
Wasatch Front	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.2	506,500	510,420	—0.8	469,240	460,020	2.0
North	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.6	150,630	151,740	—0.7	115,310	113,230	1.8
Davis	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	76,370	76,820	—0.6	53,720	52,600	2.1
Morgan	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.3	1,590	1,620	—1.9	900	900	0.0
Weber	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.2	72,670	73,300	—0.9	60,690	59,730	1.6
South	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	355,870	358,680	—0.8	353,930	346,790	2.1
Salt Lake	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.1	344,530	347,370	—0.8	343,530	336,600	2.1
Tooele	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.3	11,340	11,310	0.3	10,400	10,190	2.1
Mountainlands	4.1	4.1	4.3	6.2	115,810	113,280	2.2	89,520	85,110	5.2
Summit	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.8	7,170	7,220	—0.7	6,420	6,220	3.2
Utah	3.9	3.8	4.0	5.9	103,530	101,190	2.3	80,520	76,510	5.2
Wasatch	7.2	6.9	7.8	10.5	5,110	4,870	4.9	2,580	2,380	8.4
Central	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.2	21,820	22,070	—1.1	15,130	14,770	2.4
Juab	7.3	7.5	9.1	10.7	1,990	1,990	0.0	1,630	1,530	6.5
Millard	4.9	4.6	4.7	6.3	5,080	5,550	—8.5	3,170	3,370	—5.9
Piute	4.9	7.3	9.1	8.0	450	410	9.8	240	210	14.3
Sanpete	7.9	7.6	7.9	9.7	6,400	6,350	0.8	4,120	3,900	5.6
Sevier	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	6,630	6,610	0.3	5,310	5,160	2.9
Wayne	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	1,270	1,160	9.5	660	600	10.0
Southwestern	4.2	3.9	4.6	5.5	31,970	30,790	3.8	23,290	22,030	5.7
Beaver	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.2	2,210	2,160	2.3	1,370	1,350	1.5
Garfield	3.5	3.3	3.9	4.9	1,710	1,700	0.6	1,750	1,670	4.8
Iron	4.5	4.4	5.5	5.8	8,730	8,360	4.4	6,750	6,340	6.5
Kane	4.6	2.2	3.7	4.6	2,890	2,760	4.7	1,760	1,650	6.7
Washington	4.0	4.0	4.4	5.5	16,430	15,810	3.9	11,660	11,020	5.8
Uintah Basin	7.8	7.4	8.1	9.9	13,690	14,180	—3.5	10,800	10,660	1.3
Daggett	1.4	1.5	4.5	2.5	680	580	17.2	430	370	16.2
Duchesne	9.6	8.6	10.1	12.3	4,910	5,120	—4.1	3,770	3,770	0.0
Uintah	7.2	7.0	7.3	9.0	8,100	8,480	—4.5	6,600	6,520	1.2
Southeastern	7.4	8.4	7.5	9.5	18,430	19,190	—4.0	16,380	16,200	1.1
Carbon	8.2	9.8	7.5	9.4	8,080	8,620	—6.3	7,220	7,340	—1.6
Emery	7.3	8.2	8.5	13.8	3,510	3,810	—7.9	3,560	3,500	1.7
Grand	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.8	3,000	2,890	3.8	2,250	2,170	3.7
San Juan	6.0	6.7	7.6	7.3	3,840	3,870	—0.8	3,350	3,190	5.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1987	Aug. 1987
MINING	$455.04	$485.62	$522.90	39.5	41.4	41.5	$11.52	$11.73	$12.60
MANUFACTURING	408.46	415.17	412.27	41.3	41.6	40.9	9.89	9.98	10.08
Durable Goods	416.17	420.42	426.42	41.7	42.0	41.4	9.98	10.01	10.30
Nondurable Goods	387.20	402.52	378.50	40.0	40.7	39.8	9.68	9.89	9.51
TRADE	232.25	244.92	233.91	30.6	31.4	30.9	7.59	7.80	7.57
Wholesale Trade	393.67	424.54	383.38	37.6	39.2	38.3	10.47	10.83	10.01
Retail Trade	179.42	185.18	183.46	28.3	28.8	28.4	6.34	6.43	6.46
AVERAGE	311.32	316.12	303.18	34.4	34.7	33.5	9.05	9.11	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987	Aug.(p) 1988	July(r) 1988	Aug. 1987
MINING	$552.16	$606.73	$571.83	40.6	43.0	40.1	$13.60	$14.11	$14.26
Metal Mining	506.33	560.12	524.19	40.8	44.0	38.8	12.41	12.73	13.51
Bituminous Coal Mining	581.39	691.71	664.51	34.3	38.6	40.2	16.95	17.92	16.53
MANUFACTURING	402.93	403.16	394.62	40.7	40.6	39.7	9.90	9.93	9.94
Durable Goods	421.48	423.33	412.67	41.2	41.3	40.3	10.23	10.25	10.24
Primary Metal Industries	502.62	525.95	560.20	41.3	42.9	41.9	12.17	12.26	13.37
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	406.73	410.77	403.51	42.5	42.7	40.8	9.57	9.62	9.89
Transportation Equipment	581.52	571.75	547.81	43.3	42.7	42.4	13.43	13.39	12.92
Nondurable Goods	370.67	365.88	357.50	39.9	39.3	38.4	9.29	9.31	9.31
Food & Kindred Products	365.42	368.80	337.18	40.2	40.0	37.8	9.09	9.22	8.92
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	489.85	471.94	528.96	39.6	39.1	41.1	12.37	12.07	12.87
TRADE	213.71	223.82	221.54	30.4	31.0	30.6	7.03	7.22	7.24
Wholesale Trade	375.07	402.53	377.37	36.7	38.3	37.4	10.22	10.51	10.09
Retail Trade	169.90	174.87	178.23	28.7	29.0	28.7	5.92	6.03	6.21
Food Stores	168.17	172.20	217.67	27.3	28.0	29.9	6.16	6.15	7.28
Other Retail	201.29	203.94	190.63	31.6	30.9	30.5	6.37	6.60	6.25
AVERAGE	312.09	318.77	304.15	34.6	34.8	33.7	9.02	9.16	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Sept. '88	Preliminary Aug. '88	Final July '88	Final Sept. '87	Final Aug. '87	Final July '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	10,687	10,085	10,806	7,673	7,241	7,759
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	27,216	23,641	21,449	18,707	16,250	14,743
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	37,903	33,726	32,255	26,380	23,491	22,502
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,619	9,215	10,063	9,959	8,642	9,437
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	9,206	9,174	8,480	6,352	6,330	5,851
Initial Claims (Key Week)	819	945	1,244	1,132	1,243	971
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	6,658	8,272	8,676	9,495	10,721	10,939
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.08	1.34	1.44	1.58	1.76	1.79
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,083,000	$5,018,459	$4,011,184	$5,654,181	$5,654,181	$6,282,365

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Aug. '88	July '88	June '88	Aug. '87	From Last Month	Aug. '87 to Aug. '88	July '87 to July '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	119.0	118.5	118.0	114.4	0.4	4.0	4.1
Food and Beverages	119.4	118.8	117.6	113.8	0.5	4.9	4.5
Food at Home	118.1	117.3	115.8	112.0	0.7	5.4	4.6
Housing	119.5	119.1	118.6	115.4	0.3	3.6	3.8
Rent Residential	128.4	127.8	127.3	123.8	0.5	3.7	3.9
Fuel and Other Util.	106.1	106.0	105.9	105.9	0.1	0.2	1.0
Medical Care	139.9	139.3	138.2	131.2	0.4	6.6	6.6
Apparel and Upkeep	112.6	112.7	114.6	109.4	—0.1	2.9	5.0
Transportation	109.6	109.8	108.5	106.5	0.6	2.9	2.7
Gasoline	84.2	82.3	81.3	84.3	2.3	—0.1	1.2
Energy[3]	92.3	91.4	91.0	93.8	1.0	—0.4	0.3
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	117.7	117.2	116.7	113.3	0.4	3.9	4.0
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	$.840	$.844	$.847	$.873	—0.5	—3.8	—3.9
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	108.0	107.8	107.4	103.8	0.2	4.0	4.2
Finished Goods	108.8	108.5	107.9	105.9	0.3	2.7	2.4
Intermediate Materials	108.4	108.2	107.4	102.5	0.2	5.8	6.0
Crude Materials	97.3	97.0	98.2	96.5	0.3	0.8	1.0

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PROJECTED VOTING-AGE POPULATION: NOVEMBER 1988

Division and State	Total, 18 and over (1,000's)	Percent of Voting-Age Population Aged:				Median age 18 and Over
		18-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65 and Over	
United States	182,628	14.5	43.5	25.2	16.8	40.5
Mountain:						
Arizona	2,605	14.7	43.2	24.5	17.7	40.4
Colorado	2,489	14.7	49.8	23.0	12.6	38.1
Idaho	701	14.5	45.6	23.5	16.4	39.9
Montana	586	13.6	44.6	24.6	17.2	40.5
Nevada	780	13.7	47.2	25.3	13.8	39.3
New Mexico	1,101	15.6	45.8	24.4	14.2	39.0
Utah	1,078	17.8	48.1	21.1	13.0	36.6
Wyoming	351	14.8	52.2	20.9	12.1	37.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Data User News*, March 1988

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